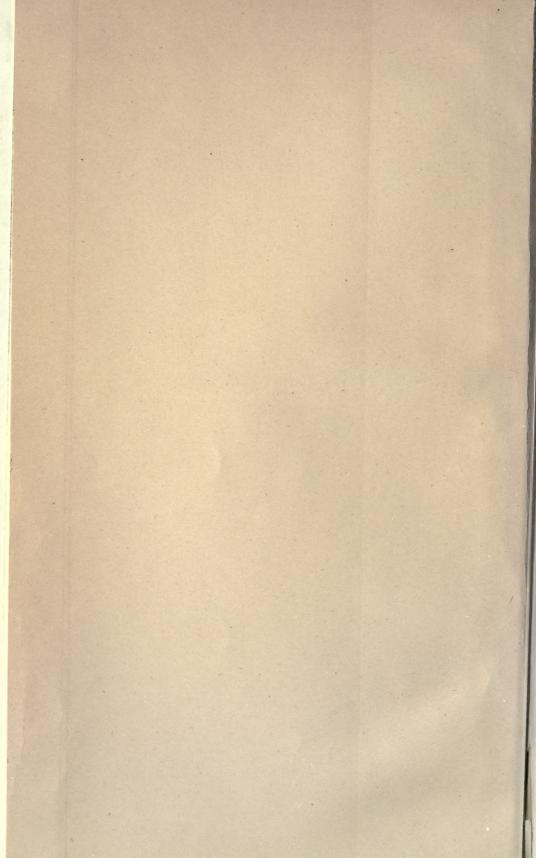
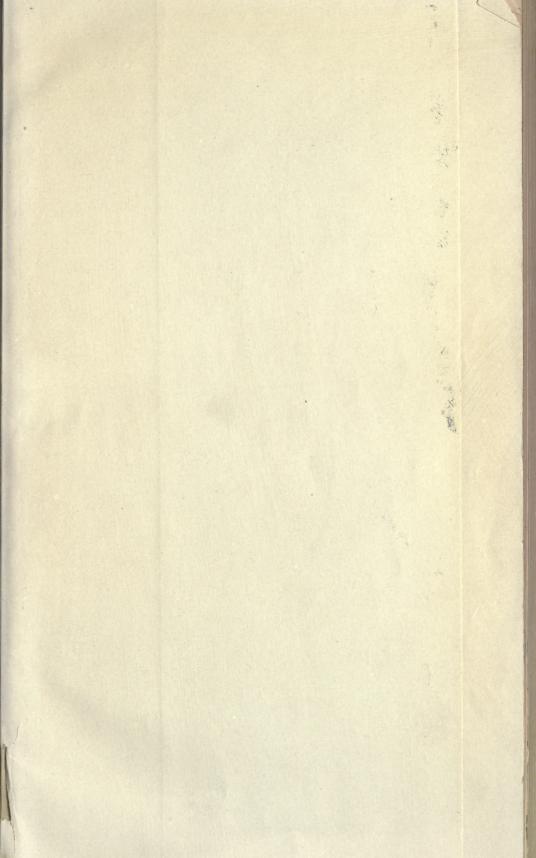


354

The Records of the City of Morwich.

vol. II.







The Records

City of Norwich.

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY THE

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THE RECORDS

OF THE

CITY OF NORWICH.

VOLUME II.

CONTAINING DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE SOCIAL AND

ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE CITY, WITH

AN INTRODUCTION.

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

JOHN COTTINGHAM TINGEY, M.A., F.S.A.

MARCH, 1910.



Preface.

THE Preface to Volume I. sufficiently indicates the plan which has been followed in the execution of this work. As there stated, the present Volume deals with the Social and Economic life of the Citizens as revealed in their Records. Such a field of investigation is so wide that it is impossible adequately to cover it in a limited volume, and the extracts selected are not to be looked upon as in any way exhaustive. They have been chosen with a view to illustrating the main branches of the economic progress of the City in such manner as the development of its municipal government was treated in the previous volume, and it is hoped that in a few instances the introduction will supplement the extracts as well as indicate where some of the connecting links may be found.

In the first volume it was explained that Mr. Tingey agreed to undertake the compilation of the second. He, in turn, takes the opportunity to express his thanks to his co-editor, Mr. Hudson, for his constant advice and assistance in the compilation and execution of the work; to Mr. Richard Howlett, F.S.A., for identifying many of the various goods on which duties were charged; to Mr. W. R. Rudd, for similar help with the manufactures and their technical terms; to Mr. F. R. Beecheno, for elucidating numerous obsolete words, and to others for assistance with the proofs, especially Mr. S. Cozens-Hardy, who has also most kindly supplied the information relative to the present condition of the Municipal (General) Charities.

The miscellaneous character of the materials dealt with in this second volume made the question of how best to present them somewhat difficult. After considerable thought and many attempts, the Editors decided that it was advisable to arrange the Records according to the sources from which they were drawn, placing the materials in each class as far as possible in chronological order, and also to keep together the contents of the various Books of Memoranda.

Finally, the Editors desire to thank the Chairman and Gentlemen of the Records Committee and the Town Clerk for their support and courtesy.



Corrigenda to Vol. I.

Page xc., line 5, for the next day, read on the 24th.

- , xciv., line 13, for demensions, read dimensions.
- ,, 39, line 13, for Earl Warren, read Earl of Warwick.
- ,, 143, line 17, for le o, read leso.
- ., 204, n. 3 (and elsewhere) for Wright-Wülcher, read Wright-Wulcker.
- ,, 258, n. I, for brennium, read biennium.
- ,, 287, lines 19 and 20, for feoflors, read feoflees.



Corrigenda to Vol. II.

Page 5, line 25, for Nicholao, read Nicholai.

- ,, 11, line 5, for 1829, read 1289.
- .. 23, line 3, for John Gilbert of, read Sir Gilbert de.
- , 23, same line, for John Bolour, read Sir John Bolour.
- ,, 23, line 23, for domino, read dominis.
- , 29, line 17, for John Lynsted, read Robert Lynsted.
- ,, 42, line 27, for farmes, read fines.
- ., 96, line 19, for William, read Walter.
- " 101, line 36, for Hamo, read Hamon.
- ,, 105, line 1, for 12 June, read 13 May.
- ,, 108, line 7, for Tuesday, 9, read Friday, 19.
- " 112, line 15, Marche is a clerical error for May.
- " 123, line 25, for Georg, read George.
- ,, 212, line 18, for de Fulton, read Fulton.
- " 213, line 21, for Jocelin, read Joscelin.
- ,, 223, line 30, for Verby, read Verly.
- " 223, line 36, for ordeined, read ordained.
- ,, 227, line 22, for Stock, read Stok.
- " 250, line 9, for tke, read the.
- " 312, line 12, for 1453, read 1543.
- ,, 359, line 39, for phisician, read physician.



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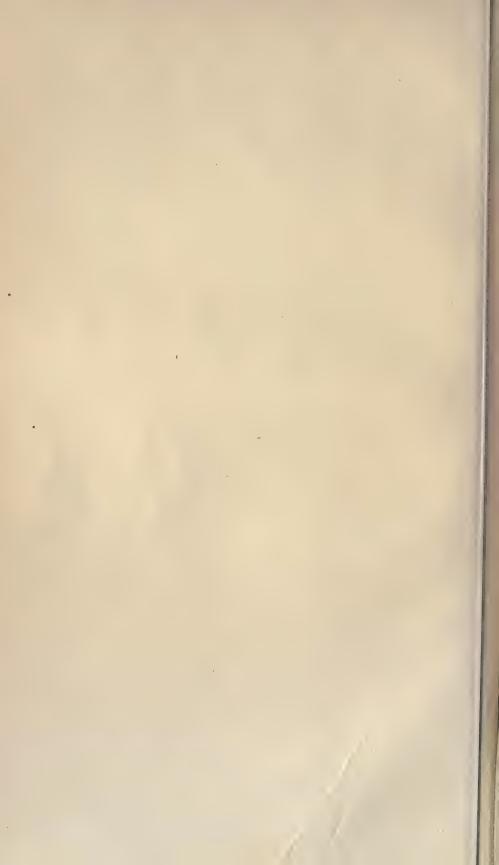
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#### INTRODUCTION.

# THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NORWICH: ITS SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

I.	Origin and Early Growth	-	PAGE i.
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#### I.—Origin and Early Growth.

#### 1. Britons and Romans.

In tracing the *municipal* history of Norwich in our first volume it was not necessary to go further back than the Danish Settlement. The possession of a mint about 925 implies a fairly developed organisation, but we have no evidence by which we may trace its previous progress.

With regard to the *economic* history of the city, which forms the subject of our second volume, it is essential to enquire what tribes or races had previously occupied the spot, and how far the inhabitants at the time our definite knowledge begins, were mixed with and influenced by their predecessors.

The site of Norwich was included in the territory of the Iceni, the British tribe made famous by the courage of their Queen Boadicea. When the earthworks on the Castle Hill were supposed by students to be Celtic it was easy to imagine a Celtic predecessor of the city. But even so it was impossible to point to any relics of a settled community.

After the Britons came the occupation of the country by the Romans. Some writers have held that Norwich was the Roman station of Venta Icenorum. Modern students, however, have almost unanimously agreed to place Venta at Caister, and to conclude that there was no actual Roman town at Norwich. A few traces of the Romans, pottery and coins, have been found, and probably a Roman road may be detected in the names of two of the streets when our records commence in the 13th century. While the great majority have the Danish termination "gate," meaning a way, two of them have the Roman termination "strete." They were called the streets "of Berstrete" and "Holmstrete." They might mark a Roman roadway passing from the top of what afterwards became the Castle outworks, under the future Castle mound¹ to Tombland. There it would possibly divide, one road, Holmstrete, passing eastwards over the Cow Holm and crossing the river by a ford at Bishop's Bridge, the other running northwards and crossing the river either by a ford or a timber causeway at Fibridge.

#### 2. Angles.

The Romans left the country about 410, and for half a century or more the spot would be deserted. Then came the first permanent settlers who were, undoubtedly, the founders of what afterwards became the City of Norwich. These were the Angles. Unfortunately our knowledge of what took place during their settlement is hopelessly scanty, and we are practically driven to base our conclusions on two district-names occurring in our earliest records, names which plainly carry us back to this period, Conesford and Coselanye.

It may be as well to refer in passing to two matters on which an opinion must be expressed. The first is the date of the foundation of the Castle. As mentioned in Vol. I.² it has hitherto been recorded as the most important work of the Angles, forming in fact the nucleus of the future town. The Compilers of these volumes, however, considering the evidence recently adduced in favour of the Norman origin of these artificial castle-mounds too strong to be disregarded, must conclude that there was no castle-hill here in the times of the Angles or Danes. This would of

¹ We have Sir John Fenn's authority that he saw something of the kind when a well was being sunk within the Keep in 1784. Norfolk Archæology, Vol. XII. p. 30.

² p. ii.

itself dispose of the second point, the old story that, about the year 677, Tombert, prince of the Girvii, with his wife, Ethelfleda, daughter of Anna King of the East Angles, granted lands to the Monastery of Ely on the tenure of Castle-guard service to the Castle of Norwich. The unfounded character of the argument, on which this assumption of the early existence of the Castle was based, has long ago been pointed out by Kirkpatrick¹ and others.

It would appear, then, that we must confine ourselves to the two names already mentioned. The first, Conesford, was originally Kyningesford, or the King's ford. The ford, if within the district called Conesford, must have been not far from the site of the present Foundry Bridge. In our entire ignorance of the circumstances of the time when the name may have first come into use, it is not altogether easy to account for the ford or its connection with a king.² Still, however obscure the origin of the name may be, the existence of the settlement in the earliest times cannot be doubted, and it will be observed that it contains several distinctively English dedications, to St. Etheldreda, St. Ethelbert, St. Edward, and St. Cuthbert.

The other presumably Angle settlement, Coselanye, presents no difficulty. Its termination, "eye" or island, corresponds with the known condition of the district.³ The name would, of course, start from the river, and more than one island existed there till quite recent times.

The existence of these two Angle settlements will probably not be disputed. But the question arises, How far can they be considered as the substantial foundation of the future city? Did they in any true sense form one community? Only a conjectural answer can be given to this question. On the one hand they were topographically separated from each other by the river, and apparently their natural tendency was to extend in the direction away from each other. Conesford extended southwards and Coselanye northwards from its nucleus. On the other hand there must always have been fairly convenient communication at the site of Fibridge, even though the river may at times have been a good deal wider than now, and the intervening riverside meadows frequently impassable.

¹ Religious Houses in Norwich. p. 248.

² In later times it may have led from Thorpe to the Castle. But apart from this name there is no trace of any passage over the river at this spot. The present line of communication by a bridge and a connecting road on the Thorpe side is quite modern.

³ See extract No. VII,

We may also reasonably suppose that as they developed they would more and more tend to union. In this connection, we may note the characteristic English dedication of St. Edmund in Fishergate, not far from Fibridge. The street finally assumed a Danish name, but the dedication of its church to the King who was martyred by the Danes, must surely imply an existing English population strong enough to hold its own in spite of predominating Danish influence. Moreover, the fact that the name Conesford retained a permanent hold over the south-eastern district of the burgh and that of Coselanye over the north-western, and that their principal streets always preserved these names, while the side streets were called "gates," is a strong indication that the settlements so called must have included their whole extent before Danish influence became felt.

While therefore we hesitate to attribute to these two Angle settlements the status of a combined and organised community, yet the evidence seems to warrant our regarding them as two kindred communities which were in the course of coalescence when a new and stronger element coming amongst them hastened and consolidated the process.

On the supposition that these two settlements during the greater part of the Angle period consisted practically of two separate villages there is no difficulty in picturing the daily life of the inhabitants as that of those of other contemporary villages, especially such as were situated by the riverside. To the necessary pursuits of agriculture and tending their cattle they would add fishing and perhaps a little trade in salt, herrings, and other sea fish. Yarmouth had not yet risen to block the estuary and command the river. The sea flowed far more freely over the marshes, so that even at the time of the Conquest Norwich was popularly described as only 14 miles from the sea.¹

#### 3. Danes.

We are thus brought to the period of the Danes which, if we may include in it the 200 years preceding the Norman Conquest, found Norwich scarcely developed into a combined unit and left it one of the very largest boroughs in the kingdom. The Danish invasions took the form of a more permanent occupation of East Anglia soon after the middle of the 9th century, and in 878, by the Peace of

¹ See Vol. I. p. vi. and also p. 142 n. 1. The sea would be at Reedham.

Wedmore concluded between Alfred and Guthrum, it was formally handed over to the Danes and became part of the district of the Danelaw. It has hitherto been generally assumed that Norwich was at once made the centre of Danish administration in East Anglia. The idea of course arose from the supposition that there was a strong castle available for the chieftain's use. Apparently, however, Thetford was as yet the principal place in East Anglia and the Danes wintered there in 870. But there is every reason to suppose that from the first they favoured Norwich. It was far more accessible to the sea and was just in a condition for new settlers to occupy and develop.

We have seen in our first volume¹ that some 50 years later Norwich was an organised burgh with a mint of its own, and moreover that in this connection we have the first known use of the name. With the exception of this important piece of knowledge, our evidence with regard to Danish development is still derived almost exclusively from place-names. But our information from that source is very much fuller and more definite. We may notice, first, a third district, Westwyk. This, like Conesford and Coselanye, must have been originally a separate settlement, for like them it gave its name to its principal streets, and was evidently settled before the final unification of the Anglo-Danish burgh.

Besides the addition of Westwyk we find traces of the Danes all over the city. Attention has been already called to the prevalence in Norwich of the Danish termination "gate" or way. It is fair to assume that, as a general rule, the streets and lanes so called have a Danish origin. Thus we learn that from the riverside district of Conesford the Danes spread upwards to the high ridge of Berstrete, marking their progress by three "gates," Sandgate, Holgate, Skeythegate. In Westwyk, parallel to its main street, was Pottergate, or Potter's Way. Two lanes, Smalegate and Stongate, issuing southwards from this road may indicate the spreading of the Danes in the direction of the future district of Mancroft. A northern extension of Conesford Street across the river was named Fibriggate, from which immediately over the river branched off Fishergate to the east and Colgate, towards Coselany, to the west. It is not of course possible to say definitely when all this development took place. Some of these localities may have previously had a scanty Angle population. Nor is it certain that the termination "gate" may not have been newly given some time after the Conquest. But we must

remember the very large population we have to make room for in the time of Edward the Confessor before the Conquest. It must have fairly occupied all the above districts.

During this period, as has been pointed out in Vol. I. p. v., the centre of the combined burgh was plainly "Tomland," vacant¹ space. To it all the main streets converged and here would be held the common market and the assemblies of the burgh and the hundred.

We have no means of knowing how far the progress of the burgh may have been affected by political changes. Early in the 10th century Alfred's son Edward the elder recovered the sovereignty of East Anglia, but in 1004 to revenge the massacre of the Danes, as the Chronicle tells us, "Swegen came with his fleet to Norwich and altogether wasted and burned the burgh." Blomefield² speaks of the place as being then left desolate for six years when the Danes returned and rebuilt it, etc. There really seems no ground for this assertion. The re-settled inhabitants were not all Danish warriors nor is anything said about a massacre of the population. Wooden and mud cottages are easily rebuilt and when things settled down, though once more under Danish rule, progress would resume its course as before, probably all the more with an influx of new blood. In confirmation of this, we find the Norwich mint in active operation during the reigns of Canute and Edward the Confessor.

#### 4. Time of Edward the Confessor.

This brings us to the close of the period we are considering and to the really remarkable account of the burgh on the eve of the Norman Conquest as we find it described in Domesday Book. The account has been given in full in the first volume.³ The burgh contained no fewer than 1320 burgesses. Local historians may dwell with some pride on the fact that no other city mentioned in Domesday Book except York⁴ had so many.

It is even more interesting to consider under what economic conditions so large a population, organised in one community, could have lived and prospered at that time. A large population is a necessary assumption with so many burgesses. A later custom required a "citizen" to be holder of a fairly stocked house as a guarantee that he could bear his share of the common burdens. It is difficult to see how the earlier "burgesses" could have been free

¹ Tom, vacuus. Prompt. Parv. 196. ² Vol. III. p. 7. p. 1. ⁴ London is omitted.

from some such condition. If an average family be set down at five persons and allowance be made for the clergy, "bordarii" or cotters (of whom there were 480 in the time of King William), and others who were not recognised burgesses, 7000 persons is a moderate estimate for the resident inhabitants. How were they supported?

No doubt many of them were still engaged in agriculture, in tilling lands held under their respective lords. Besides the 80 acres which the burgesses held in the hundred of Humbleyard there was within the circuit of the future walls and in the immediate suburb a large extent of land under cultivation to a much later time. Chapel Field Croft, part of the New Burgh, was arable land in the 13th century. Surrey Street, which is just about a furlong in length and whose curve suggests the ancient mode of ploughing, had (before it was called Newgate) been "Thedwardscroft," which the monks declared had sometime formed part of Lakenham. The Gilden Croft was still being cultivated in the 18th century, and Braun's Map of the city at the commencement of our first volume displays numerous enclosed lands inside the wall and river extending from the Gilden Croft all round to and within Conesford. Comparatively early documents speak of lands without St Augustine's Gates, and in the neighbourhood of the Magdalen Hospital, and there was also a south field1 outside the walls in the quarter it indicates.

But manifestly besides the tillers of the soil, a large portion of the population must have been either handicraftsmen or traders and some merchants. On this matter Domesday Book gives us no help. The names of certain persons from whose houses the King had no custom, as the "arbalister," the "lorimer," the "watchman," the "ditcher," rather suggest that their custom was commuted for castleguard services. The annual render to the King of a bear implies oversea intercourse, probably with Norway. The similar render of honey (an obligation laid upon several other large towns)2 points to local trade. Honey, the chief sweetener of food, and the basis of the popular drink of mead would be obtained from the countrymen in exchange for iron, fish, salt and other things which the country farm did not produce. We might draw a picture of this interchange between country and town and between Norwich and some foreign lands, and we might not be far from the truth. But in the absence of authentic evidence it is better to wait till our records

¹ Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 590.

² Ballard, Domesday Boroughs, p. 78.

furnish us with abundant details 200 years later. Meanwhile we are justified in concluding that the development of trade and merchandise must have made no little progress, or otherwise so large an aggregation of people could not have subsisted in so limited an area.

#### 5. The Norman Conquest and its Results.

The effect of the Norman Conquest on the municipal development of the burgh has been dealt with in our previous volume. Its effect on the economic progress was rather more indirect and is not quite so easy to estimate.

It did not, except in connection with Earl Ralph's rebellion, displace the existing population or interfere directly with their customs and modes of life. But it added two new elements, which, while increasing the size of the combined community, must undoubtedly have introduced for a time considerable rivalry between the old and the new.

The two new elements were due (a) to the building of the Castle and the concurrent formation of the New Burgh and (b) to the transference of the Episcopal See from Thetford to Norwich which led to the foundation of the Cathedral and Priory. In both these cases the disadvantage was that the knights and soldiers of the Castle together with the burghers of the New Burgh, and also the clergy and monks of the Cathedral and Priory were almost entirely aliens in race and language, and the former were organised under different customs. This very seriously affected the municipal development of the burgh. But the economic life of the people would not be affected in the same way. The change would rather be one of control and administration than the displacement of one race for another. If, as is probable, a Norman market was at once established in Mancroft it is most unlikely that Norman traders were attracted in sufficient numbers to carry it on. The Normans who settled in England were knights and nobles with some soldiers. Afterwards merchants in small numbers may have come to the town, and some of the higher classes of craftsmen, especially with the advent of the monks and the building of the Cathedral and Priory. But the great mass of the traders, artizans and labourers must have remained as they were. English traders would pocket their patriotism to gain profit in the Norman market. So long as the old market continued on Tombland the old traders would not refuse to deal with their country customers because the manors had passed into Norman hands. There is, moreover, no reason to suppose that after the first influx of Normans the first settlers as they died out were replaced by others of the same race. On the contrary there is evidence, as has already been noted, that in Norwich, as in other towns on the east coast, the Norman element after two generations or little more had become socially absorbed into that of the conquered race.

On the whole then we may conclude that, although Norman control at once superseded Anglo-Danish, and although by degrees the old Tombland centre of burghal life had to succumb to its rival in Mancroft, yet practically the economic action of the burgh remained in the same hands, and by the middle of the 12th century was flowing with a free course in one united stream.

For a time, it is true, the Rebellion of Earl Ralph in 1075 caused very serious hindrance to the progress of the burgh. At the time of Domesday Book, some eleven years afterwards, only 665 of the King's 1,238 burgesses were found in residence. Thirty-two are accounted for as having fled. With regard to "mansure," presumably burgage tenements, there is a curious difference made between those of the King's burgesses and those of the burgesses belonging in King Edward's time to Harold and Stigand. In the two latter cases a house and a burgess are treated as identical. Stigand had 50 burgesses, now 39 of them are there, and 9 (no doubt correctly 11) houses are vacant. Harold had 32 burgesses. Now there are 15 and 17 houses are vacant. In the case of the King's 1,238 burgesses, 665 were found, and there should be 573 houses accounted for. Mention is made of 190 being vacant, and 81 being "in occupation of the castle." Even if we add the 50 houses "of which the King has not his custom," that still leaves 252 houses less than the number of burgesses. Can we suppose that while each of Harold's and Stigand's burgesses had a house, such was not the case with the burgesses under the jurisdiction of the King and the Earl, or could it be that the sites of 252 burgage tenements could not be identified? That seems very improbable, for the exact record of the numbers indicates that a list was kept of the tenements liable to burgage-rent as afterwards of the landgable rent which was the same thing. However this may be, in time most of the vacant tenements would be re-occupied and their tenants would resume their privilege and burden.

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¹ Vol. I. p. xviii. note.

# 6. Some indications of Progress.

In the remainder of this section, it is proposed to deal with the period between the Norman Conquest and the latter part of the 13th century. We are still without much definite information on our special subject and must content ourselves with isolated facts and inferences.

- (a) The earliest Fair.—In connection with the foundation of the Cathedral Priory the Whitsuntide fair is first heard of. Bishop Herbert de Lozinga assigned it to the monks saying when he did so that King William had given it to him. The charter of William Rufus, however, does not mention it, so it was perhaps inseparable from the land of St Michael, meaning Tombland, which that king confirmed to him. The compiler of the Fundatio Cathedralis Ecclesie¹ calls attention to a yearly gathering and procession on Whitsunday to the church of St Mary in the Marsh, which stood near Tombland, and he may be giving it as his opinion that the fair was instituted a long time before the conquest. Henry I. granted a charter of confirmation for the fair and prolonged it until the Monday evening after the octave of Pentecost.2 The octave of Pentecost came to be celebrated in after years as Trinity Sunday. but if it was designed that the fair should cover the nominal dedication festival of the Cathedral (which was actually assigned to 24 September), it is a very early instance of the observance of the feast in this country, for it did not become general until 1334. As a matter of fact it was assumed in later times that another fair had been granted, possibly through the latin equivalent Feriæ being a plural word, and though there was no interval between the two, they were frequently spoken of as Pentecost and Trinity fairs, and were surviving until quite the middle of the last century.
- (b) The Jews.—One result of the Conquest is said to have been the introduction of Jews by order of and under the protection of the King. Though no record of their immigration is known it must have been early in such an important place as Norwich. Kirkpatrick³ interpreting a statement of Stowe⁴ thinks that they may at first have settled in Holdtor Lane on the north of the market, but there seems to be no sufficient ground for his statement. They were the King's special property and no more

¹ Vol. I. p. 52. ² Norwich Liber Albus, f. 186d.

³ Streets and Lanes of Norwich. p. 48. ⁴ Surv. Lond. Bk. I. p. 19.

secure site or more convenient for commercial purposes could be found than that which we afterwards find them occupying. They dwelt in the New Burgh between the Castle enclosure and the Market. The "Scola Judæorum," their chief official building and Synagogue, was there. Across the road at the south end of the market stood at a later time the dwelling of one of the wealthiest of them, Abraham "dives" as he is called in an old rent-book of St Giles' Hospital. For centuries after their expulsion it was known as "Abraham's Hall." No vestige of this ancient structure now remains, yet it was doubtless on a par with Moyses' Hall at Bury St Edmund's and other similar houses.

In 1144 there seems to have been a purpose to massacre the Jews in Norwich, which was frustrated by the Sheriff. An incredible story was invented how they had crucified and murdered a boy, afterwards canonised as St William, and hidden his body in a wood. The manuscript containing the tale has within the last few years been brought to light, and published, and in the endeavour to bolster up a fiction, we may be positive that the author, Thomas of Monmouth, a local and contemporary monk, pictured Norwich very much as he saw it, so that something may be gleaned from the pages of the social condition of Norwich at an obscure period.

The Jews are depicted as pawnbrokers and general money lenders, while, excepting numerous physicians, the Christians are following those trades one expects to meet with everywhere, such as bakers and chandlers. A few trades demand special attention. There is a wine-merchant from the town of Cologne, just then becoming famous for its hanse and cloth manufactory. It was, moreover, the forerunner of the German Hanse which originated in the next century with its centre at Lübeck. Evidently the merchant imported wine and carried home wool. Nor is it likely that he was the only one of his class trading with Norwich, for there was sufficient foreign trade to afford a livelihood to at least one money-changer (trapezeta). Fishermen are noticed, and the only artizans mentioned who could be manufacturing anything for the outside world are the skinners (pelliparii), to one of whom St William was apprenticed at the

¹ St. William of Norwich, by Jessopp and James. 1896. Rye, Norf. Antiq. Miscel. I. 312.

early age of eight. The narrator does not affect to see anything unusual in this, in as much as he says that St William

soon surpassed the lads of his own age in efficiency.

(c) Norwich Renders in the time of King Stephen.—Blomefield1 has given his sanction to an impossible statement about the wealth of Norwich in 1153, namely that Stephen had granted to his son. William of Blois, "the Castle of Norwich with 700 librates of land." This is interpreted to mean that "the rents of the City of Norwich were then valued at £700 per annum." Whatever "rents" might be understood such a value is out of all reason. The true explanation appears to be that the "redditus" were the royal dues described in Domesday Book, where they amount to £95 9s. 6d. blank, or £100 10s. by tale plus the falcon in either case. When to this is added an unknown sum for the profits of the court and for tolls, the total would fairly correspond with the £108 blank paid for the farm of the city in 1157. The lands, in various places, granted with the Castle, included the Burgh of Norwich, and William was obliged to account for its renders in the £700 he gathered from them all. They would be those lands in Norfolk and elsewhere owing Castle-guard service, which services would naturally follow the grant of the Castle.

(d) Norwich Weavers in 1174.—A curious reference to a Norwich industry is made in connection with a catastrophe which befell the town in 1174. In that year Hugh Bigot, who had taken the part of the eldest son of Henry II. against his father, attacked the place with a band of Flemings. Little defence was offered and Matthew Paris says that a vast amount of money and captives were taken away. The French Chronicler, Jordan Fantosme, explains the easy capture of the town by saying that the Norwich men "for the most part were weavers, they knew not to bear arms in knightly wise." Whether there was any actual truth in this statement we cannot say. It does not accord with our evidence of a somewhat later date. It appears, however, from the Pipe Roll of 1202 that the citizens were then carrying on a trade in dyed cloth and apparently had been doing so for several years.

A reliable conclusion may be arrived at about another industry. King Henry II. enacted that no tanner or bleacher of hides should dwell in the forests outside a borough.² Now one of the

¹ Vol. III. p. 25.

² Stubbs' Select Charters, p. 159.

old city churches is called "St Peter de Parmentergate" meaning "in the street of the parmenters" or leather dressers. But our records after the middle of the 13th century show no parmenters there any longer. Their place was occupied by tanners, whose surnames in many cases denote their original immigration, perhaps in obedience to King Henry's order, from Norfolk villages situated upon the rivers.

(e) Norwich a Sea-port.—From Danish times onwards Norwich must have had a share of foreign commerce. The Pipe Roll of 1204 includes Norwich in a list of sea-ports, and the claim was urged against Yarmouth in 1332.² It seems strange, however, to find that a writer of the 14th century in assigning a special characteristic to various towns of England gives "Hauene de Northwyz."⁸

Perhaps a reflection of it⁴ may be seen in the annual render of 25 herring pies to the King,⁵ the origin of which is lost in obscurity. This service was last performed in 1816, and Blomefield⁶ states that it was the old fee farm rent of the city⁷ before it was incorporated. In that case it is surprising that no mention of such a rent is to be found in Domesday Book. However some 30 acres of land in East Carlton, a village about four miles from Norwich, were burdened with the obligation that their owner should carry the pies to the King, and Domesday Book under the demesnes of the King's men does show a similar extent of land there apparently charged with some personal service.

(f) The City and the Priory.—It was inevitable that the establishment of the Cathedral Priory should lead to more or less friction between the monks and the old English burghers on some of whose land they no doubt encroached. It belonged to the King, and the monks (rightly or wrongly) asserted that it never had formed part of the Domesday Hundred of Norwich but was included in the Hundred of Blofield and the parish of Thorpe.⁸ So long as the New Burgh continued in antagonism to the Old, the monks would have the support of the Norman burghers, which perhaps prevented the English burghers from pressing their claims too strongly. But

¹ See Norfolk Archæology. Vol. XII. p. 56.

² Vol. I. No. XXXVII. ⁸ Bodl, Lib. Douce MS, 98. f. 195.

⁴ N. and Q. Ser, i. Vol. VI. p. 430.

⁵ Testa de Nevill, p. 283, etc.

⁶ Vol. III. p. 375. ⁷ See No. CCCLXXXVIII.

⁸ Vol. I. p. 52.

when under the Charter of 5 Richard I. the whole city (as thence-forward it was called) was granted to the control of the citizens, the latter began to assert that the grant included the Priory. For a time, however, the disputes did not touch this part of the question but only the right of commonage on certain lands at Eaton and Lakenham. On these the citizens had immemorially enjoyed right of commonage, but the fee had come into the possession of the Prior. The contending interests of the parties in this direction were for a time settled by a final concord in 1205.1

The ill-feeling between the disputants was greatly intensified by the licence which the citizens obtained to enclose the city with a bank and ditch in 1252, the river being the defensive bound on the east. Thereupon the citizens began to argue that everything within this circuit must belong to them. The monks on their part had all along enjoyed a protected enclosure within which they could easily have defied the citizens to interfere. But they claimed (and with good reason) that the Cowholm purchased by Bishop Herbert of the King and the land of St Michael obtained by exchange from Roger Bigot included lands outside their enclosed circuit, especially Ratonrowe and Tombland,2 This land of St Michael is said to have been attached at the time to the palace of "Roger Bigot Earl's of Norfolk." It had been at one time the centre of the Anglo-Danish burgh. It must have appertained to the church of St Michael which in the time of King Edward the Confessor had been held by Stigand. Presumably on Stigand's disgrace it had been forfeited to the King and by him been attached to the Earl's palace.4 Although the Prior's rights were beyond doubt, the citizens would resent what they would consider encroachment on their ancient heritage. More than once during the 13th century serious conflicts had arisen. But the climax was reached in 1272 when the riot took place which proved almost as disastrous to the city as the rebellion of Earl Ralph. The details of this riot have been given at such great length by Mr. Walter Rye5 and other writers, that it is unnecessary to

¹ No. CCCXC. ² Vol. I. p. 53.

³ The "Earl's Palace" stood at the south end of Tombland afterwards called Ratonrowe. It has been supposed to have been the residence of the Earls of East Anglia outside the Castle. If the Castle was founded by the Normans, the palace must have been the residence of the Norman Earl, perhaps Earl Ralph. Roger Bigot was not Earl of East Anglia but Earl of Norfolk.

⁴ See Blomefield, Vol. X. p. 470. ⁸ Norf. Antiq. Miscell, II. p. 17. sq.

repeat them here. Starting at the Prior's Whitsuntide fair the disturbances culminated in August with an attack on the Priory, which resulted in great damage to the Cathedral, the destruction of the Belfry and many of the Monastic buildings.¹ The city was put under a Papal interdict, the citizens finally had to pay 3000 marks, and they did not set themselves fully right with the King and receive his formal pardon till the year 1286. At the time the questions in dispute were not discussed, but 19 years later, in 1306, a composition was entered into between the Citizens and the Prior which to some extent effected a modus vivendi.²

condition of the city about this time may be briefly mentioned, the coming of the Friars. The Dominicans or Black Friars established themselves in Norwich in 1226, and the Franciscans or Grey Friars a little later. Before the close of the century the Austin Friars and Carmelite or White Friars, together with several minor orders, were settled here. At first they would come in such small numbers and live such simple lives that their economic influence would be very slight. But by degrees, perhaps not entirely till the next century, they became separate communities, like the monks, shut into their own enclosures with their conventual buildings. As these enclosures involved the absorption of no small number of family holdings, and the friars were nominally mendicants and lived upon charity, it may be questioned whether they added much to the economic strength or progress of the city.³

# II.—Early Prosperity at its Zenith,

## I.—Public Revenue and Expenditure.

Hitherto in tracing the economic progress of the city we have had to rely upon isolated scraps of information. As we draw near to the close of the 13th century our sources of information become voluminous and explicit. A very large number of private deeds, the enrolments of conveyances and other transactions in the Roll of the City Court, the Rolls of the Leet Courts, the Custumal and an early Chamberlain's Roll furnish us with the means of drawing a very fair

¹ No. CCCCXVI. ² No. CCCCXVI.

³ In 1488 the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen and Commonalty were accepted as the perpetual founders of the Carmelite Convent.

picture of the social and commercial life of the citizens during the last quarter of the 13th and the first quarter of the 14th centuries.

In considering this matter we must remember that the expenditure for which income was required was of two kinds-one to meet the demands of the King, the other to meet necessary expenditure at home. This may explain the very scanty details of the early accounts. They tell us next to nothing about home expenditure. There was, in fact, next to none. It consisted chiefly in payments to officials and repairs to one or two public buildings. Drainage, paving, lighting were unknown luxuries. What necessity demanded individual householders were ordered to supply by their own labour. On the other hand, the fee farm rent of £108 and more must be paid or the city liberties would be seized. So also must the numerous fines and forfeits that from time to time fell upon the citizens. For all these items the Bailiffs of the city had to answer, and at this time they were apparently allowed to take the greater part of the annual incomings. If they were out of pocket they got the balance back when and how they could.

Our earliest Account Roll is one containing the accounts of Peter Flynt, who cannot well have been other than the city Chamberlain. His accounts (which concern the community only and not the bailiffs and the fee farm rent) begin in 1293 and end in 1306, the years 1299 and 1300 being omitted; most likely the roll containing them is lost. For this reason they fall into two series largely differing from one another, for the financial position of the city is decidedly better in the last than in the first. In both the fines paid for admission to the freedom form the important item of receipts, and in the latter series the rents of assize amount to 48s. 8d., while the woad market contributes 40s., and the Nedler-row a like sum.

In the first year, 1293, and in 1294, the rents of the town are accounted for at 63s, but they do not occur afterwards, and the other two items are not mentioned as receipts previous to the hiatus, although the agreement with the woad merchants dated from 1286, and the Nedler-row had been reconstructed in 1293. On the other hand, in 1295-6 40s. was paid to the Bailiffs on behalf of the woad stalls, and another 40s. for the arrears of the instalment; moreover the sums received annually for admission to the liberties are, in the second period, quadruple those in the first. Again the arrears of the salaries of officials accumulating in the earlier period are being paid

off in the later one, so it is evident that something was done or occurred to improve the city's finances in the interval for which no accounts exist.

The murage was being collected throughout the whole time under consideration, so the expense of constructing the walls must not be advanced as the cause of the city's embarrassments. We know, however, that there had been considerable difficulty in meeting the charge of the fee farm rent for several years past, and Flynt's mention of the debt attermined and the instalment most likely refers to the payment of the arrears which had accumulated. and had been attermined to be paid by instalments of £10 per annum, as will shortly be more fully explained. The Bailiffs are clearly appropriating all the city income, except the whole or part of the admission fees, for this purpose, and handing to Flynt the surplus after they had satisfied it. In consequence Flynt is compelled to spend the money delivered to him for the repayment of a debt due to Geoffrey de Bungeye. Even then he has an annual deficit, which he seems to have made good from his own pocket, seeing that he reimburses himself in the later and more prosperous vears.

During the period of depression the annual average of Flynt's receipts is only £14, whereas during the last few years it reaches £29. The proportionally large increase is in some measure accounted for by the addition of £6 6s. 6d. for various rents, which he is now permitted to receive, but by far the greater augmentation is the improvement of the admission fees, which average four times the sum contributed in the earlier years. Naturally the individuals wishing to become citizens would be more numerous in prosperous than in depressed periods, and if other disturbing influences could be eliminated, the number of entries would be some index of the city's position at all times. In this instance it may be that the Bailiffs no longer required any of the fees, or that defaulters were compelled to take up their freedom, or again that the admission fee was increased. Among the chapters of customs is one fixing the minimum fee for admission to the liberties at 13s. 4d. for apprentices and at £1 for foreigners,1 which was to be paid to the community in either case. At the close of the reign of Edward III., however, half was paid to the Bailiffs and half to the community.

The disbursements include legal expenses and salaries of officials, while presents given to the King's Justices are also an annual charge. Parchment, too, is invariably one item, though a small one, and in 1300-1 a chest with two locks was purchased, most likely to receive the city muniments or treasure. Varying sums are paid for repairing the Tolhouse, the Murage Loft, built about this period, and perhaps the same as the house near the Tolhouse, 1 constructed in 1303-4, and the Gates, in such form as they existed before the stone walls were commenced. Allusion is also made to repairs done at the Common House, which appears to have stood in the parish of S^t Mary the Less² on the south side of Tombland, and questionably on the site of the ancient Tolhouse of the English Borough, for Blomefield³ makes the site that of the Earl's Palace. At the date of these accounts it appears that the King's Justices either held their courts or were lodged there.

A further account of annual income of a slightly earlier date is available.4 In connection with the seizure of the city liberties in 1272, there is in the Pipe Roll for the succeeding year an account of the sums received by the Custos who was appointed to take charge of the city. A copy of it by Kirkpatrick yet remains among the city muniments. It runs from 25 Septr. 1272, to 25 Jan. following. the total sum received being £38 15s. 5\d., and all the items are given. As this sum represents the revenues of the city for four months, and closely corresponds with one-third of the annual fee farm rent, it shows how that rent was raised. The landgable, that is land-gafol or -rent, was a charge dating from a time long past, and consisted of a guit rent of 1d. from the site of certain houses the whole of which amounted in after years to the fixed sum of £3 5s. 4d. These rents continued to be collected until 1744.5 when a committee was appointed to make arrangements for selling them off. The earliest list of these landgable rents is found in the Norwich Domesday. It was drawn up in 1397, and it is clear that many of the original holdings thus charged had then been split up and others united. Moreover, it was not unusual for the Bailiffs when conveying property to encumber it with landgable, presumably to recover amounts which had been lost.

The custos returns no account of fines for admission to the freedom in 1272, nor is it likely that any would accrue when the liberties

p. 36.
 pp. 38; 246 infra.
 Vol. IV. p. 117.
 No. CCCCLXXI.
 Assembly, 18 June,

of the city were in abeyance. Neither would they form part of the forfeits, which would be the rents, tolls and other issues for which the fee farm rent was supposed to compound. Allowance, however, must be made for them when estimating the ordinary revenue of the city. The farms of various occupations were lump sums paid by the trades named in the place of market tolls, and should be compared with the later account of them in the Book of Customs made after the fee farm rent had been increased.¹

It is when we come to look at the demands of the King's exchequer that we find the real financial burdens which the citizens were being called upon to bear, and we can estimate the substantial prosperity which could meet such exactions and yet, as it seems, continue to make forward progress.

In 1275 the citizens redeemed their liberties by agreeing to pay a sum of 3,000 marks [£2,000] towards rebuilding the Cathedral Church, which was to be paid at the rate of 500 marks yearly one half in the quinzaine of Pentecost the other in the quinzaine of Martinmas [11 Nov.] and in addition they were to give a gold cup worth £100.2 Naturally the city's finances were crippled by so great a drain upon them, and by way of some relief a reasonable sum was granted to the citizens out of the rents possessed by foreigners.3 Blomefield4 through misreading his reference was persuaded that, in 1281, when the payment to the Priory ought to have been nearly acquitted, the liberties were seized for the arrears of the fee farm rent. Though no proof of this has been found, evidently some pressure was being put upon the citizens, since they are then found successfully petitioning the King to be allowed to deduct from their debt the £6 for the deficiency of moneyers together with the 25s. paid to the nuns of Carrow,5 annual abatements extending over a period of 43 years, namely from the 18 Hen. III. The total amount thus deducted was £311 15s. and with this help it is presumed they were able to satisfy the King for a time. In 1286, however, twelve leading citizens were arrested for not keeping the terms assigned for the payment of their debt6, and judging from the order to the Sheriff to ward the city during the seisure of the liberties in 1290 it amounted to £,595 which had been attermined to be paid by instalments

¹ p. 204. 2 Rot. Claus. 3 E. I. m. 3. 3 Town Close Evidences, p. 10.

⁴ Vol. III. p. 63. ⁵ No. CCCCXIII.

⁶ Madox, History of the Exchequer. Vol II. p. 212.

of £10 per annum. At the same time there was a further deficiency of over £20 in the fee farm rent besides the complaint that the citizens did not observe their terms. Having paid this sum they petitioned parliament for the return of their franchises and terms, which was done in consideration of the payment of a further fine. In 1305 £10 was added to the annual fee farm, in return for the new liberties then granted. Possibly the sum paid for the attermination of the debt was about to cease and it was altered to a permanent charge. Edward II., being in want of money in 1311 made void the atterminations of debts, granted to his fermours, all over the realm.

At Michaelmas 1321, it being found that £45 8s. of the fee farm due at the previous Michaelmas was still owing, the Bailiffs were ordered to recover the amount from the real or personal property of the Bailiffs for the past year. If these had not sufficient for the debt the residue was to be raised from the property of the citizens, and the new Bailiffs were to be ready with the sum at the Exchequer on 12 Nov. following.⁵

Again in the Old Free Book f. 2. is an account of the financial liability of the city in 1344.6 The total amount due to the crown was £237 12s. 9d., all of which was paid during the year apparently without any difficulty. The items are £9 17s. 8d in estreats from divers places; £101 13s. 9d. for several debts, while the fee farm rent amounts to £126 1s. 4d. The items again of this last are given in a document calling itself a pipe roll for 1357,7 which is perhaps a copy of the one returned into the exchequer, as follows:

	£	5.	d.
Fee farm of the town [by tale]	113	8	0
New increment of the town	2	0	0
Rent to be paid in increase of the city	10	0	0
Several small farms		9	5
Rents of divers Jews' houses			II
Annual rent of the moniers' house		3	0
	€126	İ	4

¹ Madox, Firma Burgi, p. 161.

² Rot. Parl. Vol. I. p. 58a. ³ Vol. I. p. 19.

⁴ Hist. of the Excheque", Vol. II. p. 213.

⁵ Firma Burgi. p. 187. ⁶ No. CCCXCII.

⁷ No. XLV.

#### 2. Public Control.

If the authorities did not attempt much in the way of public comfort, they nevertheless claimed, as was common in medieval times, a very exhaustive exercise of public control. We learn much on this point from the "Custumal," the substance of which may certainly be dated as far back as about 1286. The customs (we should now call them by-laws) which the citizens were bound to obey embraced not only such matters as tenure and disposition of property, but almost every detail of daily life and work. The community as represented by their Bailiffs did not yet allow any devolution of their authority to gilds or societies, nor in Norwich did the central authority ever cease to maintain control over the subordinate associations.

To watch over the Assize of Bread and Ale was a duty laid on them by Statute. The Statute 51 H. III. c. i. appointed the assize of bread, that is the weight in proportion to the price of corn. The weight of the loaf was always computed in pounds, shillings and pence, in other words in troy weight, with the difference that instead of 20 dwts. making 1 oz., 12 dwts. made I shilling, the weight of the silver penny being equal to that of 32 grains of wheat taken from the middle of the ear.

A more difficult task was the management of the Crafts. The charter of 1256 ordered that no gild (evidently referring to craftsmen) should be held to the detriment of the city. It was doubtless this charter which was referred to when the cobblers were said to have a gild "contrary to the prohibition of our lord the King," and long afterwards, namely in 1495, the governing Assembly sheltered themselves behind it when complaints arose that the poorer brethren of the gilds were constantly chosen feastmakers at the annual feast, and in the exercise of their authority proceeded to lay down rules for the future appointment of the feastmakers.²

The old family system under which every household manufactured its own requirements as far as possible was at the close of the 13th century rapidly breaking up, giving place to the gild system. At an earlier period it may be said that "citizen" and merchant are convertible terms, but as the population increased it is supposed that the younger sons applied themselves to handicrafts.

¹ Leet Jurisdiction in Norwich, p. 42.

² No. CLXXXVIII.

To draw a sharp line through the descending scale of the crafts showing which could be considered as consisting of merchants and which not is hardly possible. The dyers occupied a high place yet surely they were men with dirty hands. Perhaps they owed their position to the early existence of their trade, and the like may be said of the fullers. Below these were such manual trades as carpenters, masons and others, and the connection between these and merchants is not easy to see. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful whether they were eligible for citizenship during the 13th century.

One and all were showing a disposition to unite into gilds very similar to modern trades unions and were regarded with much suspicion as desiring to make corners in their several callings in order to force up the prices of their wares and labour. Besides, not only did they punish offenders against their necessary regulations, but they also inflicted fines and penalties in cases which ought to have come before the Bailiffs' court so that the city revenues were diminished. The tanners were fined for having a gild in 1288 and again in 1291, as were also the fullers, the saddlers and the cobblers in 1293. It should be noted that three of these adulterine gilds are connected with the sale of leather and leather goods, affording additional proof that that was the staple trade of the city until worsted weaving supplanted it.

Shortly afterwards the authorities must have considered it expedient to have the craft gilds, or crafts as they were beginning to be called, under the common scrutiny, for by the 46th chapter of the Custumal the Bailiffs are to choose two or more persons for each craft, not necessarily from its members, to search for faulty work and present it to the Bailiffs and 24 so that the offence may be punished by them. It is not clear whether each craft was to be searched by those selected for it or by the whole body of the inquisitors.

In addition to the other gilds mentioned above, there was also a fraternity of girdlers which possessed real property in the shape of a stall in the Nedler-row of the market in 1292.² Since it does not occur in the presentments contained in the Leet Rolls it was evidently a purely religious gild. It is only heard of in connection with this stall and about this date, after which it disappears.

¹ Leet Jurisdiction, pp. 13, 39, 43.

With one association of foreign workers a special agreement was made. It will be explained hereafter that weaving for the outside world was but little practised in Norwich before the latter half of the next century, still many persons were at this time already occupied in the arts of cloth finishing. The fullers have their place in the pipe roll just dealt with, and the dyers, who are indirectly noticed in King John's reign, always ranked high among the city crafts. There exists in admirable preservation an agreement in the form of a cyrograph between the citizens and the Woad Merchants of the London Hanse Towns1 of Amiens and Corby in Picardy.² It was executed in 1286 and its importance is attested by the fact that it was immediately entered in the Court Roll, and later copies of it are also met with in other places. The woad was brought in casks and in frails and with it barrels of ashes and another vegetable dye called wold. The former were probably similar to the barilla of the present day, an impure carbonate of soda used as the alkali in dyeing, and the latter resida lutiola was formerly largely cultivated for its brilliant yellow dye. The merchants agreed to submit to certain dues and regulations and in return were permitted to trade freely and to stay within the city as long as they pleased. The usual term allowed to merchants was forty days, and it was possibly the attempt of the Londoners to enforce this regulation that drove away the woad merchants from that city as is related in the London Liber Albus.3

## 3. The Market and various Occupations in the City.

The Market and its regulations were naturally reckoned of great importance. All buying and selling was invariably carried on in the market place, where not only could the authorities easily keep an eye upon what was going on but the citizens themselves could see that no transactions were made contrary to their general interest. Moreover the dealers in the several wares were grouped together in definite spots, the fishmongers all in one place, the drapers in another, and so on, for the double purpose of ensuring competition, and also that the supply of any particular goods or wares might be readily seen. A series of ordinances for the regulation of the market was framed.4 No one was allowed to buy edibles before the bell was rung for the Lady Mass at the Cathedral, nor might he go

¹ Ashley, Econ, Hist. I. pp. 106, 109, ² No. CCCLXXXIX.

³ Riley, Vol. III. p. 167. ⁴ Vol. I. p. 181. et seq.

out of the city to meet such goods, and buy them with intent to enhance the price, an offence known as forstalling and liable to heavy penalties when detected. Again, since every citizen present at the time had a right to claim a share in favourable bargains, a man was prohibited from going to market with more than one servant in order to prevent him from obtaining more than one share in these transactions, for by permitting each of his attendants to represent themselves as his equals, he could obtain as many shares as he had voices. The butchers, brokers and tiplers were not to buy goods of the country people unless they were prepared to pay for them forthwith, so that the vendor might not be kept in waiting for his money. No goods might be hidden away in houses or yards in order to escape toll, nor might a citizen bring the goods of strangers into the city avowing them as his own and thus assist the stranger in avoiding the toll. All weights and measures were to be examined twice a year at least and the defective ones destroyed, and no one might buy or sell heavy goods, such as wool and lard, by wholesale. without using the King's tron or balance, while those who were not citizens were not permitted to purchase even a small quantity of such goods without so doing. Neither was any other than an admitted citizen allowed to merchandise, that is, to carry on a retail business in the city.

The rule could hardly be applied to the country people who supplied the necessaries of life, and the payment of toll at the gates took the place of the fine in their case. It also hindered merchant strangers from disposing of their wares to any other than Norwich merchants. On the other hand, a master was not suffered to take a servant as a partner in merchandising before the servant was admitted to the freedom, neither might an apprentice make gain for himself or share it with his master.

The Leet Rolls furnish numerous examples of offences against the above rules. In 1288, one Simon de Belaugh was presented because he had made a stall by his shed to the nuisance of passers-by and had let it to strangers. In 1290 John de Fransham was presented for buying corn outside the city and conveying it by night to his house so that he escaped the market toll, and John de Causton also for permitting foreigners to merchandise secretly in his shed. John Trukhe bought a drowned cow and sold it in the market in little pieces in 1296, and in the same year Robert Suffield fraudulently sold oil of one kind for oil of another kind. Again, in

1300, eight chandlers were amerced for agreeing that none of them should sell a pound of candles at less than another. At a somewhat later date, viz. 1375, there is an amusing case of a man bringing in oysters by the boat load from no greater distance than Thorpe, where he kept his stock of them, thus concealing the actual amount of the supply.¹

The Market Place of the 13th century was not identical with that which may be seen to-day. The present Fish Market and the Municipal Buildings occupy the site of the former Fish and Meat Markets, but several stalls were no doubt removed to make room for the Gild Hall, which was erected in 1411. In the opposite direction two rows of stalls, the Drapery and the Linendrapery, were absorbed into St Peter's church yard2 in the 14th century. The two flights of steps there possibly yet mark their position. The passage now lying on the north of the church yard was the Spicer Row, where were also the stalls of the mercers and afterwards those of the worsted sellers. From this branched the Nedler Row, to the west of which were the markets of the bread sellers and white tawers. The great market was always the open space it is now, and round it were the shops of the cordwainers on the east, of the goldsmiths and hatters on the north, and on the west and behind the Fish Market were shops of miscellaneous dealers. The south end of this side was the Omansete Row, socalled from a kind of cloth offered for sale there. To the south of the church were the markets for cattle, sheep, poultry, and cheese, while the Cobler Row still remaining but known as Weavers' Lane was on the east side of the church yard.8

From the abundant records of the last half of the 13th century it has been possible to compile a long list of the various trades and occupations then exercised in Norwich. They are:

Apothecary, Unguentarius.
Armourer.
Axsmith, exsmith [axe-smith].
Baker, baxter, pestour, pistor.
Barbor, barbour, barbitonsor.
Basket-maker, skepper.
Bell-founder, belleyetere, bellge makere,4 campanarius.

Bleacher, blekester.
Boatman, battilarius.
Book binder.
Brevetur.⁵
Brewer, braciator.
Bridle-maker, lorymar, lollimar, lorimarius.
Bukmongere.⁶

¹ See Lest Jurisdiction. p. 65.

² No. CCCXCVII.

³ See Kirkpatrick, Streets and Lanes of Norwich. pp. 23-42.

⁴ Perhaps a bellows maker. ⁵ A bearer of brevetts or briefs, possibly a pardoner.

⁶ A dealer in venison or game.

# xxvi. Selected Records of the City of Norwich.

Burser.

Butcher, le macecref, carnifex.

Carpenter.

Carter, carectarius.

Chaloner [blanket maker].

Chamberlain, camerarius.

Chaplain, capellanus.

Chapman.

Chandler, candelar, candle-maker.

Chaucer, hosier, caligarius.

Cheesemonger, schesemonger,

frumager.

Clerk, clericus.

Clubbere [club maker].

Cobbler, souter, sutor.

Combere,1 combester.2

Coner.3

Cook, coc, cu, keu, cocus.

Cooper, cupere, cuvere, cuur.

Co-opertor [thatcher].

Cordwaner, allutarius.

Coteman [cottager].

Currier, coureur, coriarius.

Cutler.

Dauber [plasterer].

Draper.

Dubber, dubbator.4

Dyer.

Farrier, farrur, mareschal, marescallus.

Felter, feutrer.

Fisherman, fecherman, piscator.

Fishmonger, pessoner, piscenarius.

Flecher [fletcher].

Forester, parker.

Fripperer, feliper, pheliparius.

Fuller, fullonarius.

Furbur, furbeshur [burnisher].

Ganyer.3

Gardiner, leekman.

Gelman.3

Gelmer.3

Gerneys.3

Gerth-maker.

Girdler, ceynturer, zonator.

Glazier, verrer.

Glover, le gaunter, cirotecarius.

Goldsmith, orfevre, aurifaber.

Gracer, (? grater).3

Harper, minstrel, harpeur.

Hatter, chapler, capellarius.

Hirdeler [hurdle maker].

Horner, cornuarius.

Ironmonger, ferun.

Knife-handle-maker.

Lacebreyder.

Lantern-maker.

Latoner.6

Leatherbroker.

Leather cutter, letherkervere.

Leather dresser, scouder, scouther.

Leadbeater, ledbeter.

Leech, medicus.

Limner, lomynour, luminur.7

Linen draper, lindraper.

Lymer [lime burner].

Mason, machun, maschun, mazoun,

cementarius.

Mercer.

Merchant.

Messenger, messager.

Miller, milnman, meunier, mouner,

molendinarius.

Mitten-maker.

Monye, monk, moyne.

Mustarder.

Nedler, agulier, acuarius.

Palmer

Painter, peyntur, pictor.

Panter-maker [bird-snare-maker].

Parcheminer, parcamentarius

irchemmer, parcamenta

[parchment dealer].

¹ A maker of bowls (Leicester Records, Vol. II. p. 142.) See p. 311. n. 2. Possibly a wool comber.

² This, with such terms as "bakester," "brewster," and so on, perhaps indicates a female operator. Compare "spinster." 

³ Meaning unknown.

⁴ Renovator of old clothes. 5 Dealer in old clothes.

⁶ Worker in latten. ⁷ Illuminator of manuscripts.

Parmenter, paramenator.1 Paste-maker. Plumber, plumbarius. Porter, portarius. Poulterer, henne monger, pulliter, pulletarius. Pudding wife. Punder-maker, pundreys.2 Quilter, culler. Reeder, reidere. Sadler, seller, sellarius. Salt man, sauser, salsarius. Sanetur, sanur.3 Scrivener, clericus. Sculptor. Servant, sergeaunt, serviens. Shearer, tundur, tonsor. Skinner, pelliparius. Skirmischur [fencing master]. Sloper, sleper, slepe.4 Smith, fevre, faber.

Spicer, specer, especiarius. Sponer [spoon maker]. Spurrier, sporier. Surgeon, le sursyen. Tanner, barker, tannator. Taverner, tabenarius. Tailor, talyeur, cissor. Temester [sifter]. Templer. Tiler, tueller, tyweller, tegularius. Tinker, tinchere. Turner. Warrener. Waxmonger, cyrer, cirer. Wayte.5 Weaver, webster, textor. Wheelwright. White-tawer, qwittower. Woadman, wevdere. Wollemonger, lanator.

### . 4.— Wealth of Individuals.

Spencer.

Our records occasionally furnish some insight into the circumstances of the wealthier citizens. No. LIII. in the first volume gives a curious description of a citizen's house in 1263. This house stood round a courtyard into which would open all the doors and probably the windows of the various apartments, the principal of which was the hall where meals were taken and visitors received, and here also the male portion of the household slept at night. To the south, and entered from the hall, was the private chamber where the more valuable possessions were kept. This would also be the attiring room for the women during the day and their sleeping quarters at night, for there is no mention of an upper floor. Cooking was probably performed in the court yard at least in summer, and the side next the street was most likely occupied by the store room for the stock-in-trade or the workshop. For the remainder there may be allowed a bake-house, brew-house, fuel store, stable, and perhaps a cow byre with their necessary adjuncts, and over some of them there may have been lofts, while all were doubtless constructed of wood, with mud and

Wright.

¹ Most likely the same as pelliparius, a skinner.

² Balance maker.

³ Meaning unknown. ⁴ Dealer in smock-frocks. ⁵ Watchman or minstrel.

plaster walls, and covered with thatch. The whole curtilage was often surrounded with a wall of rough stone. Robert Scot (Vol. I. p. 359. n. 3.) had to climb the "murus" or outer wall, but he could poke through the "paries" or house wall. With the exception of plate, of which in some cases there was a great show, the furniture of such a dwelling was extremely poor, consisting of little besides a trestle table, some benches, one or two beds and coffers, and a few necessary cooking utensils.

The wills of John Bond¹ and others give some idea of the citizens' goods. The former is undated, but Blomefield places it in 1248, and since it contains legacies to the Black and Grey Friars and none to the White Friars, it was most likely executed before their arrival in 1256. The executor, Goodwin, warden of St. Giles's Hospital, may have been a kind of locum tenens previous to the appointment of Hamon, the first master there. Goscelin Goodale bequeathed to his wife some thousands of herrings in 1288,² and the will of William de Dunwich, 1272,³ is remarkable as displaying his exceptional wealth. It must not be imagined that many other citizens were affluent to a like degree.

Among numerous legacies to friends, churches and religious houses, William de Dunwich also bequeathed sums to all the leper houses round Norwich, and also to all the bridges in the city, excepting Bishop's Bridge, which as yet was the private property of the Bishop. Moreover, he left further sums to Trowse, Harford, Cringleford, and Earlham Bridges, which shows that these were then existing; whereas the less important ones of Lakenham and Hellesdon were, it would seem, not yet built. The agreement to keep Fye Bridge in repair⁴ explains that it was let to farm, as probably were also the others. The farmer received all such bequests as the above with the rents belonging to the fabric, one of which arose from a shop upon the bridge, and other liberties were allowed to him. For all which he undertook to maintain the bridge so that there might be free and convenient passage for everyone.

## 5.—Freemen.

Something must here be said about the admission to the freedom and the numbers admitted from time to time. The 36th

¹ No. CCCCXLV. ² No. XV. ³ No. CCCCXLVI. ⁴ Vol. I. No. CLII.

chapter of the Custumal enacts that no one, though residing in the city, may merchandise there unless he is at lot and scot and contributes to the common aid, to which end he must be admitted to the freedom. By merchandising must be understood all buying and selling for profit, that is, trading. For instance, in the case of a fuller being an admitted citizen, he might buy cloth in the cheapest market he could find, full it, and then sell it for the best price he could get. The non-free might dwell in the city, but if he went to any of the great fairs or markets, there was no one to look after his interests, and he was obliged to pay any tolls that were demanded, whereas the citizens escaped them. If he chose to face such unfair competition, as he might if he paid toll as a foreigner. he was still hampered (at least previous to the Statute of York, 1335, which gave liberty to all persons to trade with whomsoever they pleased), by being compelled to deal with none other than a free citizen in buying and selling, or get into trouble, for there was little hope of secrecy in a small community, where everybody's business and condition was common knowledge. On the other hand he escaped the liability of being arrested for the defaults of a Norwich citizen.

No doubt the most usual way of making a living by the unfree was to take work of the citizens who paid for it according to mutual agreement. As regards callings and good workmanship, of which so much is made at a later time when the craft gilds had to be reckoned with, nothing is said in the Custumal so far as qualification for the freedom is concerned, though a later chapter shows that all work was to be scrutinised in order to avoid fraud.

Naturally, too, a candidate was examined for the purpose of ascertaining that he was capable of supporting the freemen's burdens and could be distrained for his share of them, or for fines arising from any offences he might commit. With this end in view he had to provide himself with a house and furnish it. Strangers could not be compelled to become freemen until they had resided in the city for a year and a day, and during this term they were allowed to carry on their craft freely, that is, without being liable to a periodical fine.

The fees for admission are given at their lowest figure, and evidently "those assigned for the purpose" had power to raise them at their discretion, possibly even to make them prohibitive when it was considered that the freemen were too numerous, or that a given

craft would not be able to afford employment to more members than it possessed. In this manner impediments may have been placed in the way of apprentices and foreigners, but it would not appear that there was any means of preventing the son of a citizen from taking up his freedom when able to do so, still it was necessary that the father's freedom at the time of the son's birth should be proved.

From the point of view of the unfree, admission to the franchise sometimes presented greater advantages than at others. With this wavering influence at work it is not surprising to find, when the lists of freemen begin in 1317, considerable variations in the numbers of those annually admitted. It is necessary to remember that the earlier lists in the Old Free Book are not contemporary. The name "Worthstede" occurs at the top of the folios, so no doubt the lists were compiled by Thomas de Worthstede, who was common clerk about 1384, very likely from Assembly Rolls now lost. The chapter of the Custumal quoted above enjoins that two separate rolls of the entries should be kept, and Worthstede would certainly have had access to these had they been in existence in his day.

Between Michaelmas, 1317, and the same day, 1318, 28 persons took up their freedom. There is no entry for the next year, but for the one after that 24 names are given. is a total of 52 in three years, and though the callings of nearly half the number are not stated, three bakers, chandlers, drapers and mercers, two fishermen, painters, smiths, and taverners, and also a butcher, a chaucer, a clerk, a cook, a cordwainer, a dyer, a leekman, a leyner, and a tailor are found. For several years after this the occupations of the freemen are not given except at intervals, which are insufficient to prove anything. For the year ending at Michaelmas, 1321, there are no names, and only four for the year following. This is surely owing to the great scarcity, and consequent high price of corn, few persons being then able to afford the expenses incurred when admission to the freedom was obtained. this a solitary instance of the entries being affected by the price of grain, for it fell during the next year, and 27 freemen were chosen. For some reason or another no admissions are recorded for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1324, but for the two following years their number is about normal. It rises to 36, however, in the next year, and even to 51 in the year after that, that is, the year ending at Michaelmas, 1328. At this date the price of corn was very low, and an additional reason for the large increase

may be discovered in the fact that the wool staple was then granted to Norwich among other towns.

The staple was, nevertheless, cancelled when the last year hadclosed, and there follows a gap of ten years in which no entries are mentioned. It may be that Worthstede was unable to find the records, for it is hardly possible that no one was admitted in all these years. Still, there may well have been an excess of citizens in the earlier, and a dearth of them in the latter part of the time. The staple was restored in 1332 for a short while, but its effect cannot be ascertained. On the other hand, would-be candidates were discouraged by the legislation of 1335, of which we have already spoken.¹

A start is made again in 1338-9 with no less than 74 admissions. The quantity was no doubt due in some measure to a scarcity of citizens, though once more corn was very plentiful. for some years the lists are intermittent, and it is not easy to draw any inferences. In 1340, however, Parliament found it necessary to enact that merchants, both denizens and foreigners, should pay customs and other profits so that the franchises of cities and other good towns should be saved.2 Soon after, namely during the five years between Michaelmas, 1343, and Michaelmas, 1348, for all of which the lists are extant, the annual average of entries was 35. The walls had been finished by Richard Spynk in 1343. The grant of the Castle Fee and the office of Clerk of the Market had soon followed, and the increasing prosperity of the city is perhaps demonstrated by the fact that as many as 52 persons took up their freedom in the last of these five years. As might be expected the number falls to 18 in the year of the black death, which for present purposes may be said to have ended at Michaelmas, 1349. Immediately afterwards 22 new freemen were admitted, and on 16, October following, 17 more, and again on 2nd January, 1350, as many as 70, making a total of 100 in about three months. The occasion was an exceptional one, and, no doubt, eligible persons were sought out, and the fees and other conditions were very possibly relaxed.

The numbers fall off after this, and the check may be again traced to legislation, for the Parliament of 1351,3 passed an Act throwing open the retail trade of the kingdom to all merchants

¹ p. xxix. ² Stat. 14 E. III. st. ii. c. 2. ³ Stat. 25 E. III. s. 4, c. ii.

whether natives or aliens, thus rendering the greatest privilege of citizenship nugatory. The result is the more conspicuous when it is discovered that only one citizen is known to have been admitted between Michaelmas, 1353, and the end of 1363, although Norwich had been a staple town during most of the time. From this time onwards the lists are continuous, showing that the freedom of the city was once more in request, and the reason will most likely be discovered in legislation. They give an average of 24 entries per annum to the end of the reign of Edward, inclusive of the small number of five for the plague year, or 1369.

#### 6.—Enclosure of the City with Foss and a Wall.

The enclosure of the city in 1253 by an earthen foss and the subsequent building thereon of a stone wall may be included in our present section, for although nominally a military defence it certainly added greatly to the control of trade by hindering access except through the gates and by facilitating the collection of tolls.

If the plan of Norwich is examined, it will be noticed at once that the walls do not form a continuous circuit round the city. They consist of two portions, one on either side of the river, where their respective terminations by no means correspond. That portion on the south and west has twice the length of that on the north, the east side of the city being undefended except by the river. For convenience the two portions may be distinguished as the north and south walls, and we may be sure that their site was the older bank, thrown up in 1253.

Blomefield¹ has it that the walls were begun in 1294. He gives no reference, however, and the source of his information has yet to be ascertained. Still he is quite correct when he goes on to say that in 1297 the city obtained a murage grant which was to endure for seven years, and that when it expired in 1305 it was renewed for another five years.² There is nothing to show that this license was immediately renewed for a second time, and perhaps the work remained almost at a standstill until a further murage, to run for three years, was obtained in 1317. Like the former it was upon all wares brought to the city for sale, and the actual dues imposed upon the various goods are preserved in the Patent Rolls. Blomefield³ asserts that by the help of this last grant the walls were finished, but it will be seen from what follows that it can only have been the south wall.

¹ Vol. III. p. 67, ³ Ib. p. 71, ³ Ib. p. 77.

#### Portion of a Page of the Old Free Book.

It begins "Of the entries in the xxxviii year [of King Edward III. 1364], in the time of Nicholas de Blakene and his fellowes, Bailiffs." Then followes a list of the names of 27 persons who took up their freedom, that is between Michaelmas 1364 and Michaelmas 1365, the Bailiffs' year of office.

Next comes a similar heading for the next year, when William de Gnatishale, Thomas de Bumpsted, John de Tilneye and John de We (l) bourne of Tombland were Bailiffs. Thirty-one individuals were admitted to the freedom during the year.

On the opposite side are the entries for the 40th year when the Bailiffs were John de Gnatishale, Peter de Bliclyngge, Bartholomew de Appilyard and Hugh de Holond, in whose year 48 citizens were admitted.

"Worthsted" in either corner at the top, refers either to William de Worthsted who was Common Clerk in 1375 (pp. 44, 47) or to Thomas de Worthsted who succeeded him. One of these men, no doubt, wrote up the lists.

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The north wall was either in progress or just completed between Bargates and Fibridge Gates in 1331, for in that year the Prior released his right to his ground outside the walls in that locality, where the citizens had made an encroachment in enlarging the ditch. At the same time the citizens recognised the Prior's right to build and make gates upon Bishop's Bridge. Another murage was granted in 1337 for five years, and though Blomefield gets over his difficulty by saying that it was for the repair of the walls, there is ample evidence that Richard Spynk built some 250 yards of the north wall about this time. As it is stated that he bought up the rate for five years it is reasonable to conclude that the two records relate to one and the same thing.

Besides the north wall Spynk found all the city gates in a more or less unfinished state, and with the help of £100, granted to him by the Bailiffs, he completed them and added their armament. He also made a draw-bridge and built the arches and the gate at Bishop's Bridge, so it appears that until this time it had only consisted of stone piers with a timber roadway. By erecting a wall at Roscelyn's Stathe he seems to have done something to strengthen the defences of the city towards the east. He also built the tower on the east of the river in Conesford, where he placed two iron chains across the river, which were raised or dropped by a windlass in the tower opposite, so that no vessels could approach the quays without paying the tolls. In spite of Spynk's munificence, the assistance which he was guaranteed by the Bailiffs pressed heavily upon the citizens. The Close Rolls inform us that certain wealthy individuals withdrew from the city in the hope that they would escape the payments assessed upon them for discharging the debt.4

The majority of the citizens, however, were perfectly satisfied with Spynk's work. To express their gratitude they made an agreement with him promising that neither he nor his heirs should be unwillingly sworn to any office, and also that they should be quit of all taxes and tolls forever. Moreover in default of male heirs these advantages were to remain to the female line.⁵

At Spynk's request it was also agreed that a surveyor of the walls and ditches should be appointed whose duty it was to see that no damage was done to them, and to attach all beasts found in the city ditches in accordance with the 44th chapter of the

¹ No, CCCCXLVIII. ² Vol. III. p. 83. ³ No. CCCXCIII. p. 217.

⁴ 17 E, III, pt. ii, m. 6. ⁵ No. CCCXCIII, pp. 220 sq.

Custumal.¹ The fossage, or tax for the repairs of the ditch was farmed out to a body of citizens, who most likely undertook to perform the necessary repairs.² The gates also and their tolls were farmed out, and an amusing side light on the result is seen in an entry in the Leet Roll of 1391. We gather from it that the toll-farmers tried to intercept people and get them in through their particular gate.³

#### III.—Re-organisation and Municipal Control.

1.—Extensive Changes at the close of the 14th Century.—

In our preceding sections we have traced the economic progress of the city as far as the middle of the 14th century. It has hitherto been that of a prosperous community engaged mostly in local trade but with a not inconsiderable addition of foreign commerce.

We now come to the commencement of the special manufacturing industry in woollen and other textile fabrics with which the name of Norwich was chiefly associated in public estimation for several succeeding centuries.

In order not to interrupt our sketch of this special Norwich industry, it will be well first to deal with two important developments in the economic history of the city which ran parallel to and were closely connected with the municipal changes at the close of the 14th and during the first half of the 15th centuries. These were (a) the re-organisation of municipal control over trade and industry, and (b) the organisation of the gild system. The later history of the gilds will also be described.

In the last section⁴ when speaking of the freemen it was shown that at the close of the reign of Edward III. the number of those willing to become citizens showed a tendency to increase. The Leet Roll of 1374-5 affords instances of fines inflicted upon persons who had not taken up their freedom, for buying or selling, so it is clear that some means of avoiding the statute of 1351 had been discovered. Perhaps the non-free residents were not permitted trade with one another. The exclusive class of freemen, which had the entire management of the city in its hands, must have been a small one, amounting to about one-fourth of the adult population.

¹ No, CCCXCIV, p. 224. ² Norwich City Domesday, f. lxxviii.

³ Leet Jurisdiction in Norwich, p. 75. ⁴ p. xxxii.

After Edward's death the citizens lost no time in petitioning Parliament¹ that strangers to their franchises might be prohibited from buying and selling by retail within the city. They were ordered to abide by the Statute of Gloucester² just enacted, which permitted wholesale and retail trade as before in small wares, as spiceries, coverchiefs and such like, but allowed citizens and burgesses alone to retail wines, linen-cloth and so forth in their own cities and boroughs.

Again with so many unoccupied stalls in the market owing to the repeated visitations of the plague the value of all was depreciated. So much so that after the third great outbreak in 1360 the site of two rows of stalls was enclosed within the churchyard of St Peter of Mancroft, as already stated.³ Then things began to improve, and after nearly 20 years' immunity from the great scourge values were doubtless showing an upward tendency. The opportunity for a forward movement had arrived and the citizens seized the advantage. Whether they were satisfied or no with the Statute of Gloucester is of no consequence, certainly they set to work before their charter embodying the clause was obtained. The control of trade was probably the primary motive and for this purpose it was decided in 1378 to buy up the market stalls. To obtain the necessary funds a body of sixteen citizens was appointed to whom a warrant to collect offerings from both citizens and strangers for a common aid was directed with power to distrain from those who refused to contribute.4

An assessment of £128 4s. 8d. apportioned among the four great wards was laid upon the city, and three-fourths of the total sum was raised during the current year.⁵ By these means 3 messuages, 18 shops, 42 stalls and 54s. rent were acquired. The body of sixteen next ordered that all flesh and fish should be sold at the common stalls, and that no stall belonging to the community should be leased for a longer term than three years.⁶ They further enacted that all ships and boats should be laden and unladen at the common stathes and not elsewhere. Moreover, a tariff of tolls to be paid on various kinds of merchandise landed there was drawn up, and all goods for import or export were to be lodged in the houses of the community there, provided they were not already full.⁷

The "Common Stathe" probably consisted of two parts, one of which was the freehold of Hugh Holond, the other that of the Abbot

¹ Rot, Parl. Vol. III, p. 41. 2 2 R. II. c. i. 3 p. xxv.

⁴ No. CCCCI. ⁵ Treasurers' Accounts, 2 R. II. ⁶ No. CCCCI. ⁷ Ib.

of Wendling. When the city made the purchase the whole was in the occupation of Hugh Holand who held a lease of the Abbot's part for a term of 100 years. This he assigned to the body of the Sixteen, who purchased his freehold at the same time and who subsequently obtained a lease for 600 years from the monastery.

The above estate was purchased towards the end of January, 1379, and was known as the Old Common Stathe to distinguish it from another, a little below it, called the New Common Stathe, which was purchased at the beginning of the following August. In the extent of the city property which was drawn up in 1397 after the King had amortised the new acquisitions, the New Stathe occurs immediately after the Old Stathe, but it is not described as one, so that bought of Hugh Holland seems to have been the principal, still both were furnished with a crane and there can be little doubt that both were used. The Quay at Fybridge, which had always belonged to the community, was still in existence and was in after years, and very likely at this time also, used by boats bringing shellfish.²

Undoubtedly the most extensive acquisition was the great messuage and tavern of John de Welbourn with one or two smaller tenements adjoining it. It stood on the north side of the Market Place, and stretched as far as Pottergate, comprising a large portion of the block of buildings between Goat Lane and Dove Street. The purchase money paid to Welbourn alone amounted to £67 6s. 8d., and the payment of that sum extended over many years, beginning in 1384.

For some years the house was called Geywods from one John de Geywod who seems to have been the occupying tenant at the time of the transfer. Although he remained in possession paying £5 per annum for the farm he conveyed all his personal property there, the inventory of which has come down to us, to Nicholas de Blakene, one of the Sixteen in 1383, so it is almost certain that the community obtained not only the tavern but all the furniture and utensils as well. It is first called "The Inne" in 1394 and in 1407 £23 8s. 7d. was laid out in repairs there, no doubt owing to a law passed in 1404 compelling all merchants and aliens to lodge with hosts assigned to them by the authorities in the various towns. In 1409 it begins to be called the "Common Inn," and this is its usual designation in after years.

¹ p. 244. n. 3. ² Assembly 5 Jan. 1453. ³ No. XXXVI. ⁴ Stat. 5. H. IV. c. 9.

The northern part of Welbourn's messuage was of still greater importance, for it was converted into what was called the Worsted Seld. Blomefield, quoting from an Assembly Roll now missing, says that in 1388 an ordinance was made that citizens might only buy worsteds of those country weavers in the city liberties who set their chests in the messuage, late John de Welbourn's, now called the Worsted-Celde. This statement2 is most likely correct, for in that year the name first occurs in the treasurer's accounts, and the order is repeated at a later time,3 It would have been scarcely possible to find a better site. The country people could obtain the necessary refreshment for man and horse at the Common Inn, which was part of the same building facing the other across the same court yard, nor was the dividing line between them very pronounced for the hay loft belonging to the tayern was well within the Seld, where was also a stable.4 Opposite to the great gates of the Common Inn stood the Tolhouse, and beyond that was the market, while in the contrary direction the quarter of the shearmen and fullers was within easy distance, and, if needful for the consideration, the river was but little further away.

The extent already spoken of in connection with the stathe, though not very precise as to where the tavern, the principal part of the Inn, stood, describes the whole range of buildings as occupying the south, west, and north sides of the court, mentioning the various apartments and their annual value.⁵ It says nothing about the east side, and therefore there were certainly no rent-paying structures there. It can be filled by assigning to it the necessary offices and the outhouses, sheds and so forth, of the Common Inn.

As with the market stalls, the purchase of the stathes and Welbourn's messuage indicates that the predominating motive was the control of trade. The reason given in the warrant, however was that the common tallages should no more be levied in the city, and there is no cause to suspect the truth of it so far as it goes. There is a treasurers' roll for 1375-6, 6 the earliest now remaining, and another for 1378-9.7 In the first the receipts for rents, fines for admission to the freedom, and a sum of only £33 given by the Bailiffs for the fee farm rent amount to no more than £81 13s, while the expenditure reaches £182 12s. 6d., all the deficiency

¹ Vol III. p. 113. ² No. CL. ³ See p. 90. ⁴ p. 243. ⁵ Ih No. XLVI. ⁷ No. XLVII.

being made good by a common tallage called a double tenth, though in reality it did not produce one-tenth.\(^1\) The second tells much the same tale, except that it does not deal with the fee farm rent. Consequently the receipts are only £55 12s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ ., and the expenses £145 4s. 7d., which were adjusted by a tax. There is also a small roll which nominally runs from Michaelmas, 1381, to the same day in 1382, and shows a deficit of 21s.  $11\frac{1}{2}d$ . It is, however, anomalous for on 6th November, 1381, the Sixteen deputed eight of their number to take over and manage the accounts, which they continued to do till Lady Day, 1384.\(^2\) This sub-committee, if the term may be allowed, completely revolutionised the accounts, and reduced them to a form which, making allowances for periodical expansion, can be recognized in the accounts of the Tudor period.

They closed their first year with a small balance in hand, but by the end of the second they were out of pocket. However, as they continued to keep the accounts for another half-year, they were able to hand over £3 4s. 9d. to the auditors. It must be noted that during this time they never received any portion of the fines for admission to the freedom, while they paid all the expenses which remained at about the same figure as previously. The Treasurers' accounts commence again at Michaelmas, 1384, and the receipts for the year amounted to upwards of £177. The next year they reached over £208, owing chiefly to £47 10s. received for admissions to the freedom, and £19 odd remaining in the treasury from the last account. During the year this last sum was increased to over £31. and though in the following year, 1386-7, the fines for admission show a falling off, the total receipts reached £310 and upwards. The amount was necessary in order to supply the demands of the King for ships and men in addition to the ordinary expenses, and to raise it, recourse was once more had to a tax which was aided by voluntary contributions. It was evidently an exceptional year, and is best omitted from calculations. There then remain ten rolls of accounts for the twenty years between 1384 and 1403, and the average of the receipts is £185. In the last five rolls the annual receipts correspond very closely with this figure. that apart from the control of trade the Sixteen managed to increase the city's revenues three-fold, besides placing the finances on a sound basis. In 1384 a book of accounts was commenced, in which the sums received and paid during the year were entered as

^{1 £100} is rather more than one-tenth. 2 No. XLVIII,

they occurred, and at the end of the year the items were engrossed in a roll.

The various properties acquired were not amortized until 1392, the necessary letters patent 1 costing £100. They state that the King was moved to grant them in order that the walls and ditches might be kept in proper repair, and other burdens sustained. To all outward appearances the removal of the burdens had been the sole object in view.

All the proceedings of the Sixteen with their warrant were entered in a book to which was given the name of *Domesday*. In it are entered all the properties then purchased and also the title of several. Moreover the title of the citizens to estates which had belonged to them in previous years was added when it could be discovered. It further enumerates all the fixed charges of the Treasurers in rents and salaries, and all rents to be received by them including the items of the Castle Fee and Langable rents.²

Doubtless it was owing to this enterprise, coupled with the effects of the Statute of Gloucester, that the admissions to citizenship greatly increased during the two years ending at Michaelmas 1380, 128 persons then taking up their freedom. If additional proof is desired that the statutes relating to trade affected the freemen's roll, it may be stated that when the Statute of Gloucester was repealed by 11 R. II. c. 7, the number admitted falls to 13, and that afterwards when strangers were prohibited from engaging in retail trade by 16 R. II. c. 1, a conspicuous rise, namely 140 entries in three years, is immediately seen.

The improvement in the finances permitted many works to be undertaken, one of the first of which was the building or rebuilding a tower, now known as the Cow Tower, in the Great Hospital Meadows, commanding a bend in the river where there was no other artificial defence. This was done in 1399 and it is possible that the peasants in Lytester's rebellion a few years before proved the spot to be a weak one.³ The market cross was rebuilt in 1409, the murage loft in 1411, and the Gildhall the following year, nor is it unlikely that owing to the exertions of the Sixteen the city

¹ No. CCCCVII. ² See Extracts from Domesday Book, pp. 231 et seq.

² Mr. B. B. Woodward spoke of the river as fordable at this point as late as the 19th century, *Norf. Chron.* 10 Oct. 1863.

found itself in a position to obtain the charter of self government in 1404.

Chamberlains and Treasurers.

It is as well to make some attempt to distinguish between these two officials. The early accounts of Peter Flynt bear a strong resemblance to the treasurer's rolls of the latter part of the 14th century. After Flynt the next two rolls are dated 1342 and 1350 and are evidently of quite a different character. enumerate sums apparently expended by the Bailiffs and name no other officers as responsible for them. Then as has just been stated a fairly perfect series of treasurers' rolls commences in The receipts consist of the rents of various properties of the community and the fines for admission to the freedom. Practically the Treasurers had nothing to do with the fee farm rent. but if their accounts could be thoroughly sifted an annual payment of £10 under the name of the new increment would most likely be discovered as handed to the Bailiffs for that purpose. As the accounts stand this payment is obscured in a lump sum, and only in one instance are the items of this sum declared, namely, in the bailiffs' roll of 1397,1 the only one now extant other than the two just mentioned; but when the account was a small one it was sometimes entered in the Assembly Roll. The other payments by the Treasurers are salaries, travelling expenses, expenses of burgesses in Parliament, with costs of repairs and improvements, in fact all expenditure that could be and doubtless was ordered by the assembly, for the option of the Treasurers was strictly limited, though doubtless they were frequently consulted upon the state of the city's finances.

The bailiffs' account roll for 1397-8 gives the information in the heading that it was one of expenses incurred for the honour and necessity of the city. That of 1350-12 has no heading but the entries are very similar, while that of 1342 professes to be an account of moneys lent to the community by the Bailiffs, a less courteous way of saying very much the same thing as the roll made 50 years later. In all the payments incurred are for the entertainment of justices and others, numerous presents or rewards, and apparently for everything which could not be deferred until a meeting of the assembly, but it seems that the approval of that body was necessary before the Treasurers might refund the Bailiffs. Enough remains to show that

¹ No. XLIV. ² No. XLIII.

the expenses of the Bailiffs varied considerably from year to year, as naturally they would since they were affected by visits of royalty and other distinguished persons, and in uneventful years there may have been something to hand over to the Treasurers in whose rolls entries somtimes occur which could be accounted for in this way.

The Chamberlains are mentioned several times in the custumal¹ and we find that officers so named were elected in 1344 and 1346.² Yet the earliest existing assembly rolls notice the election of Treasurers in 1366 and also of Supervisors who may or may not have been identical with the Chamberlains, while the few account rolls of the 14th century which are extant were all kept by the Treasurers. May we say that these officers merely underwent a change of name about the time of the Black Death? In any case there seems to have been no distinction between the Treasurers and the Chamberlains during the times of the Bailiffs.

They appear as distinct officers in the period immediately following the charter of 1404. In the complaints before Sir Thomas Erpingham in 14143 there is even a brief account of their respective duties, and in the Composition of the following year the manner of the election of the Chamberlains, Treasurers, Auditors, Common Sergeant and Chamberlains' Counsel is described.4 Moreover Andrew Man and John Clerk, Treasurers for the year 1411-2, account for £20 paid to Thomas Ocle and John Bilhagh the late Chamberlains for building the Gildhall, which sum they had received of Thomas Benet and John Aleyn the late Treasurers. Thomas Ocle and John Bilhagh are the only two of the early Chamberlains whose names have come down to us. It is a little curious that they should be termed the late Chamberlains, for they were certainly then in office and so continued for at least two more years, as is plain from the fabric roll of the Gildhall which is compiled in their names, and is the only strictly chamberlains' roll of this period remaining among the archives.5

Their title may imply that they were associated with the assembly chamber where they advised and estimated needful repairs, or that one of their duties was to see that guests were properly lodged and entertained. Probably both functions devolved upon them

¹ See Vol. I. pp. 149, 183, 185, 187, 192, 194.

² *Ib.* pp. 261-2. ³ *Ib.* pp. 72-3. ⁴ *Ib.* p. 104.

⁵ Edited by Mr. R. Howlett in *Norfolk Archaeology*, Vol. XV. p. 164. The roll itself after having been lost for many years was restored to the city by Mr. Walter Rye.

and they would be further responsible for the city's store, pledges and distraints.

The Treasurers continued to keep their accounts until 1444¹ when they were superseded by the Sergeant at Mace for two years. Then, after the liberties were restored in 1447, the Chamberlains took upon themselves the duty² and from that time they are elected annually but no Treasurers. It may be thus inferred that the distinction between them had almost disappeared again. Both offices are named, however, in one line in the minutes of an assembly held 23rd March 1464, and early in the 17th century the Clavors asserted that they were the Treasurers of the City.³ The Treasurer's oath⁴ should also be considered in this connection.

No further change was made till 1557 when only one Chamberlain was appointed.⁵ He was however permitted to have a clerk under him, selected by himself, and in course of time this clerk developed into the subordinate or Under Chamberlain, and later still came to be chosen by the Mayor.

## 2.—Gilds in the 15th Century.

In Norwich as in other towns the craft gilds claim a good deal of attention during the 15th century. All previous knowledge of them here is almost entirely derived from the gild certificates in the Public Record Office⁶, which were returned in 1389, and fortunately several of those surviving relate to Norwich gilds.

For wealth, the Gild of the Annunciation is conspicuous as well as for the larger payment demanded in compulsory offerings and there can be little doubt that this was "The Gild of St Mary called the Great Gild of Norwich," to which legacies were frequently bequeathed, and further it is quite possible that it was identical with the Bachery Gild. Its inception was unknown or forgotten in 1389. The next in order of date was the Gild of Corpus Christi, founded in 1278 for parish priests, and except that it was held in the College in the Fields, as was the Great Gild, which also observed the Corpus Christi festival, it requires no further consideration for the present. Of much greater interest for the immediate purpose is the certificate returned by the gild of St Michael, founded by divers

¹ See pp. 69-72. ² No. XCVIII.

³ Clavors' Accounts. ⁴ Vol. I. p. 128. ⁵ No. CCXXXI.

For the Gild certificates see Norf. Arch. Vol. XVI. p. 267.

artificers and workmen who unfortunately when making the return either did not know when the fraternity was begun or if they did they said nothing about it. Clearly every honest inhabitant in the city was eligible to at least one of these three gilds and membership would doubtless elevate its possessors above others of their class, rendering artificers at least the more eligible for citizenship. Besides, the craftsmen when united into a gild could command greater respect from the governing body of citizens than was likely to be shown to the individual.

There is a suspicion that the craft gilds in towns which could boast of a gild merchant were specialized branches of that gild, and since in Norwich there was no such thing, may it be conjectured that here they were offshoots on the one hand from the Great Gild, and on the other from the gild of handicraftsmen, that of St Michael? If such were the case a reason is discovered why their influence in the management of city affairs was less than in other places. Let it be remembered, however, that London had no gild merchant. There the companies were incorporated, those in Norwich were not, nor is it safe to compare conditions prevailing in London with those in vogue elsewhere.

As already pointed out,1 the 46th chapter of the Custumal directs that certain persons should be appointed to search for fraudulent work in every craft, which may possibly mean that masters of crafts were already being chosen at the beginning of the 14th century. At all events in 1363 two statutes2 were passed. The first enacted that two merchants should be appointed for each branch of merchandising in every city, borough and county to see that the "merchants, vintners, wool merchants, drapers, chaucers, tailors, and all others" dealt exclusively in their peculiar wares, under the penalty of forfeiting merchandise of another kind. The second, in the same manner, enacted that two men should be elected from each craft to see that no one exercised more crafts than one, the penalty being six months' imprisonment or making fine. The former apparently did not bring about the desired result and was repealed the next year,3 the second continued on the statute book until 5th Elizabeth.4

The Book of Customs gives the information that not very long after this, namely in 1369, the Bailiffs, the Twenty-four

¹ p. xxii. ² 37 E. III. c. 5 and c. 6. √ ³ Stat. 38 E. III. c. 2. ⁴ Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 4.

and the Treasurers were to be elected by the bones gents and the better of the crafts. There is, however, some reason to doubt whether the order ever took effect as is discussed at p. xlix., Vol. I.

Next in chronological order come the certificates of gilds already partly dealt with. Out of the nineteen which survive only six relate to craft gilds exclusive of that of S^t Michael. Of these the tailors' gild begun in 1350 is the most prominent, the tailors as has just been shown being considered merchants rather than artificers. The certificates of the barbers' and candle-makers' gilds do not say when they first came into being, and the remaining three are the carpenters' which seems to have embraced the masons, the peliters' or furriers', and the sadlers' and spurriers', begun in 1375, 1376 and 1385 respectively, all subsequent to the statute quoted above. Whether there were others cannot now be said, yet it seems strange that nothing is heard of the shearmen or fullers.

The primary obligation and bond of union was the support of a light at some altar, and further it must have been felt imperative from the outset that all work performed by the craftsmen of any particular gild must come up to a uniform standard, and that a high one, if the gild were not to be brought to discredit. To ascertain that this was the case searchers would doubtless be appointed, perhaps even independently of those prescribed by the governing citizens. Some fraternities had an annual feast, accompanied with a procession, in other cases nothing of the kind is heard of. The pageants belong to a later time, and it is by no means certain that the crafts made any processions collectively until after the final restoration of the liberties in 1447.

In Norwich it seems that the crafts, beyond that their work was supervised, were almost entirely neglected until 1415. It was not till after the decay of the gild system that any were incorporated, and even then only the adolescent company of russell weavers, so it is not to be expected that disputes between the crafts and the governing body would reach any importance. Yet are we to see in the complaints and answers before Sir Thomas Erpingham¹ in 1414 a desire on the part of handicraftsmen to obtain at least some voice in the administration of the city? Were theirs the confederacies and assemblies of which the Sheriffs and 24 prudhommes complained? Whatever answers may be given to these

queries it is certain that when the Composition was made in the following year it was considered expedient to include in it some ordinances for crafts.¹ The crafts were now permitted to chose their own masters and present them to the Mayor, who administered the oath to them, the Mayor being authorised to assign masters to those crafts which failed to nominate them among themselves. The masters' duties were to search for faulty work as hitherto, and after informing the Mayor, they with others of the same occupation were to assess the fines, half of which went to the Sheriffs and half to the masters presumably for the benefit of their craft. All crafts that had search in London were to have it in Norwich, and in the same form, excepting the privileges of the chartered companies, and any craft used in Norwich but not in London was to chose its masters to act as the others.

These rules are followed by others principally relating to apprentices, and it is surprising to find a class of foreigners, that is non-freemen, not only "holding shop" but also "enjoying" apprentices. Although it was determined that a stop must be put to the practice, vested interests were recognised. Such shop holders and apprentices were not disturbed in any way. They appear to have submitted to a periodical fine at all times and for a like penalty they were allowed to remain as they were. For the future, however, they were to take no further apprentices unless they took up their freedom. The foreigners who in time to come might wish to start a shop were at liberty to do so for the term of two years and a day under the usual amerciaments, but they were not permitted to take apprentices. When that term had expired they were either to take up their freedom on warning being given by the master of their craft or close the shop.

No freeman of the city was to take an apprentice for a less term than seven years, and his name was to be enrolled and also certain fees paid. At the expiration of the seven years the apprentice should take up his freedom, paying a noble, the equivalent of 6s. 8d. to the chamber, another to the sheriffs, and 6d to the clerk for making the entry.

All the present and future citizens were to be inrolled under the craft to which they belonged as were also those who should henceforth be enfranchised. Any one who desired to buy his freedom, not having been apprenticed in the city, could not do so unless the masters of some craft notified to the chamber that they were willing to receive him, for the craft became in some measure responsible for his workmanship, and bad characters were a nuisance to gild life. Moreover any particular occupation would be in the best position to judge whether the new comer would be likely to be a burden to the city through lack of employment. Such as were received paid 40d. to the craft, 20s. to the chamber or more if they could afford it and make the best bargain they could with the Sheriffs.

The composition goes on to enact that all livery and clothing, as well as the names and privileges of gilds and companies, should be renounced. It is by no means easy to comprehend the drift of the order unless it can imply that purely religious gilds could no longer be tolerated except they were united to some craft gild. If that is the case it would seem that St George's Gild obtained its charter of incorporation a few years afterwards partly with the intention of defying the order. The craft gilds which desired to have a livery were to be clothed in the same way as the corresponding craft in London was clothed, and associated crafts should have but one livery.

As a result of the above orders 74 individuals took up their freedom in the financial year beginning at the following Michaelmas, and between 40 and 50 in the year after. For the new enrolment of existing citizens a book was procured. Its object was, however, never fulfilled, and it is of little interest for the present consideration.1 It would appear that all the substantial citizens enrolled themselves as mercers for the list of them contains 106 names, many of which are recognised as those of influential men, and not unlikely these were the men of estate from whom the governing body was chosen. In any case for fifty years after the great charter of 1404 the Mayors were all mercers or merchants. which were much the same, and of the 24 aldermen named in the tripartite indenture of 1424, 23 were certainly of the same designation. Very probably some of them were promoted to the mercery when elected to their office. Eleven other occupations are found in the book just mentioned, where seven sadlers and five goldsmiths occur, the remainder having fewer names. might be taken for a list of crafts whose members were not sufficiently numerous to warrant them a separate existence.

¹ See p. 149 n.

the other hand it is very doubtful whether the lists, except that of the mercers, are anything like complete, and not a word is said of cloth weavers and finishers, who must have been numerous at this time.

Though often insisted upon no enrolments of apprentices survive earlier than 1512, excepting one or two solitary instances. One belonging to the 13th century will be found in the previous volume 1 another also occurs in the "Court Roll" of 1405,2 that is ten years before the composition was made and the term of the service is nine years. Two more, dated respectively 1418 and 1420, are in the "Book of Miscellaneous Matters" before the Mayors and Wardens of the city during the time of the troubles. that is in the same book in which the re-entries of citizens were intended to be recorded. On the whole it would appear that the authorities were unable to enforce the enrolment at the time, and naturally the parties were willing to escape the payment of the fees while the omission to register the indentures would not invalidate them at the Common Law.

The oath administered to the masters, besides insisting upon the search for faulty work, required them to preserve peace and good rule within their craft, and to prevent any of its members from forestalling victuals. If any person procured more than his share of the goods needed by the whole craft the masters were to present him to the mayor for redress.3

An extract taken by Kirkpatrick from the Assembly Roll of 6 H. V., now lost, shows how thoroughly all the gilds were subservient to the city's rulers. It enacted that all gilds and all gatherings of any mistery whatsoever should not for the future congregate in any part of the city nor hold their gild or any assembly without the leave of the mayor and sheriffs. How galling such an order would be to the leading members of St George's Gild can be better imagined than described, and perhaps one may be allowed to question whether the order was aimed at that gild in particular.

Apparently, owing to the assize of bread being entirely in the hands of the mayor, the bakers were not permitted to elect masters before 1436 and at the same time it was determined that bakers should not in future be empanelled before the Sheriffs because the populace suffered when they were unable to obtain bread.4

² No. XL. infra.

³ Nos. CCCCXXIII., CCCCXXV. 4 No. CXLVI.

xlviii.

No lists of the masters of crafts have been discovered previous to 1440, when sixteen occupations are named, all of them practically handicrafts, each of which appointed two masters saving the worstead weavers who chose six.¹ The reason for this is not quite clear seeing that it was two years before the statute² was passed enacting that the Norwich worsted weavers should elect four wardens who were then to elect two others from the country weavers. A few more lists of masters about this date are to be found, the number of crafts electing them was 24 in 1446, and 26 two years later. It is not until the commencement of the minute books of the Court of Mayoralty in 1510 that the annual lists are consecutive.

Among the indictments brought against the leading citizens in 1443³ one was that they maintained the Bachery Gild though it was not incorporated, whereby daily riots occurred. On the other hand the citizens, presumably of Wetherby's party, are found grumbling to the Bishop and the Marquis of Suffolk about the gilds,⁴ and in the petition to the latter they solicit that all should be put down.⁵ The result was a compromise arranged by Judge Yelverton in 1452,⁶ by which the governing body became the members of St George's Gild, into which the Bachery was apparently merged, there being no longer any need for it.

In the petition to the Marquis of Suffolk it was further suggested that some rules should be made for crafts and the smaller crafts united. The seizure of the liberties prevented any action at the time, but in 1449, that is two years after the liberties had been restored, the rules and ordinances for crafts were set out at great length, many of the clauses being almost copied from the Composition of 1415. They begin with rules for choosing the wardens, each craft having its own common council who with the wardens were to determine upon faults, assess the fines and make ordinances for their companies, which could have no effect until ratified by the rulers of the city.

Small misteries, by which we must understand the subdivisions of the crafts, were to be united to crafts. Thus bladesmiths, locksmiths and lorimers are misteries of the smiths' craft. The misteries which contained seven or more members were to elect one warden and three common councillors to act as above.

¹ Norwich Liber Albus. f. clxxx. ² 20 H. VI. c. 10. ³ Vol. I. p. 341. ⁴ Ib. p. 116. ⁵ Ib. p. 118. ⁶ Norf. Arch. III. 328. ⁷ No. CCCCXVII. ⁶

Where there were less than seven the Mayor was to appoint the officers, and in all cases the wardens were to receive the oath of the common councillors.

A search was to be made every quarter of the year and more often if needful. The faults to be investigated were of two kinds, those which pertained to the craft such as faults of workmanship, and those which pertained to the community as affecting the city's reputation. In the first instance the fine was to be assessed by the craft officers at the command of the Mayor, half of it going to the Sheriffs and half to the craft. In the second, by the Mayor assisted by six of the oldest Aldermen, one of whom must be of the craft in question, and other persons. If any officer was guilty of defective workmanship he should have no voice in assessing the fine, and all complaints of the severity of the fines were to be laid before the Mayor.

Assemblies of the freemen of each craft must be called at least four times in the year, and the annual votive celebrations, when a feast might be made if desired, were to be held in some place which must unquestionably be within the city liberties.

All the citizens of any craft who had the means were to have a livery provided by the wardens, the cloth for which must be woven within the liberties, and renewed every year, or more often if necessary. But when a member of any particular craft was elected to the estate of an alderman of the city, he was not required to wear more than the hood of the livery of his craft. Further, no man might take the clothing of a craft unless he were a citizen enrolled under that craft, and held a house or tenement, or a least a chamber, and resided in the city. To ensure that all crafts should have a different clothing and distinct from that of the Mayor and Aldermen, the colours selected by them must be passed by the Chamberlains, and the colours worn by the Mayor and Aldermen during two previous years might not be adopted.

The wardens might compel their craftsmen to bring copies of their freedom to assemblies so that it might be ascertained who were freemen and who not, and those who refused to comply might be presented to the Mayor as foreigners.

All the livery were expected to attend the procession of their craft on its festival day and also the civic processions. The principal occasions for these were the Mayor's Riding on the Tuesday after Trinity, All Saints' Day, Christmas Day and Epiphany, besides

other days appointed by the Mayor. Whenever they took place the craft to which the Mayor belonged had its place next before him.

The wardens were also to see that all the foreigners and citizens in their craft contributed to all taxes, and when a tax should be levied upon the crafts the wardens were to collect it. Again, they were bound to inform the Mayor of the foreigners who had dwelt and kept shops in the city above a year and a day, and also to see that the strangers had no apprentices, and which of them were in a position to buy their freedom.

Should a craftsman become sufficiently wealthy to bear the office of Sheriff or Alderman, and the craft to which he belonged did not qualify him for the exalted position, he was to renounce his occupation and be enrolled under one of the higher crafts, for which he was to settle with his new wardens as best he could, nor might he ever again exercise his previous calling.

Apprentices were to be bound for a term of seven years at least, and the orders for enrolment are repeated. No serf might be engaged, but the apprentice must be of free condition, and at the end of his term be received into the franchise.

Citizens by right of birth should pay but 6d. to the clerk for enrolling their apprenticeships, and only 1d. for the same purpose when admitted citizens. They must, however, be admitted within a year and a day after the expiration of their service. As for the children of persons of estate they might be enrolled under their fathers' crafts, but should they afterwards be apprenticed the first enrolment must be cancelled.

Foreigners dwelling out of the city could be enfranchised by being enrolled under a craft with the assent of the wardens and on payment of 3s. 4d. to the craft, but those who dwelt in the city were only compelled to pay half that amount.

For the future all persons were obliged to take out a copy of their freedom when enfranchised so that upon showing it they might be free from toll in all fairs and markets as the liberties of the city demanded. The wardens were to make search in their crafts every quarter of the year to ascertain whether this obligation had been fulfilled.

When any member in the clothing died the other members of the craft were required to be present at the dirge and mass on the day of the interment, but their attendance at other services was not compulsory. By this ordinance an amount of self-government was granted to the crafts such as they had never before enjoyed, and the duties of the wardens, even when assisted by their council, must have made a considerable inroad upon their time, especially in cases where the craft stood alone. In 1448 a smith, a locksmith, a bladesmith, and a spurrier had been elected wardens of the smiths, and as each seems to have had charge of his peculiar mistery the division of their task facilitated their duties. One or two other instances parallel to this might be quoted.

Then, although the persons of estate would not admit a member of the inferior crafts within their number, they should not on that account be charged with arrogance. For since some crafts were practically in the hands of wealthy citizens, it was only just that others should be open only to men of less or very small means, where affluent persons were out of place. Besides, though one would hardly expect it from the language used, those in authority were conceding rights rather than curtailing them. Up to this time no one but a mercer had held the office of Mayor, but the next year a grocer was elected, then a goldsmith in 1456, a worsted weaver in 1461, a dyer in 1466, and John Aubrey, draper, in 1469. This man had been admitted to the freedom as a butcher in May, 1454, but in the next month he was transferred to the drapers, being elected an Alderman about 1461. Instances of such promotion, however, are very rarely met with.

In 1463 one Thomas Antyngham, called a shoemaker, and probably the same as he who took up his freedom as a cordwainer in 1432, was chosen for the Common Council out of Mancroft Ward, and the question arose whether his occupation did not disqualify him from taking the oath. How the point was settled is not recorded, still, as his name occurs as a council man during the next eleven years, the difficulty must have been surmounted. It may be that a compromise was effected by permitting him to take the Common Councillors' oath while he was debarred from entering the Gild of St. George, for he has not been found among the members of that fraternity. It was not until 1561 that it was decided that cordwainers and shoemakers were eligible to bear office.²

The Old Free Book³ conveys the impression that these ordinances were inscribed in the books of all the crafts, and the fragment of the

¹ Assembly 13 June. 3 E. IV. ² No. CCXXXIV. ³ Fol. liij.

Mercers' Book yet remaining does contain an imperfect copy. It begins in the middle of a sentence,1 but fortunately the rest is complete. As the copy in the Liber Albus ends in the middle of a paragraph of the Mercers' Book, it is practically certain that that is also imperfect. Besides, the clerk omitted to fill in his references and to give the order of the civic processions as he intended, or perhaps the folio upon which he did so has been cut out of the book. It is possible, however, that another copy exists in the Old Free Book.2 If this copy is not absolutely identical with the original, it was certainly transcribed about the same time, and cannot well be notably divergent from it. It purports to be the order of the procession of the crafts on Corpus Christi day. a festival which, strangely enough, is not mentioned in this connection in the ordinances. All the crafts were to walk according to precedence in advance of the Sheriffs, behind whom followed the Mayor, and consequently the position of honour being the rear of the procession, the more honourable crafts are to be found at the bottom of the list. The order of these would vary from year to year, for those from which the Mayor and Sheriffs were elected immediately preceded these officers respectively. Between the reeders, who head the list, and were therefore the lowest of the companies, and the mercers, who were the highest, every craft had its rank assigned to it, and it is noteworthy that those nearest to Mayor are just those from which the earlier Mayors were chosen, almost in the same chronological order in which they became entitled to that honourable privilege.

The ordinances evidently worked smoothly, for, except that the shoemakers obtained the sanction of the Assembly in 1490 for their bill restraining their journeymen and servants from idleness, little or nothing is heard of the craft gilds for nearly fifty years. In 1495 it was considered necessary to pass some orders to check the inordinate feastings, and it was enacted that in future all the expenses of the feast should be set down by a clerk, and those who partook of it were to subscribe towards the total cost in equal portions. It was also decided that no one might be compelled to become a member of a gild unless it was evident that he could afford to be one. It was said afterwards that many persons who had been compelled to bear the charge of feast-making were

¹ p. 149. n. ² No. CCCXCIX.

³ No. CLXXXVI. ⁴ No. CLXXXVIII.

unable to recover from the expenses which were forced upon them, while others, profiting by the experiences of the former dare not venture to practise their trades in the city.1

The liberty of assessing or imposing fines was withdrawn, and for the future all faults were to be presented to the Mayor, who should determine the fine with the assistance of some members of the craft presenting the offence. Further the crafts were again forbidden to enforce any rules of their own making before the Mayor had approved of them.2

The enrolment of apprenticeship indentures was once more ordered in 1512,3 and this time with effect, for from that date until they gradually die out in the 18th century there is a complete series of them. The earliest roll, allowing for a few masons on the first membrane, is almost entirely taken up with the worsted weavers,4 and a large proportion of later enrolments relate to the same craft.

Eight persons were appointed in 1522 to ascertain how crafts having no vows, that is having no religious ceremonies or gild properly so called, might be united with those which had,5 and the result of their decision may have been the first step in the evolution of the pageants which must now be noticed.

St Luke's Gild, composed of the pewterers, brasiers, bellfounders, plumbers, glasiers and painters, was at first entirely responsible for the production of the pageants, although it is not known when it introduced them. In 1527 the gild is discovered petitioning the Mayor, that being unable any longer to bear the expenses entailed by the annual display on Whit Monday, it might be relieved by each craft producing one pageant on that day.6 This request was granted and the twelve pageants assigned to the various crafts or groups of crafts are contained in the Old Free Book.7 Most likely it was owing to this that the pageant of St George's Gild, by emulating the others, reached its culmination about this epoch.

In August 1531, Sir Robert Dowe was fined 20s. "by reason of an act made for keeping of gild."8 Perhaps he had contravened the Act of the Assembly passed in 1495, and the same act was renewed and extended shortly afterwards.9

¹ p. 112.

² Assembly Book II. fol. 18d. Though the orders occur among the proceedings of an Assembly held on 12 June, 1495, they were evidently passed by that body at the previous meeting on 13 May. "Marche" p. 112 line 15 is a clerical error for "May."

3 No. CXCVI.

4 See No. CCCCLII.

5 Assembly 26 June 14 H.

⁵ Assembly 26 June 14 H. VIII.

⁶ Norf. Arch. Vol. III. p. 6.

⁹ No. CCIV. 7 No. CCCC. 8 No. CCLXXI.

3. Crafts and Gilds after the Reformation: Twelve Grand Companies.

The general dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 and the progress of the Reformation had its bearing upon the gilds, some of which were already disbanded while others were in a tottering condition. The local authorities therefore, imbued with the high handed spirit of the age, resolved to appropriate the goods of such for the benefit of the city¹ and 25s. the stock of S^t Olave's Gild was immediately demanded.² The Chamberlains further account for 22s. 8d. received from other stocks, which are not specified, still it does not follow that this sum was entirely derived from purely religious fraternities, for in the next year 10s, was handed in as the remaining stock of the thick-woollen-weavers gild.³

Owing to the changes of the times it was thought fit in 1543 to revise the former ordinances for crafts, and the new regulations immediately follow the older ones in the Liber Albus.4 The preamble explains that no profit had accrued to the body politic nor to the occupations themselves owing to the absence of order and that the crafts had failed to enforce obedience from their apprentices and journeymen. Whether this was actually the case is uncertain and the first section of the orders does not in any way touch the subject. The city had obtained from the King the monastery of the Black Friars, now St Andrew's Hall, in 1540, and at this time it was decided that the gild feasts should be held in the chapel of St John there as well as the celebrations of the mass, on specified days assigned to each craft, or for the most part to groups of crafts. These groups had some similarity to the twelve responsible for the pageants, but they are now subdivided into nineteen or according to Blomefield⁶ twenty classes. The old ritual was preserved for the time, still, most likely owing to the policy of the guardians of Edward VI. some attempt was afterwards made to reform the orders by altering the word gild to feast, and mass to service, the task however, when half accomplished appears to have been given up as impossible.

An entirely new rule recognised that a craftsman might exercise two or more different trades.⁷ In that case he must be contributory to all the craft gilds whose occupations he practised, and apparently if he had more than one workshop for the same product his payments were doubled, trebled, and so on as the case might be.

¹ No. CCXV: ² Court Book. no. 3. ff. 162, 164. ³ Ib. no. 5. f. 551.

No. CCCCXVIII, No. CCCCXIX. Vol. III. p. 206. Compare No. CCCC. See p. xliii.

A yearly stipend, called a certen, was to be paid to the priest of S¹ John's Chapel and as the amount thus collected was handed over to the city Chamberlain, one sees where some of the profit to the body politic was to come in. The priest in his turn received a fixed annual salary from the Chamberlains.

Whether the standing orders concerning feast-making were revoked is not clear, still they were certainly modified, for feast-makers were to be elected and if those who were chosen refused to undertake the duty they were liable to a penalty of 20s. In consequence, a few years afterwards, the feast-makers appointed for the cordwainers appeared before the Mayor with the bill of fare which they were requested to provide, hoping, doubtless, he would grant them some relief. It was not, however, considered unreasonable and they were advised to carry it out.¹

About this time also it was decided to make the processions to the Black Friars, or the Common Hall as it was then called, abandoning the old route to and from the Chapel in the Fields then in the last days of its existence.

In the last year of Henry's reign the exhibition of the pageants was suspended³ and also in the next year.⁴ It may be that the body politic was unwilling that any part of the stocks should be wasted on these shows, since they were sure to fall into its hands sooner or later, and the next year, that is in 1548, the expectation was gratified. Thereupon an order was passed in the assembly that all the gild stocks should be expended in cleansing the river with the exception of that of S^t George's Gild, which was set apart for the maintenance of the poor.⁵ The pageants were not revived apparently until 1565⁶ when the aliens were about to introduce new life into the city.

The offerings of the several crafts received by the Chamberlains are regularly accounted for by them until Michaelmas 1547,7 the first year of Edward VI. In this same year several crafts withdrew their contributions, and in the next the information is given that there was no income from this source because the gilds were all put down and destroyed. The authorities however graciously allowed John Kempe, the priest, to draw his salary during his lifetime.8

With the destruction of the gilds and shortly before the usual

8 Chamberlains' Accounts.

7 No. CIX.

¹ No. CCXCVIII. ² No. CCCCXX. ³ Assembly, 4 June 38 H. VIII.

⁴ Ib. 11 May 1 E. VI. ⁵ No. CCXXI. ⁶ No. CCXXXVI.

day for the election of the wardens, the question arose as to whether their appointment was expedient. It was not settled at the time¹ and seventeen crafts presented their officers in due course. Moreover the tailors, who it seems were doubtful of what ought to be done, and had failed to hold their annual meeting, were in August ordered to convoke it when they were to choose their wardens and have a breakfast if so disposed.² They evidently did so, for one of the occupation absenting himself from the breakfast was committed to prison by the Mayor.³

No lists of wardens can be found for the next two years, in the latter of which they may have been omitted through the excitement caused by Kett's Rebellion, and it can hardly be said with certainty that none were appointed. The lists begin again with undiminished vigour in 1551, and yet in 1554, the first year of Mary's reign, the Mayor thought it necessary to command the crafts to choose their officers according to ancient custom. Upwards of thirty occupations thereupon appointed their wardens and for a year or two the lists of them are greatly extended. Nevertheless several crafts there named have no officers assigned to them.

Perhaps some attempt was made to restore the gilds in Mary's reign, for in January 1557 some goods consisting of table linen and one or two writings, supposed to have belonged to the priests' gild, were delivered to the Mayor, who handed them over to the use of that gild in the following May.⁶

To reap the benefits of citizenship and to escape its burdens at the same time was an ingenious project devised at this period. In 1554 it was stated that many persons came to reside in the city for a season, sufficient to qualify them to take up their freedom, and having done so departed to the neighbouring villages where, presumably, they practised their various callings. By this expedient they would escape the supervision of their craft wardens, but that was a small grievance against them compared with the fact that they brought their wares to Norwich where they exercised the freemen's right of buying and selling, while by their non-residence they escaped the payments of taxes and tallages laid upon the city. This was a new departure and though no existing regulations were infringed it was impossible to allow it to continue. It was therefore decided that these persons might only engage in trade as foreigners, under

¹ No. CCXX. ² Court Book, no. 5. f. 486. ³ Ib. f. 492.

⁴ No. CCCXII. ⁵ Court Book, no. 6. f. 335 et seq. ⁸ No. CCCXV.

the penalty of the forfeiture of all goods otherwise bought or sold, and their franchise was to remain in abeyance so long as they resided outside the city's liberties.¹

With the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, the principle of one general set of rules for all the trades was set aside. We find the companies coming forward with their peculiar orders which they drew up for their own special government to be ratified by the assembly, and confirmation was seldom withheld. Sometimes these orders when put into practise did not work smoothly and required alteration, and many needed renewing from time to time as changes in circumstances and surroundings rendered them out of date. Quite a new series became necessary towards the close of the 17th century and a number of these were engrossed in a book solely devoted to that purpose.

There are many entries relating to apprentices all through this period³ and on the whole they were subjected to much drudgery. Possibly it was with the idea of encouraging them and protecting them from the tyranny of masters and combinations that the general orders were renewed from time to time notably in August 1622. On that occasion it was ordered that the fine usually paid on admission to the freedom of the city should be demanded when the apprenticeship indenture was enrolled and the master should be held responsible for it. It was further enacted that for the future only four unapprenticed foreigners might buy their freedom yearly beginning on the 25th March following. Those who were already settled in the city were permitted to purchase it in the meantime, and existing apprenticeship indentures entered into under the old rules were to hold good.

By the same orders all the occupations were divided into twelve grand companies and although the idea may have been taken from London there was no similarity other than the name between the grand companies of London and Norwich. In the former city a grand company was an unit, here it was a group, still each group is headed by an important craft, whose name is written large, and some of these actually correspond with the grand livery companies. Each of the groups was assigned to one of the petty wards the two Aldermen of which became the masters and as the list is given in a socially descending scale and the wards taken in

¹ No. CCXXVII.

² Nos, CCLXXIII., CCLXXXV., CCCXVI., CCCXXVII. et seq. etc.

their usual order the arrangement was by no means inappropriate. Since the rules were not written for the uninitiated the following schedule may be helpful to those who are not familiar with the nomenclature of the wards. Only the leading company of the group is given here, the minor ones under it will be found without difficulty at p. 383 in the body of this work.

Name of Great Ward	Name of Petty Ward.		The head of each Grand Company.
Conesford	To South Conesford " North Conesford " Berstrete	were assigned the	Mercers etc. Merchants etc. Grocers etc.
Mancroft	" S ^t Stephen " S ^t Peter " S ^t Giles	33 33 39 33 33 31 33 32 33	Apothecaries etc. Drapers etc. Goldsmiths etc.
Wymer	" West Wymer " Mid Wymer " East Wymer	99 29 29 29 39 39 29 29 29 29	Worsted-weavers etc Hosiers etc. Tailors etc.
Over the Water	" Coslaney " Colegate " Fybridge	))	Brewers etc. Inn-Holders etc. Cordwainers etc.

Substituting the merchants for the London salters, who do not occur in the Norwich lists, it would have been quite possible to have made these twelve heads to correspond with the grand livery companies. That plan was scarcely suitable to the Norwich scheme which allotted the greater merchants to the aristocratic ward of Conesford, the smaller merchants and the superior handicraft of the goldsmiths to Mancroft, the cloth-makers and so forth, to the manufacturing district of Wymer, while the lowest on the list were assigned to the plebeian ward Over the Water.

The merchants are united with a jumble of occupations but from the drapers downwards there is at least some connection between the various members of the groups.

Each trade appointed its officers as of old, the whole body of whom in each grand company were to choose an indefinite number of assistants to help the masters in the discharge of their duties. These comprised the holding an inquiry four times a year, imposing fines for breach of rules, seeing that the books of every occupation were properly kept, and generally relieving the Mayor of such burdens.

The idea of the twelve grand companies was not altogether new, for many years before the crafts had been divided into twelve classes each of which was responsible for the production of a pageant, as has already been shown. There are several points of resemblance between the two arrangements although they are by no means identical, while in a list of the wardens as far back as 1446 the trades are united into small bands by brackets as though something of the kind was even then proposed.

Sometime during the first few years of the eighteenth century a new list of the fines to be paid by the various foreign craftsmen for admission to the freedom was drawn up. It ranges from £25 for the mercers and most important trades to something below £3 for a tinman.³ The domestic system was by this time dying out. Little care was taken to swear in the masters, and the companies were left more and more to manage their own affairs, as capitalists and the factory system came into vogue.

#### IV.-Woollen Trade and Worsted Manufacture.

## Woollen Trade and Staple.

There is very little reason to suppose that before the close of the 13th century, Norwich derived much of its wealth from the export of wool. The channels for the trade previous to this date led a great portion of it to Stourbridge Fair, near Cambridge, whence the natural outlet was by Lynn, and the wools coming from the Cistercian Abbeys in the north were stayed at the fairs of Stamford and Boston. Whatever quantity was dealt with at Norwich was the local product, and it is a noteworthy fact that there was practically no monastery of the Cistercians in Norfolk, an order which derived a great portion of its revenues from sheep breeding and wool. For these reasons, and seeing that the export of wool was

¹ No, CCCC,

² Book of Miscellaneous Matters, f. 43. See p. 149. n.

³ Book of Apprentices, and Book of Orders for Crafis.

forbidden in 1258, and again in 1271, though the order was revoked in 1274,1 it is not surprising that, whatever may have been the case in King Stephen's reign,2 the lanator or wool merchant is seldom met with in our earliest records, or that the wool market is almost unmentioned. On the other hand, in 1286, the Cistercian Abbeys3 of Sibton, Garendon, Combe and Woburn, held property along the river bank in Conesford, presumably for the convenience of shipping the wool grown on their Norfolk estates, while four others of the same order had property in Norwich. Perhaps it was owing to them that the trade arose, and its increase is attested by subsequent events.

By the statute of Acton Burnell, 1283, it was decreed that debts between merchants might be recognized before the Mayors of London, York or Bristol, who upon default of payment by the debtor on the stated day could distrain upon him for the amount. Two years afterwards, by the statute of merchants,4 the debt might be acknowledged before the Mayor of London, or some chief warden of the city or town where the king should appoint. This was in 1285, the very year in which the Norwich merchants are seen electing a new alderman for their hanse.5

The connection between the two facts is questionable, and, although it does not appear that Norwich enjoyed such a privilege under Edward I., one of the first acts of his son was to grant a seal for the recognizance of debts to Norwich and nine other towns including London.6 In 1311 the parliament confirmed the grant so far as Norwich was concerned, and included eleven other towns, one or two of the original recipients of the liberty being omitted7. By these means the trade of the country was forced into certain channels with a view to facilitate the collection of customs and thus to increase the revenue.

Further, in 1313 it was ordered that all merchants buying wool and wool-fells for export should, under penalty, send them to a certain staple to be appointed by the mayor and community of the native merchants in either Brabant, Flanders, or Artois.8 That body fixed upon St. Omer in Artois,9 whereupon the society of the Bardi and other alien merchants complained that Magna Charta had

Ashley, Economic History, Pt. II. p. 194. ² See p. xi,

³ Vol. I. p. 214. 4 II E. I. s. iii. ⁵ Vol. I. p. 260. 6 Rot. Pat. 1 E. II. pt. i. m. 19. 7 Rot. Parl. Vol. I. p. 285.

⁸ Rot. Pat. 6 E. II pt. ii. m. 5. 9 Rot. Claus, 8 E. II. m. 12d.

been infringed, and that they had never consented to the foregoing order. The native merchants, among whom we find John de Causton and William de Hackford, individuals whose names have a suspiciously local sound, made answer that there had always been such a staple in the above places in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., but since there were no penalties against contravening it, the king had made the order, which was therefore allowed to stand. The merchants of Bruges in Flanders, however, made jealous opposition², and in 1325, the staple was transferred to that town.³ On I May in the next year the staple was appointed to be held within the king's realm and power, and at Norwich among other places.4 Next, on 24 May, John de Flynt and John de Hales, two Norwich merchants, with four others of London, were deputed to obtain further information concerning the wool-staple. burgesses of Norwich and a similar number from other towns were summoned before them to elect a Mayor of the Staples.5

The establishment of the staples in England was confirmed by Edward III, when he had been but a few months on the throne.6 Before the end of the year, however, owing to the exigences of the Scotch war, he was compelled to permit merchants to buy wool anywhere and export it, provided they paid 13s. 4d. on every sack.7 Shortly afterwards this fee was increased to 20s.,8 and the parliament at Northampton abolished the staples altogether.9 Notwithstanding the merchants were discovered with a staple at Bruges in January, 1332, 10 and the following September all the staples were restored. 11 The ordinances then established are not quite the same as the earlier ones, and a copy of them is found in the Book of Customs, f. 61. In 1340 the staple was ordered to be fixed in Brabant or Flanders for ever, 12 and accordingly for some years it is to be found again at Bruges. All the same, in 1353 the staples beyond the sea were recalled and reappointed in the usual English towns. The statute 27 E. III. s. 10, c. i., contains the ordinances which are known as "the great ordinances of the staple." Every staple town had a port attached to it from which the wool was to be exported, and naturally

¹ Ib. 13 E. II. m. 5d.

² Ib. 18 E. II. m. 4d. ³ Ib. ⁴ Rot. Pat. 19 E. II. pt. ii. m. 8.

⁵ Rot. Claus. 19 E. II. m. 6d. ⁶ Rot. Pat. I E. III. pt. ii. m. 24.

⁷ Ib. 1 E. III. pt. iii. m. 21. ⁸ Rot. Claus. 2 E. III. m. 38.

Stat. 2 E. III. c. 9.
 Rot. Pat. 6 E. III. pt. i. m. 31d.
 Ib. pt. iii. m. 15.
 Ib. 14 E. III. pt. ii. m. 35.

Yarmouth was to serve as the outlet for Norwich. To this city was also assigned a Mayor of the Staple, assisted by two Constables, the Mayor receiving an annual salary of £20, and each of the Constables £5. The Mayor is found handing over £86 is. 8d. received by him in 1357.¹ After this Calais became the almost permanent home of the staple. It was once more brought to England for a short time in 1369,² when Yarmouth supplanted Norwich as the staple town of the eastern counties, but in 1376 it was fixed at Calais.³ There were some thoughts of transferring it to England in 1390⁴, and in the "First Book of the Treasurers Accounts" there is a list of the subscribers with the amount each subscribed to a fund for procuring the old privilege for Norwich. As nothing came of it, it seems that the money or most of it was refunded.⁵

Some idea of the extent to which Norwich profited by the staple may be gathered from a petition to parliament, which, although of uncertain date, may be assigned, since Boston is mentioned, to a time shortly after the great ordinance. By it the inhabitants of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and parts of Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Leicestershire, complain that Norwich and Boston are so far distant that they cannot dispose of their wool, and request that, on this account, a staple may be appointed at Lynn. The reply that things should remain as they were till it was otherwise ordained, may imply that the removal of the staples from England to Calais was even then under consideration.

# 2. Worsted Manufacture.

The early history of the Worsted Manufacture, as its name implies, is more connected with the economy of Norfolk than of Norwich in particular, so much so that, notwithstanding the statement of Jordan Fantosme,⁷ it may be questioned whether it was practised here to any extent before the 14th century was drawing to a close, whereas we have evidence of its existence in the township from which it takes its name about a century earlier.

There is little reason to doubt the usually accepted opinion that the art of worsted weaving was brought in by Flemings who

¹ No. XLV. ² Stat. 43 E. III. c. 1.

³ Rymer Vol. III. pt. ii. p. 1057. ⁴ Stat. 14 R. II. c. 1. ⁵ No. LIV.

⁶ Rot. Parl. Vol. II. p. 369. 7 p. xii.

settled in this country at some early period of which we possess no precise record. Baldwin the Young, Duke of Flanders, 061-080. introduced weaving for trade purposes into his Dukedom with great success, and it is well to remember that he was grandfather of the grandfather of Oueen Matilda, the consort of William I. Moreover it is certain that many Flemings fought under the Conqueror in 1066, while others came in their train, as well as Normans to supply the cultured needs of the victors for which the English were insufficient. Similarly it may be noticed in passing that Bishop Herbert could hardly have obtained the necessary skill or material for his extensive building undertakings except from across the Channel. Blomefield supposes that men from the Low Countries were settled here when others of their countrymen were placed at Haverfordwest. King Stephen employed Flemish mercenaries under William of Ypres in the struggle with the Empress, and there can be little doubt of their presence in East Anglia seeing that Hugh Bigod gave so much trouble. Finally Norwich was sacked by the Flemings in 1174.

Thus for upwards of 100 years there was a constant influx of Flemings into England. They came, for the most part, with no peaceful intent, still many of them were doubtless skilful artizans in their native country and here and there found and availed themselves of openings for their dexterity.

In the reign of Henry II. there were gilds of weavers in London, York and one or two more of the important towns,² though not in Norwich. Evidently, therefore, the trade had begun and Sir Matthew Hale considered that it flourished exceedingly in this reign, but was wholly lost during the troublous years of the succeeding sovereigns.³ Quite possibly there was some falling off, still it was Richard I. who in 1196 first appointed the assize of cloth, viz. that woollen cloths should be made of the same width, that is of two ells within the lists and of the same goodness throughout,⁴ and a reason for this must be admitted. This order was incorporated in Magna Charta, and occurs in the Book of Customs under the confirmation of the liberties of England by Henry III.⁵

Very few weavers are to be found among the earliest Court

¹ Vol. III. p, 83. 2 Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer.

³ James, History of the Worsted Manufacture, p. 41.

⁴ Roger de Hovedon. ⁵ No. CCCLXXXVII.

Rolls, one at all events, Robert de Holveston, was an influential man and twice bailiff of the city. Not that there is any reason why a weaver should not exercise his craft without taking up his freedom. He would, in that case, be only on the same footing as the country weavers, and so long as he complied with the regulations for the disposal of the cloth, none of the city's customs were infringed. It might be a little more convenient for him to live in a large town, but if the authorities annoyed him or refused to let him buy wool he could very easily depart.

There is, however, the extraordinary statement made in the time of Queen Elizabeth² that before worsteds were made, cloths called Norwich Whites had been manufactured. This must be taken for what it is worth. If it is to be relied upon the date of these productions must be assigned to the very beginning of the 14th century.

In the case of the county of Norfolk it is possible to speak with more precision. The roll of accounts of Peter Flynt for the year 1301⁸ mentions cloths of "Wrthsted and Alyesham" (the latter were perhaps linen fabrics), given out of courtesy to the King's Justices, which confirms the opinion that the cloths of these towns were esteemed before the 13th century was out. A few years later the history of the cloth manufacture centers on these two places.

In 1314 the alien and native merchants complained to parliament that they were deceived in the Town of Norwich because there was no assize of the cloths called "Worthstedes and Ayleshams," for what was sold for 25 ells was only 20 ells, and what ought to contain 30 ells had but 25. They therefore petitioned that an assay and an assayer might be appointed so that the cloths which did not conform might be forfeited to the King. Upon this a proclamation was made that no one should sell the cloths for a greater number of ells than they actually contained.

In the next year it was thought expedient to appoint John Pecok as alnager of worsted of *Northwys*, Irelond and Causton and also of other cloths of Norfolk, Suffolk and elsewhere,⁵ and this is the earliest contemporary notice of the Norwich manufacture. Causton adjoins Aylsham, but Irelond, placed as it is here cannot mean the Emerald Isle.

¹ Rye, Cal. of Deeds, p. 41. ² p. 379. ³ p. 35.

⁴ Rot. Parl. Vol. I. p. 292. ⁵ Rot. Pat. 9 E. II. pt. i. m. 25.

The names given must be taken as referring to fabrics rather than places. At this period the materials afterwards known as "Worsteds" appear to have been called "Irelonds," or "cloth of Ireland," either from their resemblance to Irish fabrics, or possibly from their introduction having been originally due to Irish immigrants, and this may account for the misleading name temporally assigned to Worstead.

One of the ordinances of the staple, appointed in 1326, left the length of cloths to the weavers' discretion and this was confirmed by Edward III. on I May 1327, though the staples were withdrawn soon afterwards.³ Yet previously, at the instance of Oueen Isabella. Pecok resigned so much of his grant as related to the alnage of worsteds in Norfolk in favour of Robert de Poley. The grant of the alnage to Poley, who seems to have been a local man and to have held lands in Cringleford near Norwich, was executed on 6 March 1327.4 On 4 March a royal commission had been appointed to enquire into the assize of worsted cloths manufactured in Norfolk. The commissioners issued their report on the 14th of the same month and besides quoting the assize which they found in vogue, volunteered the informations that many persons of North Walsham and thereabouts had broken it.5 The next year we find the Norfolk worsted weavers complaining that Poley compelled them to keep the assize, whereas they had been used to make their cloths according to their liking, also that he exacted a penny or more for sealing each cloth according to its length, and retained as forfeit all that did not conform to the assize.6 On 19 May the King appointed the Bishop of Norwich and others to make enquiries, but revoked the order during the following month,7 and the next year, 1329, Poley in turn complained that seven weavers of Worstead with ten others of the neighbouring townships, viz. Sloley, Dilham, Walsham, Honing, Scottow and Tunstead, had conspired to prevent the execution of his office in Norwich, Bishop's Lynn, Worstead, Walsham, Catton, Scottow, Tunstead, Honing and other places unnamed.8

One of the malcontents at Worstead was William Alblaster,

¹ See Stat. 50 E. III. c. 8.

² See Macpherson, Annals of Commerce, Vol. I. p. 562. ³ See p. lxi.

A Rot. Pat. I E. III. pt. i, m. 20. B No. CCCCLXXIV.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 2 E. III. pt. i. m. 6d. 7 Rot. Claus. 2 E. III. m. 23d.

⁸ Rot. Pat. 3 F. III. pt. i. m. 36d.

whom we may imagine was a descendant of the Domesday tenant Robert Balistarius, and persons of the same family who were also weavers are found there many years afterwards.

The resistance to Poley, however, was so determined that in July 1329, it was considered expedient to revoke his patent, and letters were sent to the Sheriff of Norfolk ordering proclamation to be made to that effect.¹

About this time John Kempe came to England from Flanders with his family and servants to teach his system of weaving. His letters of protection are dated 1331² when it appears he was already in this country. Miss Strickland has pictured him in Norwich without giving her authority for doing so, still in the tithing roll described in the previous volume, p. 377, one of the names added at a later time to the tithing where John de Aschewell, junior, was capital pledge is John Kempe of Gaunt. Although the editors are not sure that the lists of names cover the period of 20 years between 1311 and 1331, it is certain that one John Kempe, a Fleming, was dwelling in Norwich in the earlier part of the 14th century. His name is not found in the Freemen's Book, but the lists are perhaps imperfect, so that too much reliance must not be placed upon them. The first weavers there mentioned took up their freedom in the 1 E. III. 1327.

A general invitation to aliens to come to this country was proclaimed in 1338,3 and it has always been supposed that as a consequence a large number settled in Norwich. Yet the local records scarcely bear out this opinion and moreover Fuller4 suggests that the immigrants for the most part sought out the yeomen's houses in the country districts. Still some few undoubtedly found their way to this city for the Leet Roll of 1375 names 21 aliens and that of 1391, 25, nearly all of whom are found dwelling in the sublects of St Gregory and St Andrew, the cloth manufacturing district, and one or two unquestionably Dutch names occur in the lists of freemen in the latter part of the century.

The workers of cloth and cloth merchants of Norfolk successfully petitioned parliament in 134\$ for the confirmation of the close letters cancelling the grant of alnage to Robert de Poley,⁵ and Blomefield⁶ states that Bailiffs of Norwich then had a

¹ Rot. Claus. 3 E. III. m. 13. ² Rot. Pat. 5 E. III. pt. ii. m. 25. ³ Stat. 11 E. III. c. 5. ⁴ Church Hist. of Britain, III. p. 111.

⁵ Rot. Parl. Vol. II. p. 204. ⁶ Vol. III. p. 92.

grant of it. He was most likely misled by an inaccurate summary of the above petition in Cotton's Abridgment of the Records, and by a statement in Norwich City Domesday about the alnage to be found at p. 235 of this volume, which probably relates to imported cloth. The sealing irons are also mentioned in 1343.1

In the Book of Pleas is a copy of letters patent issued in 1352 on the complaint of the aliens in England that they were disturbed in the exercise of their craft. By these letters security is granted to them and it was ordered that they should not be compelled to enter any gild of weavers against their will. They were further ordered to choose two men in every town to examine their work and punish defaulters.2 We hear of assaults on Dutchmen in the Leet Rolls of 1375 and 13913 and it may be presumed that the strangers were not well received here.

In the reign of Richard II. many worsted weavers took up their freedom, which is proof of the growing industry. They are usually termed Irlonders at this date, possibly because their manufactures resembled Irish friezes. At all events the two names were interchangeable for in 1415-6 the Treasurers' Roll speaks of 12 new citizens as Irlanders whereas the same individuals are described as Worstedwevers in the Old Free Book.

A few years after the citizens had obtained their important charter from Henry IV. the governing body of the city procured a grant of the alnage for seven years.4 This grant is the principal authority for the extent of the woollen manufacture in Norfolk at that period, which begins to be noticed shortly afterwards in the minutes of assemblies.

It appears that until 1421 the weavers and fullers were united into one craft for at an assembly held on 3 April in that year it was enacted that either should in future elect two masters, also that no one residing in the city should employ weavers or fullers elsewhere.5 Again in 1440 the worsted weavers were to levy and answer for all the arrears of the custom of the Worste 1 Seld,6 and the orders for that institution which, as we have said, Blomefield gives under the year 1388, were renewed.

In 1442 it was alleged that owing to the frauds of the

¹ p. 225.

² No. CCCCXXXIV. The patent was confirmed by succeeding sovereigns, including Ed. IV. in 1461. Rot. Pat. 7 H. VI. pt. ii. m. 7, and 1 E. IV. pt. vi. m. 25.

³ Leet Jurisdiction in Norwich, pp. 64, 72. ⁴ Rot. Parl. Vol. III. p. 637.

⁵ No. CXLI. ⁶ No. CL. 7 Vol. III, p. 113.

manufacturers the trade in worsteds had greatly fallen off. As a remedy an act of parliament to endure for three years was passed giving power to the worsted weavers of Norwich to elect four wardens within the city who were permitted to elect two others for the County of Norfolk. The assize of the various cloths was also appointed, and the wardens were to seize those which were defective. This act was renewed in 1444 for another three years, the Norwich weavers being allowed to elect four wardens as before and those dwelling in Norfolk outside the city limits were allowed to elect four others, while the right of search was extended to Suffolk.

The assembly, in 1452, fixed the duties to be paid on fabrics brought to the city by strangers³ who were compelled to dispose of their cloths to the citizens alone and the country weavers were ordered to do likewise in 1455.⁴

We hear of Norwich cloth or halfcloths in August 1458, when the Mayor appealed in vain for the reformation of the manufacture.⁵ The following November a discussion was raised as to what should be done concerning the tokening, that is the sealing of worsteds. It was agreed to continue it till Easter and meanwhile no untokened cloth might be finished by the dyers, shearers and so forth.⁶

We meet with Norwich cloth again in 1460,⁷ and it should be noted that it is always called woollen cloth to distinguish it from the worsteds. Moreover the woollen weavers annually elected two masters, who were quite distinct from those elected by the worsted weavers. The orders now made relate to the tokening and they speak of a roll of the names of the woollen weavers. They also provided that the weavers, spinners and others engaged in the various branches of the business should receive ready money for their labour, that the tokened cloth should be sold for 10s. and that no middleman or agent should be employed in the selling.

The payment of operatives in ready money was in 1464 rendered compulsory by the statute 4 E. IV. c. i. which besides appointing the assize of cloths, also enacted that no lambs' wool or flock should be used in their manufacture. A leaden seal was to be attached to all cloths and those lawfully made were sealed with a double print in lead.

¹ Stat. 20 H. VI. c. 10, and No. CCXLIX. ² Stat. 23 H. VI. c. 3. ³ No. CLII. No. CLVI. ⁵ No. CLIX. ⁶ No. CLX. ⁷ No. CLXII.

In 1467, parliament having been petitioned, what amounted to a renewal of the act of 1444 was obtained and made perpetual.¹ At the request of the worsted weavers the petition and the response were exemplified by letters patent, which were copied into the Liber Albus,² where we find that the wardens of the worsted weavers were empowered to make rules and ordinances, and the right of search was authorised not only in Norfolk and Suffolk but also in Cambridgeshire.

This act must have proved effectual for no more statutes were necessary for many years, and, except that the shearmen were forbidden in 1478 to use steel rubbers because they were liable to cut the cloth,³ the local records are almost silent upon the progress of the manufacture.

In 1502, however, the woollen weavers presented an important petition to the assembly, explaining that they were engaged in the manufacture of broad cloth and made use of two kinds of yarn, viz. rock spun and wheel spun. They endeavoured to fix the weaver's wages, implying that he was dependent upon a capitalist, and mentioned the various assizes which the cloths ought to observe before they were sent to the fuller.⁴

It seems that this industry was undergoing a change and getting into the hands of the clothiers, men possessed of some little capital, who found the materials and claimed the product.⁵ This class was not regarded with favour and its rise was largely due to the agrarian revolution. Many serfs and labourers were thus rendered idle and the best of them were only too glad of the chance of employment in other ways. The system, was not so serious in Norfolk as in Suffolk where the enclosing principle was more extensive.

The orders for the worsted weavers passed in 1511 rendered the existence of such masters of the trade as Jack of Newbury impossible in East Anglia. They were mainly aimed against the clothiers and enacted that no worstead weaver might employ a loom outside his dwelling place, and within it, if in Norwich, he might keep but four broad looms and one narrow one. If he resided elsewhere in Norfolk, Suffolk or Cambridgeshire, he was limited to two broad looms besides the narrow one. The Norwich weavers might keep four apprentices and others only two. Women

¹ Stat. 7 E. IV. c. 1. ² fol. lij. ³ No. CLXXIX. ⁴ No. CXCI.

⁵ See "Thomas Glene," Leet Jurisdiction, p. 91.

might not be employed as it was alleged they were not sufficiently strong to work thoroughly. For the same reason, children under fourteen might not be received as apprentices, and the weavers were forbidden to deal with hucksters or regrators of yarn.¹

One effect of this ordinance was to cause attempts to be made to dispose of faulty worsteds secretly, and therefore early in the next year it was enacted that the cloth should only be sold openly, that is in merchants' shops and the streets of the city.² Instances, however, of the sale of untokened worsteds continued to come before the court, and the textile manufacture continued to decay until it was somewhat revived by the Russell Company, and afterwards, to a greater extent by the influx of the strangers.

#### V.-Alien Immigration. The New Draperies.

### 1. Decay in the early part of the 16th Century.

In common with other towns Norwich constantly deplores its decay during the first half of the Tudor period, yet much of this far reaching lamentation has been thought by some to have been on a par with the hypocrisy of the sturdy beggars of the same age.3 In section III, 2. it was shown that in Norwich some of the decline was attributed to the excessive charges forced upon the artizans by the tyranny of the crafts. We can also understand that now, when an era of peace had succeeded that of civil war, well to do citizens forsook the shelter of the towns4 to build country houses outside, taking with them the new conceptions for domestic architecture. In their place there came an undesirable class of discharged feudal retainers, individuals brought up to live by plundering and bullying, and a number of the smaller peasants who had been turned out of their holdings by the competition for land and the practice of enclosing the open fields and commons. These in their turn made room for the weavers from the towns and for the craftsmen connected with building operations such as the carpenters, masons and tylers who now found their labour in greater request in the country than in the city.5 There was in fact a more or less peaceful revolution taking place, and with the change in the old

¹ No. CCCCLII. ² No. CXCVII.

³ Ashley, Econ. Hist. II. p. 50. ⁴ No. CCXXVII.

⁵ Assembly 31 May 3 E. VI. The entry has been printed in full in the *Transactions* of the Quatur Coronati Lodge, Vol. XV. p. 203. See also Nos. CCXXXII., CCCCXXXV

order of things the enterprising citizens of all ranks were betaking themselves to the rural districts and the country folk becoming beggars in the towns.

Whatever may have been the true state of affairs elsewhere one must believe that the fortunes of Norwich were at a low ebb. During the first decade of the 16th century two or more disastrous fires had occurred, and since these were coincident with the craving for a country life, the new homes were frequently constructed outside the limits of the city. Moreover, in May 1509 the Assembly issued an order that when burnt houses were rebuilt they should not be covered with thatch but with tiles or slates, and though the prudence of the order is manifest it naturally acted as a further deterrent on the rebuilding owing to the increase of the outlay. No great stretch of the imagination is required to see the mendicant class finding sufficient shelter among the charred ruins, where, if the owners through pity would not disturb them, it was almost impossible for anyone else to do so.

From what can be gathered from the Chamberlains' Rolls, which are unfortunately very incomplete for this period, it seems that the revenues of the city had scarcely expanded during the 15th century, the income standing at about £150 per annum. In the earlier part of this time there was an accumulated surplus of another £50 or so which disappeared during the civil war. The fires do not cause any perceptible falling off, while the expenses connected with the dispute with the Prior, and Cardinal Wolsey's arbitration appear to have been easily met. For 26 years many of the burnt grounds as they were termed, remained waste and meanwhile the order about tiles and slates was occasionally renewed notably in 1531.3 The next year it was altogether repealed,4 in order to lighten the pressure of an act of parliament⁵ which must then have been foreshadowed. This act was passed in 1534 and rendered compulsory the re-building of the burnt grounds, or at least their enclosure with stone walls within two years, otherwise the Mayor might enter upon and seize them at the expiration of that term. In that case the city became liable to rebuild or enclose them at the public cost.

The Court and Assembly Books show that the statute was not allowed to remain a dead letter. It was proclaimed early in 15356

¹ Blomfield, Vol. III. p. 182. ² No. CXCIV. ³ Assembly, 7 Sept. 23 H. VIII.

⁴ No. CCIX, ⁵ Stat. 26 H. VIII. C. 12. ⁶ No. CCLXXIX.

lxxii.

and at the end of the two years some grounds, if not all, then remaining unenclosed were seized.1 They appear to have been regranted to their previous owners or others for a small ground-rent coupled with the undertaking of the grantee to enclose them within a fixed period.2 A turn in the city's fortunes may be dated from this time, yet even in 1545 the market-place was periodically overgrown with weeds, necessitating the payment of a small sum for their removal.3 It was not until 1570 when general fire orders were issued that the thatching of houses was finally prohibited.4

#### The Hatters.

The first indication of a revival in trade is the formation of a company or craft for the manufacture of hats and hat-felts. earliest Court Rolls, besides at least one feutreer or felter, several chapelers are mentioned, and these last must have manufactured some kind of head covering, yet cappers are very rarely if ever to be found named in the lists of citizens admitted to the freedom before the close of the 15th century. It is true that hats were not unknown at any earlier period. 5 and there are several entries in the Chamberlains' Accounts relating to the Mayor's hat in Henry VI.'s day, still most likely hats were rare and often of foreign make. The protection for the head which the local industries supplied was in all probability a knitted cap, or the hood of which so much is heard in the liveries of the craft gilds, and hoods were the ordinary head gear of the middle and lower classes. In the reign of Henry VIII. the fashion for wearing felt hats greatly increased, and a few enterprising citizens of Norwich saw the opening and seized upon it with conspicuous success. It is hard to say when a beginning was first made, but the business must have been of some few years standing in 1543 when the hat-maker's craft was acknowledged. The members then presented a book of rules for the genuine manufacture to the Assembly, and procured the assent of that body.6 This is the earliest set of rules for any craft remaining among the muniments, although there are previous instances of the crafts petitioning for additions to and alterations of existing ordinances which are now lost.

¹ No. CCXII. ² No. CCXIV.

³ No. CX. ⁴ No. CCXXXVIII.

⁵ See Vol. I. pp. 264, 379, and the Hatters' Rowe, Kirkpatrick, Streets and Lanes of Norwich, pp. 25-6, also No. X.

⁶ No. CCCCLV.

The preamble states "that divers honest citizens had begun a craft of hat-making which hats they can now make as well and as good as ever came out of France or Flanders." The last few words. have been struck through and the supplied reading is "as ever were made in any other realm." Then after mentioning the increase of employment which the manufacture has brought about, it apprehends that all the benefit will be lost owing to the dishonest workmanship practised by some persons. It was ordered, therefore, that hat-felts should be made solely of "estrich" wool or of estrich1 wool and English wool suitably mixed, while the use of animals' hair or flock was entirely prohibited as was also the use of starch or size. The felts were of two kinds, "bare felts and thrummed felts" and every hat-felt to be "stitched or thrummed" was to be sufficiently "stitched and thrummed as well on the inner border as on the utter part." The yarn also used for the thrumming was to be well dyed. Every master artificer was to have his particular mark consisting of an iron brand, with which to stamp his own manufactures. Apprenticeship was not compulsory. Any man who passed a test of good workmanship in the presence of the wardens accompanied by two or three other members of the craft, could claim to be admitted into the company, and there are numerous examples of persons so admitted in the Court Books. No woman2 might be employed in the manufacture, nor might any member of the company practise it outside the city or its suburbs. The wardens were to make their search once a week or even more frequently if thought necessary, and were then to set the common mark of the company upon the goods which satisfied them, while others were to be seized and presented to the Mayor.

Some further orders were inserted at the end of the book, and presumably they are such as appeared to the assembly to be necessary. They are, that fines should be increased or abated by the Mayor and two Justices of Peace: that the hat-maker might request the wardens to visit him every Tuesday and Friday: that apprentices might not be sold to masters of other crafts, nor might any master have more than three at one time, nor again might he impart any secrets of the trade to any other than his apprentices.

¹ Compare "Streichgarn," German for carded or woollen yarn. Haliwell suggests "Austrian."

² Sarra le Hattere occurs in the Leet Roll of 1300.

At the end of the Court Book embracing the year of the ordinances, there is a page devoted to the names of the hatters and their marks, and evidently some of these last are imprints of the iron stamps above mentioned. The colouring matter, most likely common ink, was not suited to the process, so the result is not good, still they give a better idea of the actual thing than is conveyed by the drawings of the others. In all there are seventeen marks with names, one or more of which have been struck through, and since the date affixed to them is only one month previous to the issue of the orders one feels certain that these are the names and marks of the original founders of the company.

It is impossible to trace the owners of them all in the Old Free Book, some six of them took up their freedom as cappers or hatters about the date of the ordinances, and at the same time the new craft was added to the list of the older ones at the end of that book.1 With the exception of William Hede who had been admitted as a capper in 1513 and must have been the senior member, the remainder appear to have been a scratch lot who had been practising various trades before taking up that of hatmaking. Henry Holland was by several years the senior of William Hede, having taken up his freedom as a draper in 1408, but since his name is struck through it may be assumed that he died while the company was taking shape. John Herrison had been a citizen and parchment-maker for upwards of twenty years, James Leche had been a barber, and John Rebell was a grocer of some ten years standing. George Drory is interesting as the senior of the later cappers having taken up his freedom as such in 1538, he is also described as an alien and one naturally has a suspicion that he introduced the felt making. Of this there is no proof whatever, nor can it be shown whether he came to Norwich by invitation or of his own accord.

Be that as it may, on account of the war with Scotland and France a schedule of all the individuals of either nationality dwelling in Norwich was drawn up in 1542.2 It contains the names of sixteen Frenchmen, and it is noteworthy that certainly six, with a doubtful seventh who was also a hatter, were even then in the

¹ The earliest cappers are placed in the nondescript list in the Old Free Book. f. cxxxix.

² No. CCLXXXIX.

### The Marks and Names of the Hat-makers of Norwich. 19 Sept. 35 Henry VIII. 1543.

- Richard Tomson.
- Robert Hendry.
- Thomas Payne. 3.
- William Bryant. 4.
- Edmund Sellers. 5.
- John Berverley. 6.
- Wylliam Wetacars.
- Richard Marrye.
- 9. Rauf Sutton.
- 10. George Drory.
- II. John Rebell.
- 12. John Rowland.
- 13. Herry Holand. (cancelled.)
- Jamys Leche. 14.
- Percyvall Wodall. (cancelled.) 15.
- 16. John Herryson.

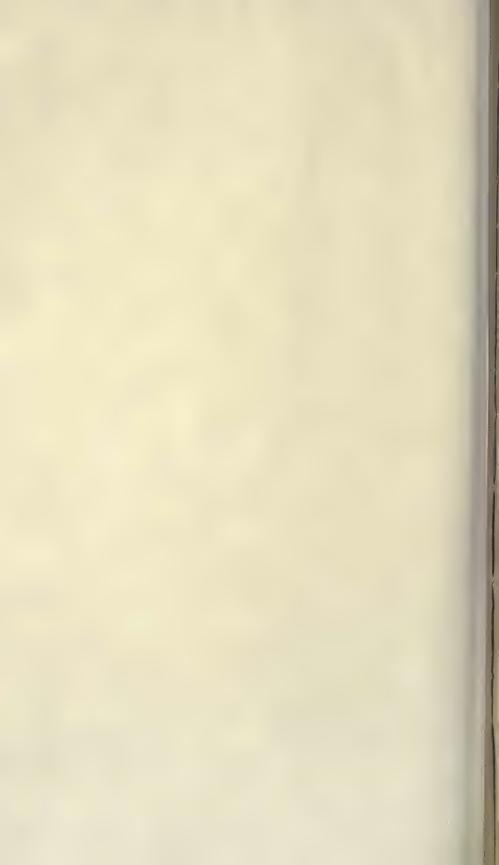
17. William Hede.

់ ។ ព្រះ និង ។ ក្រៅមានមានជា វាពន់ និងមេរីកាន់ និងមេរីកាន់ និងមេរីកាន់ និងមេរីកាន់ និងមេរីកាន់ និងមេរីកាន់ និងម ក្រុម ម៉ើន ការអាក្ស ស្វារៈ មេខា ស្វារៈ

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employ of the members of the future company. This coupled with the allusion to France in the ordinances shows very clearly from whence the art was derived, and the war would necessarily have given a stimulus to the home manufacture.

The importance of this company is attested by the direct mention of it more than once in the Statutes of the Realm. years before it had been formed, an act of parliament1 had prohibited the buying of worsted yarn spun within Norfolk or Norwich by any one except the weavers of the same counties, and as the hatter could not be considered a weaver the act told against him in the purchase of a necessity for his trade. Therefore when in 1547 another act was passed, permitting the re-sale or retailing of wool in small parcels in Norwich market for the benefit of poor spinners with insufficient means to buy it in gross, a clause was added making it lawful for the hatters to buy middle uffe varne.2 Next in the preamble of an act passed in 1552 it is stated that divers persons had set up hat-making in towns adjoining Norwich in order to avoid the ordinances. It was therefore enacted that no one should in future make hats in Norfolk or Norwich without first obtaining a licence to do so from the Mayor, Recorder, Steward, and two Justices of the Peace of the city, or from four of them, and even when such licence had been procured hats might only be made in corporate or market towns,3

Another set of ordinances for hatters was passed by the Assembly in 15504 and since they differ from the former in no important particulars they demand no further attention. Lastly in 1566 the use of hats and felts had become so extensive in all places that the makers of woollen caps were seriously affected. The aid of parliament was therefore invoked and an act passed placing the manufacturer of hats under various restrictions. To this was added a final clause as follows—" Provided that this act shall not extend to any making of hats with worsted varn in Norwich."5

3:- The Russell Weavers.

Eleven years after the hat-maker's company had been formed a much more important step was taken, namely the procuring of an act of parliament for the incorporation of the russell-weavers. But

^{1 33} H. VIII. c. 16. s. i. 2 I E. VI. c. 6.

⁴ By Laws. Case 10, shelf b. ³ 5 and 6 E. VI. c 24. s. ii.

⁵ 8 Eliz, c, 11, s, ii,

before proceeding, it is perhaps admissible to deprecate the custom of modern writers on economics, who, when treating of this company, describe it as that of the russet-weavers. The act of parliament called them russell-weavers, and so does Blomefield, and in all the local and contemporary records they are so called and never anything else. Not unlikely there was still a cloth called russet, as there certainly was at the date of Magna Charta, a name primarily denoting the colour, yet granting that it may have had some reference to the texture, is there any reason to assume that it was the same as the Norwich russells?

Russells are explicitly mentioned as being made at Norwich in the Statute 1 E. VI. c. 6, where it is confirming the still older one, 33 H. VIII. c. 16. There, however, russells are not spoken of with the same import, being named as one of the articles manufactured abroad of the yarn spun from Norfolk wool, and the statute goes on to decree, under heavy penalties, that only weavers within the county, naturally including Norwich, may buy such yarn. The statute of Edward VI. permits the retail sale of wool in open market for the benefit of the spinners of the yarn.

The assistance conferred upon the local weavers in general by these two statutes requires no comment, still there is a possibility that they were provided partly with a view to fostering the nascent industry of russell weaving. At all events, the one makes it practically certain that these fabrics were produced here in 1547, while the other hints at it in 1541. This is running the hat-making very hard in point of seniority, moreover, when names come to be known, four of the hatters, and at one time there may have been more, are discovered in the company of the russell-weavers. It may be asked, therefore, was the first venture so much a success that some of its promoters decided to embark on a second, or did the aliens introduced as instructors of the one also impart their knowledge of the other?

The act of incorporation, namely I and 2 P. and M. c. 14, going back to 33 H. VIII. repeats the statement that russells had of late years been made beyond the seas of Norfolk wools, whereby worsted weaving was much decayed. Therefore the present Mayor, Thomas Marsham, with six other Aldermen, and six merchants, had at great expense made looms and brought strangers from beyond the seas, obviously with the intent that these persons should train the natives in their art. Besides they had united with themselves seven worsted

weavers, making twenty persons in all, who had manufactured russells, sateens, sattens reverses and fustians of Naples with which the foreign products were unable to compete.

Professor Cunningham¹ thinks that this venture of capitalists to import the necessary plant and skill, so as to introduce a new trade, was the first of its kind in England. Without any idea of correcting him may it not be questioned whether the hatters' company which took definite shape a few years previously was not a speculation of much the same kind?

For these reasons some allusion to the Russell-Weavers Company could not well be omitted in this work. There is very little mention of it in the Norwich municipal records, nor is that to be wondered at, since with the exception that the sitting Mayor was always its head officer, the company was practically independent. Its books, too, if ever in the custody of the city authorities, cannot now be found, though Kirkpatrick saw at least one of them, and that the earliest, and made extracts from it which are preserved. The extracts begin with an abridgment of the governing act of parliament and then come the company's ordinances. From these it is discovered that Robert Hendry and Richard Tompson, two of the hatters, with John Sutton and John Cooke, were the first inventors of the russells making in Norwich, and were for that reason allowed to keep three journeymen, whereas the other weavers might only have one.

Elsewhere in the same ordinances it is confessed that the first invention was brought about at the cost of certain merchants, for whose benefit it was decided that the weavers should not transport their products or sell them anywhere except in Norwich.

The act of parliament as quoted by Kirkpatrick varies slightly from that printed in the *Statutes at Large*. Both agree that when a cloth was declared faulty an enquiry into the matter was to be made by twelve honest men who were to report their verdict to the Mayor, and these bodies or juries continue to be sworn until 1695.3

Lastly, when a petition for regulating the local elections was presented to parliament by the corporate body in 1723,4 the primary reason for that action was stated to be that the russell manufacture was then wholly disused, and words to a similar effect are embodied in the resulting statute.⁵

¹ Growth of English Industry and Commerce, p. 525. ² No. CCCCLXXVII,

⁸ Court Books, 4 Assembly 7 Jan. 1723. 59 G. I. c. 9.

4. Dutch and Walloon Immigrants. The New Drapery.

Nearly all that is known of the earliest settlements of aliens in Norwich will be found under the account of the worsted weavers. There has also been occasion to mention the agreement with the woad merchants of Amiens and Corby. In the Court Roll for 1287. the year after that in which the agreement was made, one of them. Peter le Mouner, is seen to have purchased a house in Norwich,2 and he appears to have resided in it with his wife and family until his death, which occurred about 1330. This house was on the east side of the way just over Fibridge, and therefore had the river on the south and Fibridge Ouay opposite. A most convenient situation if it was customary to bring the woad and other goods by water to that spot, for the merchant would be able to observe the arrival and departure of his boats without leaving his dwelling. When the house was sold by his children after his death he is spoken of as citizen of Norwich, and Kirkpatrick found him mentioned as Peter le Mouner of Amiens, citizen of Norwich, in the Court Roll for 19 Edw. III. which is now lost.

Another resident alien, Giles the Fleming of Bruges, whose name occurs in the Court Roll of 1293, was a *pictor* or painter.³ The modern equivalent would perhaps be "artist," and this man may have made a living by decorating churches. Foreign merchants were of course always present in the city and there were various rules for lodging them and their goods.⁴

A subsidy roll of 1455⁵ mentions nine alien householders in Norwich of whom six were married and three were single, while mention is also made of five others who were not keeping house. Another,⁶ ten years later, gives a total of thirteen aliens, while yet another of 1469⁷ names eight keeping house among whom are John Petyrson, beerbrewer, and Henry Petirson, a name famous among the local goldsmiths 100 years afterwards, and seven others who were not householders are also mentioned.

In a quaint order of the Assembly in 1478 two Aldermen were commanded to dismiss their two alien domestic-servants whose parents were merchants in far distant lands, and had sent their sons here to spy out the methods of the local trade with the intention of sending home an account of it.8

¹ See p. xxiii. ² No. VI. ³ No. XXVIII.

⁴ Nos. LXXIII., CXLV., CLXXVII., CCCCXXIV. 5 P.R.O. Lay Subsidy 148.

⁶ Lay Subsidy 149. 7 Lay Subsidy 149. 8 No. CLXXVIII.

In 1495 two Dutchmen one of whom was Peter Peterson, the grandfather, it may be, of the well known goldsmith, were admitted to the freedom¹ as was also a Frenchman in the year following.² Nicholas Isborne, alien, another goldsmith of note, took up his freedom in 1534 and was also admitted into St. George's Gild.³ The form of an oath of the Strangers Goldsmiths is preserved in the Norwich Liber Albus,⁴ but whether it relates to local or London craftsmen is uncertain. Seven aliens only are named in the subsidy roll of 1524,⁵ and then there is the schedule of Scotchmen and Frenchmen already spoken of under the hatters⁶ in which 16 Frenchmen and three Scots are mentioned.

Moens⁷ examined the subsidy rolls for 1549, 1553 and 1563, where he discovered five, ten and fourteen aliens respectively dwelling in Norwich. Too much credence must not be given to these. For at least five persons who are mentioned in the second list though not in the first had certainly been resident in Norwich for some years before the first was made, and one or two of them had even been admitted to the freedom. Again, although only fourteen alien names occur in the roll for 1563, in the return of the strangers settled in Norwich made by Bishop Parkhurst in 1568,8 thirty-nine of the families are stated to have arrived previous to the former year.

Of the great immigration of the Dutch and Walloons fleeing from the persecution of the protestants in the Low Countries it is almost impossible to say anything fresh since the subject has been so thoroughly worked out by Blomefield, and more recently by W. J. C. Moens, W. Rye and Miss Toulmin Smith.⁹

The autumn of 1564 had been unusually wet, so much so that agricultural operations were almost at a standstill, and in the middle of December a great frost set in which lasted for two months. 10 At the same time the worsted manufacture had greatly decreased and the operatives in the trades connected with it were in sore straits. 11

¹ Assembly, Friday before Pentecost 10 H. VII.

² Ib. 16 March 11 H. VII. ³ Ib. Monday, St. Matthew 26 H. VIII.

⁴ No. CCCCXXI. ⁵ Lay Subsidy  $\frac{150}{218}$ .

⁶ p. lxxiv. ⁷ Walloons in Norwich, pt. ii. p. 160.

⁸ Ib. pp. 17, 25, 207.

⁹ Norf. Antiq. Miscell. Vol. III. p. 185, and Vol. II. p. 91.

¹⁰ Mayor's Book, f. 22. Norf. Arch. Vol. 1. p. 146.

¹¹ No. CCCCXXXV.

The narrative of the methods adopted to remove the depression is contained in the Book of Dutch and Walloon Strangers which tells its tale illustrating it with copies of numerous letters and regulations. It opens with the date 1564 and at the top of the page is written Mr. Sotherton Maior. Now Sotherton was not Mayor in 1564 but entered upon that office at midsummer in the next year. It must always be remembered that what the contemporary narrator understood as the year 1564 did not end until the 24 March 1565 as we reckon now. It would seem, therefore, that although definite action was first taken in Sotherton's Mayoralty the matter had been debated in the previous winter.

Hearing that strangers from the Low Countries had settled in London and Sandwich, the authorities decided, to request, with the help of the Duke of Norfolk, a royal licence permitting thirty alien master-workmen with their families and servants to reside in Norwich, in order that the manufacture of Flemish commodities might supplement the local weaving.

The letters patent granting the permission are dated 5 Nov. 1565.¹ The thirty masters, 24 of whom were Dutchmen and the rest Walloons, are named in them as also some of the manufactures they were to introduce, namely bays, arras, sayes, tapestry, mokadoes, stament carsays "and other outlandish commodities." The common council of the city, however, would not admit the strangers under the common seal so the Mayor, Sotherton, affixed the seal of mayoralty to the writings of the thirty, and certain rules for their government were immediately drawn up and passed.

Some indication of the immediate revival in trade is to be seen in the number of pieces sealed by the Russell Company which instantly leap from 276 to 1,048 reaching 2845 pieces in 1572.² For this reason it is surprising to find Thomas Whall, one of the company, somewhat bitterly opposed to the strangers especially during his mayoralty in 1567-8.³ It seems that he wished to rid the city of them, but failing in this further restrictions were placed upon them. Two years later Whall informed the Privy Council that there were continual differences between the English and the strangers who now numbered 2,866 persons. He thus procured letters from the Lords ordering that those strangers who were already settled here should remain but no more should be allowed to come.

¹ Strangers' Book, f. 16,

² p. 412 infra. ³ Strangers' Book, f. 19 et seq.

A more serious affair happened in 15701 when a conspiracy was made to expel the strangers from the city and the realm. It was, however, discovered and frustrated, and the ringleaders were executed. Fortunately for Whall, he does not appear to have been implicated, for the conspiracy was hatched in the County of Norfolk rather than in Norwich.

Yet there was ill feeling in the city and on 24 Feb. 1572 eight persons were elected to make orders for the strangers.² To these orders the Dutch would not give their assent and the matter was referred to the Privy Council who deputed Sir William Myldmay and Sir Thomas Smythe³ to settle the articles. Naturally the citizens considered that the strangers ought to sell their goods to the freemen of the city only, and the attempt to enforce this ancient rule caused the strangers in their turn to apply to the Council. A response favourable to the aliens was thereupon sent to the city authorities requesting them to deal justly with the refugees, and pointing out the advantages which had accrued to the city through their advent. At this the authorities were so incensed with the strangers that they closed the doors of the Sealing Hall on 26 March 1571, though they forwarded the Book of Orders to the Council a few days later. After the Hall had remained closed for a month the strangers obtained a letter from Sir Thomas Smythe directing the Mayor to open it, and the revised orders came down on 29 April.4

These orders, which were called the Book of the Draperie, and principally relate to the Dutch manufactures, are printed in full by Moens.⁵ The article, which gave some umbrage to the strangers, decreed that they might sell to anyone, but only in the Sale Hall within limited hours. Those who were not residents might not sell again in the city, but only in the Hall, and were to lodge in open inn and not with other aliens. Further, the strangers might carry their goods to London or to any other city in the realm for sale, or take them over sea, but they might not sell them in villages, market towns, or common fairs in England.

Another article ordered that eight Dutch and four Walloons should be elected to present those who disobeyed the orders to the Mayor. In course of time this body came to be called the "politic men."

² Assembly, 24 Feb. 12 Eliz.

⁴ Ib. f. 27 et seq. 8 Strangers' Book, f, 26 et seq.

Walloons at Norwich, pt. ii. p. 255.

# 1xxxii. Selected Records of the City of Norwich.

From what is found at a later date¹ it is plain that the Dutch commodities, which were the coarser, consisted of wet and greasy drapery, whereas the Walloons manufactured dry and coloured stuffs. The former were known as the *Baytrie*, sometimes spelt *Baytree*, and the latter as the *Cangeantrie*. The *Saytrie* was common to both nations, but inclined rather to the Walloons.²

The new orders gave each nation its separate Sealing Hall. That for the *Cangeantrie*, consisting of mocadoes, carrells, grongrains, velvets, turteins and such like, was located on the north side of the square yard of the New Hall where the Technical Institute now stands. That for the *Baytrie*, consisting of bayes, Flemish clothes, Stammett kersies, Flanders frezados, Spanish blankets, Hondschoote sayes and so forth, was left undisturbed in the desecrated church of S^t Mary the Less.

During the mayoralty of Thomas Greene 1571-2, a company or craft called the *Parchmentrie* was instituted for making lace and fringe. It was open to natives as well as to the aliens of either race, and the rules for the manufacture are given in the *Dutch and Walloon Book*.³

A long list of rules and orders was drawn up in 1571 for the manufacture of the Walloons which had the same relation to the Cangeantrie as the Book of the Draperie had to the Baytrie. Among the commodities it mentions as being peculiar to the Walloons is fustian of Naples. The chartered company of the russell weavers had twenty years before this undertaken to produce a cloth of the same name. As they now raised no objections it is only reasonable to suppose that the similarity was only in the name, the texture of the two being dissimilar. A few years after the strangers commenced making a cloth which they called a capha, whereupon the russell weavers insisted that it was one and the same as the figured russells manufactured by them, and in consequence the strangers were only allowed to produce it under conditions. We may notice in passing that Fuller speaks of Norwich as famous for its fustians.

¹ No. CCCCXL.

² In some fabrics, it is possible that the same class of goods may have been made either from greasy (unscoured), or dry (scoured) yarn. It would be practicable to weave long staple wool yarn like the worsteds of to-day, which are combed yarns, after they had been scoured, whilst it would not be possible to weave scoured, carded yarn, this being of much shorter staple.

³ f. 59. ⁴ Ib. f. 62. ⁵ No. CCCCXXXVII.

⁶ Church Hist. of Britain, III. 112.

This year, too, on 28 October, the Privy Council wrote from Greenwich ordering among many things that a return of the number of strangers within the city should be sent to them, and that all the unprofitable ones should be dismissed. The numbers given in the Dutch and Walloon Book² are not quite accurate as Moens noticed, and though Blomefield³ made some attempt to account for the discrepancies he has not succeeded very well. The figures given in the Court Book are less interesting for they are not divided into wards. Still, most likely they are more trustworthy, yet even in this case the reckoning is out by a unit. On all showing there were almost exactly 4,000 strangers in Norwich at this time 48 of whom were sent away as disturbers of the peace.

The return sent to the Council by the Mayor was dated on 16 November.⁵ It accounts for 868 Dutch men, 203 Walloon men, 1,173 women of both nations, and 1,681 children under fourteen years of age. The total is 3,925, and allowing for the 48 who were dismissed there remain about 25 unaccounted for.

Moens⁶ does not think that the massacre of St Bartholomew brought many of the fugitives to Norwich, and he may have been confirmed in this opinion by the number of aliens here in 1583, which was 4,679.⁷ It is true that nothing is heard of any great influx, but we must not forget that in 1579-80, 2,500 strangers had been carried off by the plague,⁸ so if Moens relied upon actual increase during twelve years for his argument he has been considerably misled. Taking one thing with another there must have been quite 6,000 aliens in Norwich when the plague broke out, that is within a decade of the first numbering. Natural increase will not account for these figures. For even in ordinary years the tables constructed from the weekly returns recorded in the *Court Books* show that the births and deaths practically equalled one another, and consequently the above increase must have been due to immigration.

The figures given by Blomefield⁹ explain that more aliens died of the plague than natives. If it is argued from this that the number of aliens equalled that of the natives the total population would not have reached 10,000 after the scourge. Most likely there was a good deal of overcrowding among the strangers and it seems evident

¹ Strangers' Book, f. 68. ² Ib. f. 69. ³ Vol. III. pp. 290-1.

⁴ No. CCCXLIII. ⁵ Strangers' Book, f. 69.

⁶ Walloons at Norwich, pt. i. p. 36.

⁷ No. CCCLXIX, ⁸ See pp. cxxv. sq. ⁹ Vol. III. p. 354.

that they were visited with exceptional severity. In fact the only inference that can be drawn from the weekly returns of the deaths is that three strangers succumbed for every native, but that is after the worst was over for the race distinction was not made when the plague was at its height. In 1572 the proportion of natives to aliens may be estimated at 5:2, afterwards, or when the plague broke out it seems to have fallen to 5:3, but the plague increased it to 2:1.

The Dutch and Walloon Book at this period is mainly taken up with fresh rules for the manufacture of the various fabrics. The old regulations frequently required revising and occasionally a new commodity was introduced, as the bombazines by the Dutch in 1575. The Walloons immediately reported that it was one of those dry materials which ought to be measured and sealed in their Hall. Though this was not denied the authorities decided the point in favour of the inventors.¹

At this time the Crown received £3 from every sack of wool transported by the merchants of the staple, and as the sack weighed 364 lbs., the impost works out at about 2d. on every pound of wool. When, however, the sack of wool was transported in the shape of cloth it only brought into the Treasury 26s. 8d., so that the loss to the Revenue was considerable. Duties were therefore imposed on the new draperies, that is to say those introduced by the strangers, which did not come under the broad and short cloths hitherto solely liable to the impost.2 Sir George Dellves and Sir William Fitz William were appointed alnagers and collectors of the subsidy of the new commodities for seven years in 1578, and the next year £70 was demanded from the Dutch and £7 15s. from the Walloons, sums which Mr Gostlynge and Mr Gleane had paid to the alnagers in London.3 The Mayor then petitioned Lord Burghley that the impositions might be removed. It is obvious that the reply was unfavourable, for in 1580 the alnage was purchased by the city for the remaining years of the term which expired in 1585.4

The Mayor and Aldermen thereupon once more sent a petition to Lord Burghley asking for a lease of the office for twelve years and offering for it a fine of 400 marks besides an annual payment of £5.5

¹ Strangers' Book, f. 84. ² James, Hist. of Worsted Manufacture, p. 118.

³ No. CCCLIV.

⁴ The conveyance is dated 15 May 22 Eliz. See No. CCXLVI.

No. CCCLXXI, James, p. 121.

They must have met with a refusal again for the accounts of the subsidy and alnage end with the expiration of the grant to Dellves and Fitz William. Though little is heard of the subsidy and alnage for some years it appears to have been regranted to the Fitz William family, one of whom held it in 1598, while James I. assigned it to the Duke of Lennox.

It was the practice of the Norwich merchants to lodge their cloths when taken to London in inns and warehouses of their own selection. However, in October 1576, the Lord Mayor issued a proclamation that all woollen goods carried to London for sale, "not accustomed heretofore to be brought to Blackwell Hall" should be conveyed to a sale-hall called the Worsted Hall in the Old Jewry. Though this was much the same thing as was expected from foreigners at Norwich it gave great offence,3 followed by petitions and counter petitions. For a year or two little or nothing appears to have been done to relieve the situation, and upon the imposition of the subsidy and alnage the Londoners saw a favourable opportunity for renewing their demands. They asserted, it seems. that the new commodities were distinct from the older ones, and, therefore, should not be treated with the same leniency. Norwich replied by prohibiting the carriage of the cloths to London,4 and placed the matter in the hands of the Privy Council. The Council summoned the disputants to appear before them on 8 Feb. 1579, when by default of the citizens of London a verdict was recorded in favour of Norwich.⁵ Sixty years afterwards London made another attempt with the same object, except that this time the goods were ordered to be conveyed to Blackwell Hall. Again the citizens of Norwich protested by a petition to the Council and with equal success.6

The coming of Queen Elizabeth calls for but little attention here, the Norwich Records being mainly concerned with the preparations for the event. Blomefield⁷ and Moens⁸ speak of a great pageant of the strangers which was displayed for her majesty's gratification. When examined it appears to have represented the textile and other manufactures of all the inhabitants, a large section of it being rightly assigned to the aliens. During

¹ Court Book no, 13, f, 223.

² The patent is dated 16 Sept. 3 Jas. I. ⁸ No. CCXLIV.

⁴ No. CCXLV. ⁵ No. CCCCXIV. ⁶ No. CCCCXII.

⁷ Vol. III. p. 325. ⁸ Walloons in Norwich, II. p. 42.

the Queen's stay here one of the Dutch ministers read an address to her and presented her with a silver-gilt cup at the same time.¹ By way of return for this beneficence her majesty, shortly after her departure, sent £30 for the relief of the poor strangers, of which the Dutch received £19 and the Walloons £11.²

In 1583 complaint was made that the strangers bought corn in large quantities and transported it over sea, thus raising the price in the market. They were ordered to desist from buying more than was necessary for their own households, under pain of banishment.³ About the same time there was another grievance against them, namely, that they acted as factors or agents for merchants of London and elsewhere, buying and selling Norwich commodities with their principals' money so that the rule for foreign buying and selling was infringed.4 Certain persons who were detected promised to desist, but failing to keep their word the promise was again accepted with the same result.⁵ In fact the authorities do not appear to have seen their way to enforcing their order by means of a penalty for the breach of it. Frequent reports are also to be found of aliens who were notorious ill livers. These were promptly banished with a threat of a whipping if they returned and the punishment was inflicted without hesitation upon those who were afterwards found in the city.6

Oddly enough, in 1581,7 immediately after the great plague the output of the Norwich weavers reached its zenith for that period. A serious decline then set in, and in the winter of 1587 many Dutch professed to be unable to contribute to the relief of their poor. Their case was considered so hard and their grievance so just that they were allowed £10 of the money derived from sealing their cloths.8 Their hardships were certainly real, for in 1581 the number of bayes sealed had been 12,815, while for the year ending at Lady Day 1589 only 2,764 pieces had been accounted for. The russell weavers were in the same plight and their business went on contracting until it reached the vanishing point in 1605.9 The Saytrie had increased the output of says, but the grogranes had fallen off to an extent similar

Blomefield, III. p. 337. No. CCCXLIX. No. CCC XVIII.

⁴ No. CCCLXX. 6 Court Book, no. 11. f. 381.

⁶ Nos. CCCLVI., CCCLVII., CCCLXXII., CCCLXXIV.

⁷ Book of Duties on Articles Manufactured. 8 No. CCCLXXV.

⁹ p. 4.13.

to the bays. The cangeantrie of the Walloons was alone holding its own when the accounts end in the first quarter of 1589. Before the close of this year the Walloons were complaining in much the same form as the Dutch had been two years previously and they obtained even greater relief. 2

The causes for such a decline may, most likely, be discovered in the events which culminated in the sack of Antwerp in 1585. The dislocation of business so occasioned must have had far reaching effects. It is not impossible that the expatriated merchants, hindered by the restrictions placed upon them in Norwich, chose rather to settle in London, Canterbury, Colchester and other places, where they started manufactures which entered into formidable competition with those of this city.

In addition to the new draperies the aliens also introduced the art of printing. Anthony de Solen took up his freedom as a printer in 1570,³ and a book published and printed by him is in Mr. Russell Colman's collection at Crown Point. De Solen does not appear to have handed on this craft to his successors, and, so far as we know, the art was not practised in Norwich after his time until the 18th century.

In January 1573 the native tailors found that the strangers were encroaching upon their trade. The worsted shearmen made the same complaint shortly after, and then the butchers, the smiths, the joiners, and the cordwainers did the same until the grievances of all were peacefully adjusted.⁴

The reasons for thinking that the felt hat-making and russell weaving were acquired from aliens, though not necessarily refugees have already been given. That the goldsmiths' craft was revived by Peterson and Isborn also seems probable. This company, after a considerable interval, is found presenting its wardens in 1564, the year before the great influx into Norwich began. We may expect that for some years previously the members of this craft were too few to appoint officers.

Embroidery in the shape of lace and fringe making has also been touched upon, while pin making was another secret of the aliens. In 1581 there was a project for providing a place at the Great Hospital where the *Pinner Dutchman*⁵ might teach his science to children.

¹ Book of Duties on Articles Manufactured. ² No. CCCLXXVII.

⁸ No. CCXLI. 4 Strangers' Book, f. 66. et seq.

⁵ No. CCCLXIV., and see No. CCCXLVII.

## 1xxxviii. Selected Records of the City of Norwich.

In 1590 one Arthur Rotye, a London dyer, was invited to Norwich to teach William Morley and his apprentices his art of dying in green as well as in other colours. Can we see in the first colour a reference, so far as Norwich is concerned, to the familiar article, green bayes or baise?

Again the Dutch aptitude for growing bulbs is well known, and there is mention of a close belonging to one Vertngos, no doubt the alien name Verteghans, as sown with roots.² This was in 1596, and is rather too early for turnips, still it is just possible that the roots were potatoes, which were comparatively well known in England at this time, but it is of course impossible to say with any certainty what they were.

The regeneration of Norwich and the growth of its manufactures, especially during the Elizabethan period, were thus almost entirely due, directly or indirectly, to immigrants from the continent who helped her through the latter part of the critical era of the reformation. The ancient ways of obtaining a livelihood were out of date, a revolution in agriculture had occurred, displacing a quantity of labour, while the debasing of the coinage had aggravated the general distress. The refugees brought of necessity new ideas and new customs, and their introduction had a lasting effect upon the subsequent history of the city.

The profit of the immigration is evinced by the increase in the city's revenue, which, during the 100 years between 1458 and the accession of Elizabeth, had only advanced from £157 to £210. In 1581 the Chamberlain's receipts total upwards of £350, and in 1589 as much as £450, about which figure they remained for some years, not exceeding £500 until 1609. The increase can be traced to the "Foreign Receipts," in which appear large sums paid over by the Treasurers or Clavors to whom the fees for admission to the freedom and other proceeds were paid at this date. The remainder of the Chamberlains' receipts are principally the rents arising from the real property belonging to the city.

### 5. Later History of the Textile Manufacture.

Not only was religious intolerance the direct prelude of the introduction of the new drapery into Norwich, but the same spirit had its influence on the textile manufacture for more than a

¹ No. CCCCXXXIX. ² No. CCCLXXXII.

³ These figures though round, are, by a coincidence, almost exact.

century after the arrival of the Dutch and Walloons. The opinions of Archbishop L ud were entirely opposed to those of the aliens, and his attempt to force their children, born in England, to conform to the ritual of the Established Church induced as many as 140 families settled in this city to return to their native land. There they entered into competition with the manufacturers of this country, and many others, both strangers and natives, left Norwich for North America.

The outbreak of the civil war caused further depression in trade, and the parliament revoked the laws prejudicial to liberty of conscience. Those who had fled were invited to return, and an order in council was issued, urging the citizens of Norwich to suffer the refugees to enjoy all the privileges granted to aliens in former periods.³

The parliament also passed an ordinance in 1650, How Norwich Stuffs should be made and tried, which actually incorporated the local worsted weavers. The governing body consisted of two presidents, twelve wardens and forty assistants, half of them to be chosen by the master weavers of Norwich, and half by those of Norfolk. This ordinance was only to continue for three years, but it was twice renewed, lastly in 1656. By it all stuffs containing wool made within the district, with the exception of such as were manufactured by the company of russell weavers, were placed under the control of the corporation thus appointed.⁴

The restoration of the monarchy annulled the ordinance, yet much of its substance is contained in the statute, 14. C. II. c. 5. This act did not revive the corporate body nor the presidents, but committed the regulation of the manufacture to twelve wardens and thirty assistants who were chosen as above.

The effect of the troubles at home was nevertheless still apparent and trade continued to languish. The Dutch and French had taken advantage of the restricted English output by increasing their own manufactures,⁵ those of France having been introduced by Henry IV. a few years after the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes. At last parliament came to the rescue and prohibited the importation into England of all French merchandise whatsoever.⁶

¹ Walloons in Norwich, p. 94.

² Jessopp, History of the Diocese of Norwich, p. 191.

³ James, History of the Worsted Manufacture, p. 150.

⁴ Ib. pp. 152-3. 5 Ib. p. 162. 6 Stat. 29 and 30. C. II. c. 1,

Immediately the manufacture of all classes of woollen goods revived,¹ and a few years later it received a further stimulus by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The inhospitable reception which awaited the refugees in Norwich² must have compelled many to seek shelter elsewhere, yet the comparatively few who came introduced the manufacture of crape and most likely improved, if they did not establish, the art of silk weaving. Nevertheless, Lord Macaulay³ when picturing Norwich at the close of the seventeenth century speaks of it as the chief seat of the chief manufacture of the realm, while in the first quarter of the next century Defoe, an eye-witness, drew attention to the wonderful extent of the Norwich manufactures. He then goes on to say that the trade of the city had been incredibly revived by the passing of an act of parliament prohibiting the use and wearing of calicoes,⁴ and this statement requires a little explanation.

The art of calico printing was brought to this country by the French refugees in the reign of Charles II.⁵ Yet at the beginning of the eighteenth century most of this material, as its name implies, was imported from India, and in 1700, an act of parliament⁶ was passed prohibiting the importation of these goods, because it was thought that they seriously reduced the demands for the home products.

It appears that this statute was effectual in giving a stimulus to the manufacture of English calicoes, or at least of creditable imitations of the Indian goods, which becoming fashionable reduced the output of the worsted and silk weavers. In consequence feeling ran so high in Norwich as to result in a riot, the mob tearing the gowns of the objectionable material from the wearers' backs and plundering the shops where it was offered for sale. The violence was soon quelled and more legitimate measures were adopted. The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, was a Norfolk man and a wool-grower, and through his influence the act mentioned by Defoe was obtained in 1721. Though it contains no mention of Norwich the interest it excited here is visible in the contemporary Assembly Book, where the passage of the bill through both Houses can be observed.

¹ James, p. 165. ² *Ib*. p. 166.

History of England. * Tour through the Eastern Counties.

Social England, Vol. V. p. 615.
 Blomefield, Vol. III. p. 437.
 Stat. 7. G. I. c. 7.

Intoxicated as it were by this success, the assembly drew up a further petition to parliament praying that the new fashion of using paper hangings in the place of the stuffs of local manufacture might be put down.¹ The petition may not have been presented, for nothing more is heard of it. Perhaps wiser counsels afterwards prevailed.

Fustians, neckcloths and muslins were excepted from the operation of the above act, and to these the Manchester manufacturers turned their attention producing a material similar to the fustians and printed so as to resemble the Indian fabrics.² All doubts whether such productions contravened the statute were set at rest by another, known as the "Manchester Act." It was passed in 1736 and declared that the act of 1721 did not apply to Manchester goods. It is said that the Norwich manufacturers perceiving, apparently, that it was useless to continue the struggle, tried to introduce cotton weaving at home. Be that as it may, it does not seem that their efforts were attended with any measure of success, and the Norwich Records are silent on the subject. Blakely states that the manufacture of cotton goods was introduced here in 1784 and furnished employment for 2,000 hands, but that it did not thrive.⁵

It was also due to Sir Robert Walpole's prestige that the order was made that the court mourning should consist of Norwich crapes.⁶ Coupling this with the agitation against calicoes it is obvious that during the earlier part of Walpole's era the local manufacturers relied upon the home market.

The passing of the Manchester Act altered the existing conditions, and the manufacturers then sought an opening for the disposal of their wares in foreign trade. The move met with so much success that between the years 1743 and 1763 Norwich was at the height of its prosperity. From the later date the decline in the staple industry becomes apparent. Arthur Young who visited the city in 1771, describes the state of its manufactures as less than it had been, and mentions the trouble with the American colonies which finally led to the war of independence, as one of the reasons for the deterioration. There was still a

8 Tour in the East of England, Vol. II. pp. 74-82.

¹ Assembly, 11 Dec. 1721. ² James, p. 222. ⁸ 9 G. II. c. 4.

Gent. Mag., March 1736, p. 169. 5 Hist. of Norw. Manufactures, p. 19.

⁶ Beauties of England and Wales, Norfolk, p. 142. ⁷ James, p. 259.

substantial trade, and he estimated its amount at £1,200,000, and the number of looms at 12,000. John Taylor of Norwich writing in 1798 noted a great falling off owing to war and change of fashion, and he considered the manufacturers as mainly dependent upon the orders of the East India Company.¹

The production of the coarser kinds of worsteds was by degrees transferred to Yorkshire, while that of the finest stuffs and bombazines was chiefly carried on in Norwich where there was still sufficient employment for 10,000 looms in 1818. There was also an extensive trade in silk shawls, and shortly before 1819 a new article called "Norwich crape" was invented here, which was generally adopted as an article of female dress and superseded the coloured bombazines hitherto in great favour. advantage was short lived, for in 1819 the crape and bombazine manufacture was introduced at Halifax, and from this date, Norwich can no longer be considered the chief seat of the industry.2 The reasons for the migration of the trade were no doubt the high rate of wages prevailing here, coupled with the violent opposition to the introduction of machinery, the motive power for which was moreover not ready to hand, as was the case in the north.8

The East India Company being disposed to withhold their orders in 1832, a court of mayoralty held on 4 Feb. in that year decided to transmit a memorial to the "Committee for Buying" of the company soliciting a renewal, and this action succeeded in obtaining an order for 5,000 pieces. In the next year the company's charter expired and with it their monopoly of the China trade.

Hampered with so many disadvantages the local manufactures could but decline, while every attempt to reduce wages was met by strikes, which merely hastened the approaching end. Mills for spinning yarn were nevertheless erected in 1836 and power looms were introduced about the same time.⁵

A member of the commission appointed by government to inquire into the condition of the hand loom weavers, investigated the subject in Norwich and the report was issued in 1839. It explained that there were then 4,050 looms at work in the city

¹ Old Monthly Magazine, Vol. VI. p. 413. 2 James, pp. 386-7.

³ Ib. p. 437. A Norfolk Chronicle, 24 March 1832.

⁵ Bayne, History of Norwich, p. 582.

and its vicinity and 1,021 others unemployed. The hand looms employed 4,054, and eight mills of various kinds 1,285 persons.1 After this many operatives went into the boot and shoe trade,2 which was started at the beginning of the century and is now the staple manufacture of Norwich.

The jacquard loom was also introduced about the same time as the power looms.3 It was adapted to the manufacture of fillover shawls which, in after years, were brought to a great state of perfection by Messrs. Clabburn, Sons, and Crisp,4 but the fashion for these articles declined in course of time.

The Norfolk Chronicle of 25 Jan. 1845 published the results of an inquiry into the state of Norwich manufactures, and expressed regret that the city had lost its former prominence in the production of textiles. The reasons were thought to be owing, partly to the high price of coals when compared with other centres of the industry, and partly through improvements in machinery being introduced with hesitation. It was also stated that a large number of persons connected with the factories and mills were constantly without employment.

The Yarn Company, nominally founded as a charitable institution for supplying work to the poor, had never been a financial success, and it was wound up5 by order of the Rolls Court in 1850, only nineteen years after its inception. property, comprising nearly two acres, was acquired by Messrs. Jarrold & Sons in 1901, and their printing works, "The Empire Press," now stand upon part of it. The remainder, including the factory building, is in the occupation of Messrs. A. J. Caley & Son, and is used by them for the manufacture of crackers, which is a new industry in Norwich.

The census of 1861 showed that the textile industries then employed but 1,571 hands, upwards of 3,000 persons being engaged in the boot and shoe trade. Since then the mills have been closed one after another, so that at the present time the crape manufacture alone remains and finds employment for several hundred hands, while worsted yarn is now used for making cardigan jackets which are knitted on frames.

² Bayne, p. 585. ¹ James, p. 483.

³ Blakely, Hist. of Norw. Manufactures, p. 20.

⁴ Bayne, p. 587. 5 Norfolk Annals, Vol. I. p. 486.

## VI.-Poor Relief. Municipal Charities.

### 1. Poor Relief.

The pageant which greeted Queen Elizabeth as she entered Norwich in 1578, though mainly representing the manufactures, indicated in more ways than one that the difficulty of dealing with the poor, a most serious problem throughout her reign, had been overcome. The city had good reason to be proud of this achievement, for though the beggars were a great nuisance everywhere all through the earlier part of the Tudor period, it is likely that Norwich with its extensive waste grounds, caused by the fires in the first few years of the 16th century, had become a favourite resort for undesirable characters.

Before stating the remedy which had been devised, it is well to say something on the growth of the evil and the primitive methods adopted for relieving the poor.

The enforced diet of salt meat during six months of the year, coupled with the insanitary conditions of life in other respects, rendered diseases of the skin, all of which were classed under the head of leprosy, much more common than at present, and in consequence leper houses existed in all directions. The first Bishop of Norwich founded the Magdalen Hospital for these patients at some little distance from the city, and it was followed by three others situated respectively outside St Stephen's, St Benet's and St Augustine's Gates. The date of the foundation of these is unknown but afterwards another was placed outside St Giles' Gate about 1343, according to Blomefield, by Baldric de Taverham. Besides these and an hospital in Coslany dedicated to St Saviour. which seems to have been abortive,3 there were the Norman-spital or the Hospital of St Paul, founded by the Prior and Convent during the first half of the twelfth century for the sick poor, which will claim attention again shortly, Hildebrond's Hospital in Conesford, founded in the next century, where poor wayfarers were supplied with lodging and warmth, and greatest of all St Giles' Hospital, whose fortunes are inseparably connected with the subject under discussion.

If it is true that there have always been deserving poor it is equally true that loafers and vagabonds were never unknown. Still the two combined, probably not a very numerous class when ¹ p. lxxxv. ² Blomefield, Vol. IV. p. 245. ³ No. XXX.

the increase of trade at least kept pace with the increase of the population, managed to obtain a living from promiscuous charity eked out if necessary by occasional begging, or other still less honest practices until the dawn of the reformation.

As an example of the deeds of charity of the religious houses, there is the foundation charter of St Giles' Hospital, which besides providing thirty beds for the sick and infirm, orders that thirteen poor persons should be fed there daily. Moreover, alms were to be distributed to all passers by irrespective of their deserts, and likewise from the beginning of spring until harvest a distribution of bread was to be made once a week to all comers. Even this does not exhaust the whole and only relates to one of the numerous monastic houses. Also it is the doing of one man who in addition bequeathed money in order that the almoner of the Cathedral Priory might distribute 20s, to the poor on his anniversary for ever.2 William de Dunwich added five beds to the hospital, and left a considerable sum for the expenses of his funeral, of which good deeds to the poor formed no small item.3 John Bond bequeathed a distribution of bread and herrings,4 and such cases might be multiplied indefinitely. Again, the gilds, some of which existed in the thirteenth century, and the crafts of a little later date took care that their members did not come to destitution through sickness or age, so that on the whole there can have been but few cases of actual want except in times of famine.

But there were famines, notably in 1315 and the following years, when the parliament vainly endeavoured to restrict the prices of victuals as is recorded in the Book of Customs⁵ and one can easily believe that the servants and retainers discharged of necessity, became a dangerous element to the community. A dearth also accompanied the great pestilence of 1348-9. The Black Death altered the conditions of society and the legislation thus occasioned was in great measure aimed at the lowest class. The newly created Justices of Peace, whose duties were performed by the Bailiffs in Norwich, were given powers to enforce men, who were able to labour and without other means of support, to serve those who had need of them at the statutory rates, and to prohibit the giving of alms to able bodied beggars under penalty of imprisonment.⁶ The scarcity of labour was so great, however,

¹ Case 21, shelf b. ² /b, and Blomefield, Vol. III. p. 487.

³ No. CCCCXLVI. ⁴ No. CCCCXLV. ⁵ Fol. lix. ⁶ Stat. 23 E. III.

that labourers were unwilling to work for the prescribed wages, and the efforts to compel them to do so contributed in no small degree to bring about the rising of the peasants in 1381, when Norwich suffered heavily at the hands of those under the leadership of Litester. The relief of the impotent was left to the Church as her exclusive prerogative until 1535, but after the population had recovered from the plagues to its normal extent, there followed the difficulty of providing work for the able bodied and in consequence the state had recourse to measures of protection¹.

The popularly received opinion is that the dissolution of the monasteries was the principal cause of the increase of poverty at the period. Still it is questioned whether they did not encourage quite as much as they relieved, and other explanations are not far to The account rolls of St Giles' Hospital, for the years immediately preceding its surrender demonstrate that the intentions of the founder were not being complied with to the letter, though the distribution of doles to the poor was in some measure continued. Yet even if, as is probable, there was a falling off in the so-called deeds of charity in most religious houses, there can be little doubt that the breaking up of these foundations threw many of their dependants on the world. In like manner the overthrow of the nobility in the Wars of the Roses had deprived their retainers of the means of livelihood, rendering them a thorn in the side of society since they were strangers to peaceful occupations. The result of the enclosures of the common fields has already been alluded to.2 The practice was not so general in Norfolk as in Suffolk and it is likely, that many families rendered homeless in the latter county sought the means of existence in Norwich as did others nearer at hand. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that the debasement of the coinage by Henry VIII. produced a rise in prices without increasing the wages of labourers in proportion, so that by this expedient the struggle for the necessaries of life was rendered more acute.

Various acts were passed by parliament to mitigate the increase of the vagrancy thus occasioned, but for a long while the ruling principle was repression of all beggars whether their destitution was culpable or no. The statute II Hen. VII. c. 2. enacted that vagabonds and suspected persons should be set in the stocks for three days and nights with rough fare. There are one or two instances of this law being put in force in Norwich, and one woman

¹ Stat. 3 E. IV. c. 4. and 1 R. III. c. 12. ² p. lxx. ³ Nos. CCLI., CCLIII.

was ordered to be conducted out of the city to the strains of a baggine unless she removed herself quietly within a given time.1 Still such cases are not so numerous as to prove that the nuisance was great locally at that date.

It must have increased considerably after the fires of 1508, for by that time it was general throughout the country. Though the records are almost silent on the matter, there is preserved the tainted account of the doings of a worthless character in 1520 as well as, incidentally, of others like him. He was accused of treachery rather than with mendicancy, and though his whole story denying the charge and virtually pleading benefit of clergy may have been a fabrication to save his head, it remains a fair illustration of the vagrant life of the times.2

In 1520 corn was dearer than it had been for upwards of eighty years. The price remained high throughout the following year and the Aldermen provided a stock of wheat to serve the people,3 thus admitting for the first time the duty of the city to assist the Church in alleviating distress. As the market continued to fall subsequently, the expedient is almost certain to have resulted in a considerable loss, so after the bad harvest of 1527, when the scarcity is recorded in the Mayor's Book,4 recourse was had to another, by which agreements were made with various persons to supply the market at reasonable rates.⁵ Corn was scarce again in the first half of 1532, when a search for all the grain within the city was instituted6 and agreements for its supply were again made.7 The victuallers also were ordered to make arrangements elsewhere for their necessary requirements, so that they might have no excuse for buying in the market.8 At the close of this year a step in advance was taken by way of providing work for poor women when wool for spinning was difficult to obtain. The butchers were compelled to offer their wool fells exclusively to the spinsters during the morning hours until the next sheep-shearing season, so that the tawers and others might not be able to out bid them.9 The two statutes mentioned under the heading of the Russell-Weavers, 10 and both limited in their operation to Norfolk and Norwich, were passed at a rather later date with a similar object, namely, to insure the supply of raw material for spinners and weavers.

¹ No. CCLIV. ² No. CCLXI. · ³ Court Book no. 2. f. 138.

⁵ No. CCLXVIII. ⁶ No. CCLXXIV. ⁷ Court Book no. 2, f. 258.

⁸ No. CCVI. ⁹ No. CCVIII. ¹⁰ p. lxxvi.

Two other acts of parliament dealing directly with vagrants were made in Henry VIII.'s reign. By 22 H. VIII. c. 12 all were forbidden to beg except such impotent persons as were authorised by the Justices of Peace to do so within prescribed limits. As a result it seems that fifty persons were assigned to beg in Norwich and a special seal was executed for stamping their licences. At this time, too, the Masters of the Beggars begin to be mentioned, though the order for their appointment and duties has not been discovered. The latter may have been the same as those of a similar officer who appears in London at this date, and who was employed to keep "myghty vagabunds and such like persons" out of the city liberties excepting those who wore the prescribed badge.²

The statute 27 H. VIII. c. 25 was of great importance. It enacted that all beggars were to be set on work or relieved, so that none might be compelled to openly solicit alms. Charitable donations were to be collected every Sunday by the churchwardens and others, and the clergy were to exhort the people to be liberal. This statute was also the first to sanction the direct relief of the poor by municipal bodies. It was put in execution at Norwich in 1536 where the duties of collecting the alms principally devolved upon the Constables³ and probably the clause ordering that the fines imposed for the breach of any of the injunctions should be given to the poor originated the accounts of the Mayor's Hanaper. Those which remain begin in 1538, though the hanaper itself was an earlier institution.

Although no further poor laws were made in this reign the dissolution of the monasteries must have been a serious blow to the mendicants. There can be little doubt that it prompted a municipal enquiry into the management of four of the Leper Houses. At the fifth, the Magdalen Hospital, the Bishop was responsible for the discipline. It was found that in all the rule was very slack and able bodied individuals purchased licences to beg, called proxies, from the keepers. The house by St Stephen's Gates seems to have adopted the plan of employing a man to beg, whose appearance was likely to induce timorous persons to respond freely to his solicitations. The keepers of this and St Giles' Leper House were bound over to bring in all the proxies they had granted,4 and most likely the heads of the other two houses were ordered to do the same, for some

¹ No. CCLXIX. ² Leonard, Poor Relief, p. 25. ² No. CCLXXXI.

⁴ No. CCLXXXVII.

months later the seals of the four are discovered in the custody of the court. The keepers were summoned again in 1548 to show how many lazars were with them, and they were bound over to receive only such inmates as the Mayor should appoint.¹ The reason for this will shortly appear.

Besides dissolving the other religious houses, Henry VIII. had also intended to treat St Giles' Hospital in the same manner and to have granted it to the city, but he died before he had accomplished this. Within two months after Edward VI, had ascended the throne the hospital was surrendered to him, and he immediately delivered it with all its possessions to the community, ordering it to called by its old name of "God's House" or the "House of the Poor in Holmstrete." Provision was to be made for forty poor persons who were removable at the discretion of a body appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and so one would think that all the inmates were deserving of support through age or infirmities. Yet an account of them written by their chaplain, presumably John Fyssher, in 1550, plainly shows that they were a very rough assembly and beyond the unaided control of their officers who had no power to inflict punishments. After admitting that the manners of the age were not those of to-day, it is clear that the chaplain, whose bad writing shows that even his education left much to be desired, was scandalised, and with the hope of being the better able to preserve decorum, he suggested certain methods of reformation after stating his grievances.2

Before the requisite alterations for converting the hospital into a Poors' House could well have been carried out, the statute I E. VI. c. 3. was passed, to which the grant of the hospital may have been preliminary, if the King's advisers had information of the numbers of poor with whom the city would be called upon to deal. This statute was excessively harsh, reducing all able bodied vagabonds to the condition of slaves, who might be compelled to wear iron collars on their necks, arms or legs, and there are instances of this barbarous treatment among the local records.³ On the other hand the impotent were to be relieved in the places where they were born by the charitable dispositions of the parishioners, and also to be provided with suitable houses, which explains the Mayor's action with regard to the Leper Houses as well as the exigency of the Great Hospital. By way of putting the act in force the Aldermen

¹ Court Book no. 5. f. 134. ² No. CCCCLVIII

³ Nos. CCCXVI., CCCXXVIII. See also p. 357.

in their respective wards, and the clergy in their parishes were desired to exhort the citizens to contribute, the Aldermen being also empowered to ascertain what each person was willing to give.¹ It appears too that some kind of assessment was made and a collection instituted from house to house.² This was not well received in all cases, so towards the close of this year 1548, the Mayor requested to be informed what sum was gathered in every parish with the names of all the dwellers there, and what they contributed to the relief of the poor.³

In May the next year the six Aldermen of every great ward were commissioned to make an assessment for this purpose, and authority was given them to imprison those who refused the payment.4 In this matter the authorities were only following the example of London, where two years previously the citizens had been ordered to contribute half a fifteenth for the maintenance of the poor, and it was perhaps the first compulsory tax ever levied for that object. But if an assessed rate was at this time collected in Norwich the account of it cannot now be found. John Fyssher, the chaplain of the Great Hospital, received for the maintenance of the poor 22s. 6d, in offerings and 24s. from the poor-box, besides several gifts in kind, of which ale and beer formed a considerable portion. Still these may only represent the contributions of St. Helen's parish where he officiated, that church being attached to the Hospital. In addition, the Aldermen handed in £80 more to the Great Hospital account, and the income was further increased by the church goods of St Crouch, St Clement in Conesford, and All Saints in Fybridge, which were dismantled at this time, so that by these and other means a total sum of upwards of £280 was got together.5

It may be asked why a poor rate was necessary, seeing that the Hospital with its extensive possessions had been given to the city for maintaining the impotent poor, who alone were entitled to relief. The endowment at this time brought in £162 and the board and requisites of the forty poor inmates cost nearly £100 in the first year or two, food and fuel being supplied by contract afterwards for that round sum. The other outgoings consisted of salaries to the officers, repairs and charges upon the estates so that in spite of windfalls the accounts

¹ No. CCCI. ² No. CCCIII. ⁸ No. CCCVII.

⁴ No. CCXXII. ⁵ Great Hospital Accounts.

show a deficit in 1550. The initial outlay for beds, bedding and other necessary articles must have been heavy, and then it is tolerably certain that money was required for others, over and above the privileged forty, who could legally claim assistance, Moreover, Norwich had fallen on troublous times, for the more self-reliant of peasants, instead of taking to begging, now rendered hazardous by the legislature, took up arms in the summer of 1549 under Robert Kett, and the city suffered severely at their hands. The Hospital with Holmstreet, which it almost entirely owned, being situated on the side nearest to the rebel camp, bore the brunt of their fury, and a large sum was consequently required to repair the damage.1 Seventeen city parishes raised sums varying between £20 and £2 by the sale of their church goods, and the total amount, £170 3s. 4d., was handed over for the relief of the poor for the time being, and also for the purchase of lands to sustain the annual charge,2 After this the item of foreign receipts is discontinued in the hospital accounts, for under the new management the house soon became something more than self-supporting.

The period between 1550 and 1557 was one of great scarcity, and the famine prices of the latter date are recorded in the Mayor's Book³ as the most remarkable occurrence of the year. In 1550 a corn stock was once more raised by money advanced by the Aldermen and Commons, and the loss arising from the sale was made good by further donations. The next year, however, it was raised again, and some portion of it was sold to the poor in the shape of bread.4 Parliament also repealed the statute it had made two years before, so far as it related to able bodied beggars, and re-enacted the milder one of 22 Hen. VIII.,5 whereupon the Aldermen were commanded to search out all the poor within their wards and to certify their names to the Mayor, and also the names of all who were chargeable to their relief.6 At the same time a new Book of the Hanaper Accounts was commenced which records the payments to the whipper and the masters of the beggars, with sundry charges for healing and surgical operations performed at the public expense. In 1554 the corn stock was made permanent by the bequest of William Castleton, who had been the last Prior and first Dean of Norwich. By his will he desired his executor to

¹ Ib. ² First Will Book, f. 8. ³ Fol. 21.

⁴ Court Book, no. 5, ff. 62 et seq., 92 et seq., and Nos. CCXXIV., CCXXV.

⁵ Stat. 3 and 4 E. VI. c. 16. ⁶ No. CCXXX.

provide 100 quarters of wheat to be sold to the poor below the market price in small quantities in times of dearth, a dearth to be understood when the price was above 6s, the coomb. An agreement under an indenture tripartite was thereupon entered into, by which the corporate body undertook to compensate the deficiency which might accrue in any year.2 Further legislation was considered necessary in the famine year of 1556. It was then ordered that the impotent poor should be supported by alms collected weekly from the charitable, and licensed beggars were to wear a badge,3 a number of which were certainly distributed in Norwich.4 The list of them is incomplete and spaces, never filled in, were left for details, so no conclusions of any value can be drawn from it. A few months previously the idea had been conceived that it was useless to try to compel men to work unless employment could be found for them, in other words some attempt was thought of to discriminate between the professional beggars and those who were willing to earn their living if the opportunity were afforded them. Certain persons were therefore appointed to interview such of the poor who were able to work, and to take order how they might be employed.5 Whether anything resulted beyond the discussion of the matter is not certain, still it is a further proof that the municipal bodies were in advance of the legislature in dealing with this side of the question.

As early as 1545 an investigation had been ordered for another purpose. There is every reason to believe that at this time until the arrival of the Dutch and Walloons many houses were unoccupied, so that their owners would be only too willing to obtain a tenant without enquiring too closely into his antecedents, and for the same reason rents would be low. To check the consequent influx of undesirable characters, not only were the numbers of beggars to be now ascertained, but also whose tenants they were, and how long they had resided in this city.⁶ Though the return should have been certified into court no trace of it has been discovered, still in the next year it was decided to draw up some regulations for the landlords of the beggars,⁷ but here again nothing further is recorded, even if the decision took effect at the time. Eleven years afterwards, that is in 1557, the lessors were forbidden to take as

¹ First Will Book, f. Id.

² Documents belonging to the Trustees of the Municipal (General) Charities.

³ Stat. 2 and 3 P. and M. c. 5. ⁴ No. CCXXX. and Court Book no. 7. f. 191.

⁵ No. CCXXVIII. ⁶ No. CCXCVI. ⁷ No. CCXIX.

tenants poor strangers who could not honestly support themselves, and all such as had not dwelt in their present abode for three years were to be turned out.¹

A further advance toward compulsory payments for the poor was made by the statute 5 Eliz. c. 3. Meanwhile in Norwich things went on much as before, children are found being bound apprentices for terms in excess of the usual seven years, and much whipping of sturdy vagabonds and other punishments are recorded. On the other hand it is pleasing to catch glimpses of a more kindly aspect of affairs, as when the destitution of the widow of an Alderman, and daughter of a man who had thrice been Mayor, was relieved by the grant of an annual allowance. Instances also of pensions awarded to incapacitated officers and servants are mentioned, and again the dialogue between the Mayor and a maimed seaman is distinctly courteous on both sides.

The revival in trade which followed the introduction of the Dutch and Walloons could not but have its bearings upon the question of the poor. The authorities were shrewd enough to see that the excuses for idleness of 2,300 beggars in a population of some 15,000 were absurd, so they determined that if the loafers were unwilling to find work for themselves, the work should be found for them, and those capable should be compelled to perform it. A census therefore was made in 1570 wherein the name, age, occupation and residence of every man, woman and child of the poorer classes was recorded, as was also whether they were able to work or no, or were indifferent. The Mayor's Book for the Poor, which was bought to contain the account of the proceedings, has unfortunately been considerably mutilated, and much of the census is lost, but that portion of it relating to the small ward of St. Stephen will be given4 as an example of the whole in the body of this work. The final summary also remains, which gives the numbers, namely, 497 men, 824 women, and 952 children, who required attention of some kind, and it is remarkable that not a few of the children "go to Before drawing any conclusions from the fact, it should be borne in mind that, in the present state of our knowledge, it is not easy to say that the "schools" were houses for educational purposes as the term is understood at this day. We hear of schools for reading, writing and knitting in 1592,5 which were, most likely,

¹ No. CCXXIX. ² No. CCCXXIII.

³ No. CCCXXX.

⁴ No. CCCCXLI. 5 p. 196. n. 1.

held in cottages where the children were kept out of harm's way while their parents were at work.

In 1565 the city had acquired the Normanspital by a lease of 500 years from the Dean and Chapter, either with a view to bringing all the existing hospitals under municipal control or of forming an adjunct to the Great Hospital. It was now converted into a house of correction or Bridewell, and a book of orders for its management was drawn up and approved. These orders obtained some reputation in their day so that it is not surprising that the Archbishop of Canterbury, Matthew Parker, who was a native of Norwich and always took a great interest in its affairs. requested a copy of them, and the city gratified by the attention willingly complied. Besides matters connected with the Bridewell the orders contain much else relating to the management of the poor, and seeing that they will demand some space elsewhere, it is expedient not to devote more to them now. They were put in execution tentatively for one year in June 1571, when they gave so much satisfaction that they were indefinitely continued. Yet in the second year, though they firmly prohibited begging, the beggars became somewhat troublesome once more.2 Still no doubt the citizens had reason to be proud of the result, as they are at some trouble to explain to the Archbishop, and they took occasion to remind the Queen of it on her arrival at Norwich as has been stated. Immediately after the orders were enforced an assessment was made for the amount the more wealthy citizens should respectively contribute to the support of their poorer neighbours.3 Though such procedure was not authorised by parliament until the next year, the statute 5 Eliz. c. 3. had given power to the Justices of Peace to imprison those who refused to pay for the maintenance of the poor, so that there was little room for complaint. Looking at the matter from another point of view it is not unlikely that the statute 14 Eliz. c. 5 was suggested by the methods of poor relief adopted in Norwich and other towns.

The trifling amendments necessary from time to time in the local regulations may be found in the smaller *Poor Book* which ends in 1580, and the *Mayor's Book for the Poor* was closed the year before. This is noteworthy because it was the occasion of the great plague which rendered all existing arrangements inadequate to meet the distress it produced. The precautions

¹ No. CCCCXLIII Assembly 23 Dec. 15 Eliz. ³ p. 358.

taken to stay its ravages will be found elsewhere.¹ Here it is only necessary to state that during the later visitations of the disease it attacked the poorest class almost exclusively, sweeping away the dregs of the population. Thus it is certain that the ratepayers were temporally relieved of much of their burdens, and little is found relating to the poor for some time.

Meanwhile, in 1573 a bone-setter was appointed to attend upon those who broke their limbs and were too poor to pay for their healing,² and in the same year it was ordered that those needing employment should assemble every day at the Market Cross with their tools, between five and six in the morning, in order that any citizens requiring their services might hire them.³ In 1580, the fact that a lame boy is to be supplied with a joint of mutton or veal twice a week during the process of his cure, which was undertaken by a surgeon, shows that necessitous cases were duly cared for.⁴

Another house for the Bridewell was purchased of Baron Sotherton in 1585 as more convenient than the Normans. It was situated in the parish of St Andrew, and is interesting as the residence of William Appleyard the first Mayor. Some portions of the ancient mansion still remain, and the way to the west of it still bears the name of Bridewell Alley. A part only of the site was used as a "House of Correction," the remainder and also the Normans being leased to tenants⁵ by whose rents a stock for the employment of the poor was provided. The books of the Bridewell Accounts also begin at this date.

The act of parliament 28 Eliz. c. 3, ordained that a stock of wool, flax, hemp, iron or other stuff should be provided when thought necessary by the Justices in order that the poor might be set on work, and the important statute 43 Eliz. c. 2 making allowances for alterations, remains unrepealed to the present day. Little or nothing has been found illustrating the working of these statutes in Norwich for the reason that they were anticipated by municipal action, while the books dealing with poor relief at the later date are now missing. The subject also is inextricably interwoven with the charitable bequests and foundations, which must next be dealt with.

¹ p. 336. ² No. CCXLII. ³ No. CCXLIII.

⁴ No. CCCLXII. ⁵ No. CCCCLIX.

### 2.—The Municipal Charities.

Sufficient has already been said on the founding of the principal of all Norwich charities, the Great Hospital. In its earliest foundation charter Bishop Suffield alludes to a school when he orders that seven poor scholars shall be fed daily. The little that is known of the school may be seen in Blomefield, Vol. IV., p. 376,2 and, except that there is a mention of the gate of the Norwich scholars in the early poll deeds relating to St, Matthew's parish, it finds no place among the Norwich City Records before the hospital was refounded by King Edward VI. The new foundation charter made provision that a Free School should be supported out of the revenues, and of late years a portion of the estates has been set apart for the endowment of that establishment. The position of the school was much advanced by the scholarships settled upon it by Archbishop Parker, and his generosity has been imitated by others. In 1858 it was divided into two departments, each having separate buildings, the one called the Grammar School and the other the Commercial School. The nett income of the Hospital was £6,340 odd in 1908-9, when the average weekly number of inmates, inclusive of 13 nurses, was 197. Of these 38 were married women residing there in right of their husbands, who were almsmen.

In early times it was the custom for testators to devise varying sums to be expended at their obits and trentals, a considerable portion of which was consumed in doles given to the poor. It is unusual to find much public spirit in their wills. William de Dunwich, it is true, left money towards the upkeep of all the bridges in or near Norwich,³ structures almost entirely dependent upon alms and regarded in much the same light as the poor, so that legacies for their maintenance were not uncommon. Then again Richard Spynk was a great benefactor,⁴ yet his large outlay upon the walls was never regarded in the light of a charitable action.

Owing perhaps to the alterations in the government of the city effected by the charter of Hen. IV. a change may be detected early in the 15th century, when Geoffrey Bixton granted the moiety of a messuage for the repair of the river bank.⁵ His example was followed by others, among whom we may mention Bishop Thomas Browne, who dying in 1445 left £40 towards the payment of the city

¹ p. xcv. ² See also Proceedings of the Norwich Science Gossip Club, 1908-9, p. 9. ⁵ p. 361. ⁴ No. CCCXCIII, ⁵ Lib. Alb. Norw. f. xiij.

tax.1 and Alderman Ralph Segrym, who, in 1456, bequeathed £10 towards cleansing the river.

In this year, 1456, a proposal by the Mayor, that a day should be set apart annually for the observance of the obits of benefactors. was passed in the assembly, and opinions may differ as to whether this action was disinterested or designed to induce others to remember the necessities of the city when making their wills. The Mayor's proposal and Segrym's legacy were discussed in the same assembly,2 but as no copy of Segrym's will is forthcoming it is impossible to say what its terms actually were. However, in the next year his executors further offered 200 marks towards the repair of the walls. with the condition that if that sum should prove inadequate for thoroughly performing the work the Aldermen should raise the deficiency in their respective wards.3 In 1459 the executors of William Asshewell released the city from a debt of 100 marks owing to the testator, with the object of securing the due performance of his obit,4 and for a reason which is not stated it was decided in 1461 to observe the obit of John Radelyf, alias Lord Fitz Walter, in the church of St Peter Mancroft.⁵ John Gilbert, Alderman, died in 1467. and five years later his executors agreed with the corporate body to expend the sum of £50 in repairing Bishop's Bridge and the river banks.6

Naturally the turn given to men's thoughts by the reformation which in time prohibited the masses for the dead, obits and so forth as superstitious, was the occasion for the foundation of the charities now existing. John Terry, who died as early as 1524, instructed his executors to invest a sum of £200 in real property and to employ the issues in discharging needy people from the payment of the King's taxes.7 To fulfil this object the executors bought the Barnham Broom estate which their successors handed over to the corporation in 1532. That body then undertook to set apart the income by keeping it in its proper chest, and after expending £3 yearly on Terry's obit to distribute the remainder in accordance with his will.8 The subsequent vicissitudes of this charity will claim our attention later.

¹ Assembly. Friday before St. Michael 33 H. VI. and 8 Sept. 39 H. VI.

² No. CLVII. 3 No. CLVIII.

⁴ Assembly. Friday before St. Dunstan 37 H. VI.

⁵ Ib. Friday before Pentecost I E. IV. ⁶ Lib. Alb. Norw. f. xiv. Court Book, no. 4, f. 1d. 8 Charity Commissioners' Report, p. 847.

Next Robert Jannys by his will dated 3 Feb. 1531, requested his executors to purchase lands sufficient to bring in a clear yearly revenue of £8 or more with which to discharge the tolls and customs at the gates at the time of the fairs, meaning the fairs surrendered by the Prior in favour of the city a few years previously. The manor of Pakenhams in Shropham was acquired in order to perform his wish. In the same year as Jannys' death the statute 23 H. VIII. c. 10 was passed to prevent real property from being settled on trustees to the use of churches, gilds and so forth, with the intent to evade the statute of mortmain, but it contained an exception solely in favour of the executors of the late Aldermen of Norwich, namely, John Terry and Robert Jannys. Still if the Barnham Broome estate was thus freed from the statute, it is nevertheless certain that a license of mortmain was obtained for the Shropham manor in 15342 It is probable also that John Underwood, Suffragan Bishop of Chalcedon, sought to avoid the recent statute by leasing certain property, afterwards known as the Suffragan's Tenements, to the city for 99 years in 15363 at a pepper-corn rent, for it has ever since been in the city's possession.

Alan Percy, brother of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and sometime rector of Mulbarton, gave a house in S^t Michael of Coslany in 1535. This house was sold for £100 in 1550, and the capital was re-invested in houses and tenements bringing in £5 per annum, which sum the Chamberlain was ordered to expend on the repair of the city walls from year to year. Again Edward Rede, by his will dated 25 Oct. 1543, bequeathed a tenement in All Saints' parish desiring that the issues arising from it should be handed to the churchwardens of S^t Peter Mancroft to be expended in wages for the ringer of the great bell there at four in the morning and eight at night for a period of twenty years. It would appear that a temporary check upon charitable bequests occurred as contributions to the relief of the poor became more and more compulsory and as a disposition to appropriate all such endowments was disclosed by the Guardians of Edward VI.

Charities for Loans.

After what has just been said, it is not surprising to find that private charity took the form of loans when confidence was partially

¹ First Will Book. 2 Letters Patent, Case 26 f.

³ Deeds of St. Cuthbert's parish, Case 3 h. ⁴ Court Book, no. 3. ff. 3; 131. Case 25 i.

restored. It is true that insecurity of the principal is innate in such gifts, still, at the period under consideration the risk may not have been felt to be disproportionately great, for the floating capital of the loans was never very tangible, and was likely to disappear if attempts were made to divert it to other purposes.

Besides creating a fund for assisting the poor to pay their taxes. John Terry left £200 to be lent out in sums not exceeding £40 for terms of three years or less, to merchants, artificers and others who had need of help. Alderman William Rogers who died in 1553 bequeathed £300 for a corresponding purpose, the amount of the loans being limited to £25, and his widow increased the principal sum by another £100. William Wayte, rector of Skeyton, left £40 to form two loans, and this amount was delivered to the corporate body in Jan. 1555 by William Rugg, Alderman, and Alice his wife, who was the testator's executrix, and daughter of William Wayte of Tittleshall. Lastly it must not be overlooked in this connection. that Norwich is one of the towns benefitted by Sir Thomas White's2 munificence, receiving £104 every twenty-fourth year, the last receipt occurring in 1901. The Loan money was subsequently increased by various donors, either for the benefit of the inhabitants generally, or for those who practised some particular trade. For instance Richard Bulwer gave £15 to be lent to smiths in sums of £5,3 and here it may be incidentally mentioned that the widow of this man built two stathes in Nether Conesford for the use of those who washed clothes.4

When the Charity Commissioners made their enquiry in 1834, they ascertained that the total funds of the loan charity amounted to £4,373, of which £590 had been lost, and they reported that the greater part was under the control of the assembly, the remainder being under that of the court of mayoralty. These funds are now amalgamated, and the borrower receives £48 for the term of seven years free of interest, finding two or more sureties for the repayment of £50, £2 being retained by the trustees by way of insurance against losses.

Other bequests in Queen Mary's reign.

One of the ten Aldermen who died at the close of Mary's reign and probably of the same sickness as the Queen was Thomas Maltby, who following the example of Robert Jannys, left £ 100 to the intent that as much land should be purchased within the city as

¹ Case 20. d. ² Case 25. h. ³ First Will Book, f. 4d. ⁴ No. CCXXXV.

would discharge the customs at the common stathe for ever. It appears that with this and another equal sum the monastery of the Grey Friars was bought of the Duke of Norfolk, yet there is no evidence that any portion of the rent arising from the property was ever applied for the purpose designed by the testator, for payments were being demanded from persons landing goods at the stathe when the enquiry was made into the charities in 1834. Of the other nine Aldermen, Robert Rugg gave the city £10,2 while Thomas Codd and John Atkyns were benefactors of the great Hospital and of their respective parishes St Peter Parmentergate and St Stephen.3

The Children's or Boys' Hospital.

Beyond that Richard Rudd by his will dated 15 Nov. 1563, gave £4 to be distributed among the poor annually, 4 there appear to have been very few legacies, except those which fell to the Great Hospital or the loan charity, for many years. In 1617, however, Thomas Anguish devised an estate and house in the parish of St Edmund to be held by the community, and he hoped that an hospital might be founded within ten years after his decease by some godly-minded man or by the general charge of the city for maintaining and teaching very poor children. If the desired funds should not be obtained, the overplus of the rents derived from the estate, after paying for necessary repairs, he wished to be applied for surgical treatment in cases of accident, and especially for the cure of diseased children. Anguish died in January 1618 and at the end of the same year Alderman Hamond Thurston, who was probably Anguish's brotherin-law, also died. He devised £10 to further Anguish's principal wish, and in 1619 Emanuel Garret and Henry Fawcett each bequeathed £100 for the same purpose. The next year Alderman Thomas Pettus left £,20 with the like intent, while Nicholas Pype, for some reason which cannot now be ascertained owing to the loss of the Assembly Books, agreed to increase the endowment with another £20.5

With these funds a start was made in 1620, and a code of rules and orders for the hospital was drawn up. These, however, proved to be premature and it is certain that they were not carried out to the letter. For instance, it was decided that £30 per annum

¹ First Will Book, f. 3.

^{2 1}b. f. 4d. 3 Second Will Book, ff. 4; 73. 4 1b. f. 13.

⁵ All these donations occur in the First Book of Accounts of the Children's Hospital.

should be allotted to the revenues of the house out of the Barnham Broom estate, and that property bringing in £40 yearly should be purchased with the money in Terry's chest united with the £220 given by Garret, Fawcet and Pettus.1 Yet what actually happened was that £30 was borrowed from Terry's chest with the understanding that it should be refunded out of the gifts of Pettus and Pype when they came in,2 and Garret's £100 was farmed out to William Boulter and Robert Fawcet for ten vears at £8 per annum. At the close of the term it was invested with several other legacies in purchasing an estate at Alburgh, and Fawcet's £100 was spent upon the necessary alterations and requisites. This last donation had by some means or other found its way into Terry's chest, whence also the funds were derived to support the hospital in its infancy, and from the same source came the £325 or so with which a close of 50 acres yielding an annual return of £25 was purchased in East Dereham.3

The keeper and the school-master were appointed at the end of 1620, and the house devised by Anguish was opened for the hospital on I Jan. 1621,4 fourteen boys being admitted in that month.5 The endowment was afterwards increased from time to time by additional gifts, notably that of Thomas Tesmond who, in 1626, devised 69 acres in Bixley to the corporation wherewith to provide certain sermons, which were a feature of the age and a common object of charitable bequests, and the residue to the Children's Hospital.6

Embarrassed by the troublesome statutes of mortmain which by this time it was necessary to face, the municipal body induced King Charles I. to grant the hospital a foundation charter in 1628. If the King by practically styling himself the founder provoked a smile that was of trifling importance compared with the clause permitting the acquisition of lands and tenements to the yearly value of £300. Moreover the gifts of Anguish and Tesmond received appropriate recognition.7

Bequests of greater or less extent continued to be added to the endowment, and the income arising from it had reached £1,165 odd in 1834. Until 1798 twenty-one boys were lodged and maintained in the house, and then the number was increased to thirty,

¹ Court Book, no. 15. f. 319.

 ² Ib. f. 325.
 3 No. CXI.
 5 Ib. f. 328 et seq.
 6 Account Book. 4 Court Book, no. 15. f. 324d.

⁷ Case 25 e.

the yearly sum of £10 being allowed to the parent or friend of each boy, who was to provide him with lodging and maintenance, and also to pay the master of the hospital for his education. By this method it was found possible to further enlarge the operation of the charity so that at the date of the commissioners' report the numbers had been raised to sixty-one.

In the latter part of the last century various schemes and counter schemes were put forward, by the trustees on the one hand and the charity commissioners on the other, as to the way in which the funds ought to be administered under the Endowed Schools Act of 1869. The old Hospital in St Edmund's parish was sold in 1885 for £550, and a scheme was established in 1896, whereby the parents and guardians of boys on the foundation are paid sums varying from £8 to £13 per annum, according to age and other conditions. Each lad is now provided yearly with a suit of clothes, two pairs of boots, medical attention, and provision is made for apprenticeship. A sum of £300 a year is also applied in granting exhibitions to boys in the elementary schools tenable at the principal educational establishments in the city.

The Girls' Hospital.

The charity commissioners, following Blomefield, report, that up to 1650 girls and boys were maintained in the Children's Hospital. That it should be so was evidently the wish of Anguish, and the intention of Charles I. and also probably of all parties. Still there is very little reason to think that this was ever the case, nor is it unlikely that the requirements of decency, together with the extra expenditure these would entail, were the deterrents. It is true that by the orders of 1620, ten boys and two girls were to be admitted, but when the hospital was opened fourteen boys only were appointed. The later rules of 1632 make no mention of female children, nor has the book of the hospital accounts any mention of girls' clothing.

Robert Baron who died in the year of his mayoralty, 1649, brought matters to an issue by devising £250 to be employed in the training up of "women children" in some public place, and Henry Whitingham of London gave £200 for the same purpose, Blomefield says in 1650. Postponement was now no longer possible, and the Great Garden belonging to the corporation was purchased

¹ Court Book no. 15 f. 330d. ² Ib. no. 16 f. 395d.

with the two sums¹ as an appendage to the existing house in S^t Edmund's parish. This garden, in the parishes of S^t Clement and S^t Saviour, had been part of the possessions of the Black Friars, and shortly after the dissolution of the friaries it had been granted to the corporation, together with the monastery itself. As a matter of fact the corporation had leased a portion of the Great Garden to the Children's Hospital several years previously,² still there is no evidence that any girls were lodged or instructed there. Moreover, after the purchase by the Girls' Hospital, the Boys' Hospital paid the former house an actual rent for its holding. Again, the girls were at first lodged in the New Hall, and were not removed to the house newly prepared for them in the Great Garden until 1664.³

No new charter was considered necessary, for though the two houses were treated as separate foundations it was easy to explain should occasion require it, that they were virtually one and the same, namely that of Charles I. Henceforth though some benefactions were made in favour of one hospital or the other they were more often apportioned between both, as were the legacies of Richard Ireland and Thomas Blofield. Owing to lawsuits, into the details of which it is unnecessary to enter, the payment of these was deferred for some time. When received about 1712, it was invested in the Barnham Broom estate4 which the city had held for upwards of 150 years as Terry's gift. The estate had been mortgaged for many years,5 and Ireland's and Blofield's money was now used to clear it. As a consequence, for the future eighttenths of the issues were evenly divided between the two hospitals and the remaining two-tenths were undisturbed, as were also the rents arising from a water-mill and a meadow, which were not

¹ No. CXII. In 1650 the Parliamentary Government persuaded the citizens to purchase their fee farm rent and the New Mills and the Barnham Broom estate were mortgaged to provide the means. City Lease Book, A. f. 374. In 1653 the Great Garden was sold to the trustees of the Girls' Hospital and the sum realised was used with others to redeem the mortgage.—Clavors' Books. See Vol. I. p. cxiij.

² Chamberlain's Accts. 1633-4.

³ Court Book, no 23. f. 225d.

⁴ Documents belonging to the trustees of the Municipal (General) Charities; and ase 25, f.

⁵£200 was raised on the estate in 1661, and £600 in 1678. The former sum was employed towards defraying the expenses connected with the new charter then contemplated.

included in the above partition.¹ They were no doubt retained to fulfil the conditions of Terry's will.

The total income of the Girls' Hospital as ascertained by the commissioners in 1834 was £544 odd, and it had increased to £943 15s. 3d. in 1893. The accounts commence from 7 Feb. 1653, no doubt the very beginning, and at first only two girls were maintained. The number, owing to the growth of the endowment and accommodation, had increased to six in 1660 and the figure was gradually enlarged, Blomefield finding twenty-one there in 1745. In 1802 the house having become dilapidated the parents or friends of each girl were allowed £8 a year to support and educate her and the number on the foundation was extended to twenty-four. It was increased to thirty-two three years later, and again to forty-four in 1824. This seems to be the quantity accounted for by the charity commissioners ten years afterwards.

By the Municipal Reform Act of 1836 the management of the Boys' and Girls' Hospitals was vested in the trustees of the Norwich General Municipal Charities, and a new house in Lakenham, where forty girls are now lodged, boarded, clothed and educated, was opened as a Girls' Hospital in 1864. This house was enlarged in 1908, and now provides accommodation for about 48 girls.

Apprenticing Charities.

The precedent for devising money to be employed in apprenticing deserving young people was established by Sir Joseph Paine, who dying on the 15 Aug. 1668, bequeathed among other legacies £70 to the Mayor, whereof £60 was for binding out 12 poor youths whom the mayor's court should appoint. He also devised £200 desiring that another £70 should be paid to the Mayor from the proceeds every seventh year, to be applied in like manner.² He had been forestalled in his idea by John Vaughan of Saxthorpe. who by his will dated 1666 left £260, for the maintenance of as many additional lads as possible at the Boys' Hospital, and these were to be bound apprentices on leaving the house.3 Vaughan did not die until 1669, so Paine's will was first put in execution. reason why charities of this kind had not been thought of before may perhaps be discovered in the poor laws. As early as 27 H. VIII.4 parliament had roughly handled the subject, and the statute 39 Eliz. c. 3. had ordered the churchwardens and overseers

¹ This apportionment was modified by the Charity Commissioners in 1893.
² Case 25. h. ³ First Will Book, f. 58. ⁴ See p. xeviii.

to take measures for apprenticing poor children. From the outset there are instances in the accounts of the Boys' Hospital of lads being fitted out for apprenticeship, and corresponding cases are still more frequent in the accounts of the Girls' Hospital. The former establishment also equipped three boys who were leaving for New England in 1649. Sir Joseph's example was soon followed by others, and the benefits accruing from the donations were sometimes general, as in his case, or else limited either to a particular trade or to one or more of the city parishes. At the present time these charities are in great request and their funds are fully occupied.

Pye's Almshouses.

Besides the Great Hospital, other institutions for sustaining the honest poor in their declining years were founded from time to time, though of course on a smaller scale. Of these the oldest under the management of the municipal trustees is Pye's Almshouses, founded in 1614 by Thomas Pye and Anne his wife, for six poor dwellers, who must be above fifty years of age at the time of their appointment.¹ The charity is somewhat confined in its benefits being limited to the parishes of S^t Peter Mancroft, S^t Giles, and S^t Mary Coselany. These almshouses, originally situated on the south side of Pottergate Street in the parish of S^t Gregory, were removed to West Pottergate Street in Heigham in 1827, and they possess a small endowment which is devoted to the up-keep, the beneficiaries receiving nothing except their lodging.

Doughty's Hospital.

This establishment has its origin from William Doughty who, dying in 1688 devised £6,000 for its erection and endowment, and also gave somewhat minute instructions as to the visible form he wished it to assume. He desired that it should accommodate twenty-four men and eight women, none of them being eligible before they had attained sixty years of age, and he left additional provision for a master whom he wished to reside in a separate dwelling near the entrance. His executors carried out the will by purchasing a site in St Saviour's parish, where they built the hospital on the lines laid down by the testator, and in 1698 the corporation obtained a license from King William III. to take land and tenements not exceeding the annual value of £1,000 for enabling the city to better support its burdens and for the better performance

¹ Secona Will Boik, in reverse,

² Case 20. d. and Case 25. g.

of the will of William Doughty.¹ Additional legacies accrued to the endowment until the weekly sum allowed the inmates for their maintenance reached 5s. 6d. and the Master's stipend 10s. The Master now receives £40 and a suit of clothes every year, while those inmates on the foundation who are old age pensioners receive 3s. a week and those who are not 8s.

The old buildings had become so ruinous in 1868 that it was necessary to demolish all but a few of them and a new hospital was then erected upon the same site capable of housing 32 persons. The older rooms which remain bring up the figure to 39 exclusive of the Master's house, but six rooms are used for nurses, infirmary, laundry etc. Unfortunately, owing to agricultural depression, the funds now fully support only 17 persons. The parish of St John Sepulchre provides for eight more, appropriating Luke Fisher's² and Nathaniel Cocke's charities for the purpose and these eight have the same allowance as Doughty's almspeople. The Town Close Charity maintains six more who receive 5s. 6d. weekly, and five spare rooms are inhabited by poor people called occupants. In cases where these occupants do not receive a government old age pension they are guaranteed 6s. a week from various sources. Of this sum is retained by the hospital for benefits received at the institution, that is to say, nursing, medical attendance, coals, lighting and washing, besides clothing every other year, which all the almspeople and occupants receive.

Cook's Hospital,—The smaller hospital founded by the brothers Thomas and Robert Cook now stands to the south of the Gilden Croft. It was removed to its present situation from Rose Lane in 1892, and a tablet placed in the centre of the building gives the date of its foundation as 1692, so it was no doubt erected by the brothers on its former site in that year. Thomas died on 16 April 1703 and by his will devised the house to the use of ten poor aged women, widows or maids. Several years previously Robert had granted to the corporation an annual rent of £10 arising from a piece of ground sometime belonging to the dissolved house of the Grey Friars, and from a smaller piece in the parish of St George Tombland, to supply the wants of such poor persons as the Mayor and Aldermen should consider fit objects of charity. He reserved to himself the right to apply the rents to other means of relieving the poor if he should think it expedient and he did so at

¹ Documents of the Trustees of the Municipal (General) Charities. ² Case 25. i.

the close of 1703, when he appointed that the rents should be paid towards the maintenance of the poor women in the almshouses built by him and his brother. The next year he gave another rent charge of £21 per annum issuing from tenements in the vicinity of the hospital. Further substantial gifts were afterwards settled upon the establishment, which continued to fulfil the founders' wishes until 1889. Then, pending the provision for better accommodation, the beneficiaries were reduced to six. In 1892 the site in Rose Lane was sold and eight new almshouses erected as already stated. Here eight poor women are lodged who, in addition to coals receive £1 3s. every calendar month for their maintenance.

Modern ideas of charity are by no means local and have diverted the stream of benevolence into other channels, good, bad, and indifferent. Meanwhile the older almshouses have suffered from want of funds for which the depressed state of agriculture is largely responsible. At length the Old Age Pensions Act has widened their efficiency and it is to be hoped that some day these old institutions will receive from the public-minded testator the attention they well deserve.

The Norwich Town Close Estate Charity.

The income derived from the Town Close Estate,² which now amounts to rather more than £800 per annum, was formerly divided among the freemen. At present it constitutes the Town Close Charity, and by the scheme of administration, which was confirmed by order of the Court of Chancery in 1892, it is applied as follows.

£400 per annum for gifts and pensions to such deserving and necessitous freemen, or their widows or daughters, as are unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions, provided that the trustees make an annual payment not exceeding £200 yearly in aid of Doughty's Hospital to secure the benefits of that institution to a certain number of resident freemen or their widows.

Payments not exceeding £1 each for rewards or prizes, under certain conditions, for the benefit of children of resident freemen attending public elementary schools.

Payments not exceeding £10 each to enable the continuance at school of such children not less than eleven years of age.

Subscriptions or donations in aid of or towards the payment

¹ Case 25. g. ² See p. cxxxviii.

of fees on behalf of freemen or their children at technical schools etc., in Norwich or elsewhere.

Payments of exhibitions of not more than £20 each yearly, tenable for a period not exceeding three years at some Higher Grade School or the like, or in the capacity of pupil teacher at any Public Elementary School, to children of resident freemen properly qualified and not less than twelve years of age.

If there is any unexpected surplus the trustees may expend not more than £25 in any one year in subscriptions or donations to any hospital, infirmary, etc., upon such terms as to enable the trustees to secure the benefits to resident freemen, their wives, or widows and children, or in contributions towards the provision of nurses for the sick and infirm.

This charity is administered by the Municipal (General) Trustees assisted by six persons who are elected by the Freemen of the city.

The charities enumerated do not exhaust those formerly administered by the Corporation, and now by the Trustees of the Municipal and small Church Charities. There were others, such as coals and doles of money and bread and so forth, to be distributed to the poor, besides certain charities directly attached to the various parishes which are too numerous to be dealt with here.

Towards the close of last year (1909) the Charity Commissioners submitted a draft Parliamentary Scheme which proposes to amalgamate under one central body of Trustees the whole of the charities other than the Great Hospital and the ecclesiastical and educational endowments. The Hospitals, in the modern sense of the word, and one or two other bequests are not affected by the Scheme.

## VII.—Various Matters of Interest.

## 1. Population and Mortality.

Towards the close of the reign of Edward III. the Assembly Rolls show that in the years between September 1365 and September 1369, 128 citizens were admitted to the freedom. Their entrance fines reached a total of £121, so that the average amount received for a citizen's entry would be 19s. If this result be applied to the sums enumerated by Peter Flynt¹ in the first years of the century, it

will be found that the average number of persons then taking up their freedom was about 24 per annum, a figure closely resembling that given in the earliest lists of freemen which begin in 1316.

If the average life of a citizen after admission were twenty years, 480 will indicate their total number, or, if only fifteen years may be allowed for a life, no more than 360 citizens can be supplied. Let it be supposed that there were rather less than 400. The proportion to the rest of the population was undoubtedly small since a tithing roll of Mancroft for the year 13111 or thereabouts, gives 690 names of males over twelve years of age residing in that leet alone. Many of these must have been unmarried apprentices and labouring servants. still, allowing for women and infants, the entire population of the district cannot be computed at less than 1,100. Not more than go full citizens can be allotted to it, but to their households must be added others which contained no citizens.² The Subsidy Roll of 1332 contains III contributors (presumably householders) in this leet. This would give 10 persons to each household.

There is proof that several households were large as in the case of Ranulph the fishmonger,3 and later in the century Kirkpatrick's copy of a roll, now lost, gives several instances of six or seven servants in a house, to say nothing of children.

Let another 400 be added for the non-free families, and there would thus have been about 800 households in the city. Then if five be admitted to be the average number of persons in each house, allowing for more in Mancroft and Wymer, where the non-free class of householders was smaller than elsewhere, and for less in Conesford and Over the Water, 4,000 will represent the total of the laity. The clergy and some friars and beggars will account for a few more, so the whole population may be said to have been between 4,000 and 5,000 during the first decade of the fourteenth century. Naturally the argument is hypothetical, yet it is not easy to find more individuals, and unless Norwich was then only on a par with a large village of the present day there cannot well have been less. Taking the 1,100 inhabitants assumed to have been in Mancroft in 1311, and multiplying them by four, for the population in that leet seems to have equalled about one-fourth of that of the entire city at

¹ Vol. I. p. 371, ² Ib, p. 189, ⁸ Leet Jurisdiction in Norwich, p. 38.

this time, a very suitable result and confirmatory of the previous calculation is obtained. If it be further granted that the natural increase was 0.5 per cent. per annum the number of the inhabitants will be approaching 5,000 in 1331.

Shortly afterwards there followed a period of unwonted prosperity, for the depression in agriculture caused the peasants to migrate to the towns, and the response of the Flemings to the invitation of King Edward III. raised the economic position of the Eastern Counties, where the majority of them settled using Norwich as their principal mart. Moreover, the great burden of surrounding the city with a wall was removed by the munificence of Richard Spynk, who completed it at his own cost, and as if foreseeing the new era upon which the city was about to enter, he purchased a book for recording memoranda, which is described in the previous volume, as is also the grant of the Castle Fee in the same year. The lists of the freemen, too, after being very inconsecutive give a yearly average of thirty-four entries between Michaelmas 1343 and Michaelmas 1348, and it is scarcely possible to estimate the population at less than 6,000.

Then came the great catastrophe, the Black Death, and it is advisable to make some remarks upon its intensity in Norwich. Among the most striking incidents by which its terrible malignity used to be illustrated in the narratives of historical writers, was a statement, repeated till quite recent times, that "in the City of Norwich there died 57,374 persons beside religious and beggars."3 This statement is accepted by Blomefield,4 who labours to show that there might have been then in the city and its suburbs "upwards of 70,000 souls." He further confirms his belief by an extract from the Book of Pleas belonging to the city, in which the mortality occasioned by the Plague is compared to nothing short of that caused by "the flood in the days of Noah." It is plain that this estimate of the population is altogether irreconcilable with the evidence already adduced. Apart from that evidence the statement can be traced to its source, and its authority tested. It is taken, as Blomefield himself allows, from a book which he describes as "Lib. Civ. MSS. in le Gild-hall," and it is therefore somewhat inexcusable of him to call it "the best record for the purpose," for he must have been aware that the book in question (now called "The Mayor's

¹ James, History of the Worsted Manufacture, p. 51.

³ pp. xli., et seq. ³ The monks and friars. ⁴ Vol. III. p. 93.

Book") was not purchased till 1526, nearly 200 years after the plague had taken place. The Book contains a list of Bailiffs. Mayors and Sheriffs, and in the margin are appended, at the proper dates various "memorabilia." This item is appended to the Bailiffs of 23 E. III. No authority for it is given, and the most probable explanation is that the mortality took place in Norfolk, and not solely in Norwich.

A further source of confusion had been introduced into the matter by Blomefield's quotation1 from the Book of Pleas,2 which some historians have misread as though Blomefield were quoting contemporary local evidence, for the actual number of deaths. quotation, it is true, is from a contemporary record, but it makes no mention of Norwich or of any mortality there. It occurs in a Chronicle of Louth Park Abbey in Lincolnshire. A copy of this Chronicle originally formed the commencement of the Book of Pleas which was compiled about 1454. The book was bound about 1570 and at that time the folios were erroneously rearranged, with the result that the first part of the chronicle was lost and the rest bound in towards the end instead of the beginning of the book. Thus placed it might deceive an unwary student into supposing that it was a local record, for it begins in the middle of a sentence, and its real character can only be discovered from one or two casual mentions of "Parcoluda." But even so, the passage quoted speaks of the world in general, and neither mentions Norwich or any other place.

Setting aside, therefore this statement as altogether inadmissible, some slight evidence may be produced which, though very scanty, seems to harmonise with what has has already been cited. No doubt Norwich suffered severely, but hardly, perhaps, to the extent that might have been supposed. Take for instance the names of the Bailiffs. During the ten years ending at Michaelmas 1350, there were thirty-two persons who filled the office and seventeen of these, or at all events men of the same name, are found either in the lists of bailiffs of subsequent years, or in other records of the period immediately following the Black Death. So with the sets of twentyfour elected between 1344 and 1347, the names of 54 are preserved in the Old Free Book,3 and of these, twenty-seven are found from various sources to have survived. Surely a few of the remainder had died from ordinary causes, nor is it safe to affirm that none of

¹ Ib. ² f, cxij. d. ³ Vol. I. pp. 261-3.

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them were living merely because no mention of them has been discovered.

Another records tells a different tale. When the prosperity of the city was reaching its culminating point in 1346, the authorities drew out a rent roll giving all the items of the common property and in whose tenure each was, with the rent due from it.1 Some ten years afterwards a fresh set of names was inserted in the margin, which was probably done to facilitate the drawing up of a new roll, still extant and bearing the date 1357, where, for all practical purposes, the tenants' names are the same as those in the margin of the earlier roll. Of the eighty-one holdings enumerated all except eleven have changed hands in these eleven years, and although about eleven more of the earlier tenants were very likely still living, since their names occur elsewhere, it is manifest that a large mortality had taken place in the interval. second roll, a quantity of the tenements, nearly all of them shops and stalls in the market, and identical with those in the first, are described as ruinous and without tenants. It seems that the ancient form of the market collapsed. In fact, after the third great plague of 1369 the Drapery Row and the Lyndrapery Row were absorbed into the church yard of St Peter Mancroft,2 and when an extent of the property belonging to the community was made at the close of the century, the market appears to have consisted only of the stalls of the provision vendors and some wool shops,3

In the seventh decade of the century, although a recrudescence of the plague occurred twice, things were settling down and the earliest Assembly Rolls show an average of 32 individuals taking up their freedom annually, which by the previous argument works out at quite 5,000 inhabitants.

In 1377 Edward III. obtained from parliament the grant of a poll tax of 4d. on each of his subjects above the age of fourteen years, and Norwich supplied £65 17s. 4d., which represents 3,952 groats⁴ or in other words contributors to the tax. If this figure equals seven-tenths of the total number of the inhabitants the population was 5,646, or, since exactness cannot be expected, we may compute it at 5,500, thus inferring that it had to a great extent recovered from the effects of the plagues. The repeated

No. CCCCXLVII. ² No. CCCXCVII. ⁸ No. CCCCII. ⁴ Archwologia, Vol. VII. p. 340.

visitations of the disease were the great checks upon the natural growth of the population, but other conditions were favourable for its rapid increase in the towns. For if the towns were disorganised by the calamity, the country districts were in a state of chaos. Labour and therefore consumers were scarce and much land must have gone out of cultivation. Besides, those labourers who were left demanded exorbitant pay, and as the requirements of tillage greatly advanced in price while the value of agricultural produce remained stationary, little or no profit could be obtained from the cultivation of large estates by former methods. On numerous manors the steward, or the bailiff, or both were dead, so the serfs had an opportunity to escape before any enquiry for survivors could be made, and it is not unlikely that they were more welcome in the towns than had hitherto been the case. There arose too a spirit of discontent among the peasants, destined to break out in open rebellion in the next reign, but meanwhile it stimulated the influx into the towns.

On the whole there is no great obstacle to the supposition that all trace of the Black Death, so far as the population of Norwich is concerned, had disappeared before the close of the fourteenth century.

The fifteenth century, in spite of civil war and local discords, appears to have been a comparatively healthy and a prosperous age. The existing churches in Norwich, all of which may be said to have been rebuilt at this period, though here and there traces of the older fabrics remain, indicate the truth of the last point, and the extension of trade and manufacture, besides supplying the funds for these works, would induce the merchants, no longer content with the residences of their forefathers, to follow the example thus set with their houses. Fire and changes in manners have removed these in their turn, still enough remains of the mansion of William Appleyard, the first Mayor, to bear witness to its former magnificence, and other fragments might be mentioned.

Although no records affording any trustworthy indication of the population in this century have been discovered, only two outbreaks of the plague are known to have occurred in Norwich. One, in 1465, is mentioned in the Paston Letters, the other, in 1479, is recorded in the *Mayor's Book*, compiled, it is true, fifty years later than the event; yet the fact is attested by contemporary chroniclers.

No doubt the population increased, in all likelihood at the expense of the country, for from Elizabeth's reign, when the number of baptisms and deaths begin to receive attention, until the end of the eighteenth century, the deaths are almost always in excess, and it is reasonable to infer that the case had been the same for many years. The natural increase can therefore be neglected, for it would be more correct to speak of the natural decrease.

With the coronation of Henry VII. the sweating sickness first appeared. In London, two Lord Mayors and four Aldermen succumbed to it in one week, and Dr. Caius considered that the majority of its victims were to be found among the better classes.¹ In Norwich one of the Sheriffs and three Aldermen died, but not necessarily of the sweat, and nine of the sixty Common Councillors, sworn in at Easter, 1485, do not occur among those of 1486.² During the next year only one Alderman died, who was the Mayor, so there is no proof of any great sickness. The evidence, however, is not conclusive, and the same may be said of the subsequent visitations.

The effects of the fires in 1508 were more calamitous, for they appear to have caused an exodus. The inclination of the well-to-do was for a country life, and if new houses must be built, why not build them in the country? Material in the shape of bricks, whether of native or foreign make, was now in favour for those who could afford it, and their homes were doubtless in several instances not re-edified upon the former sites, but elsewhere outside the city. Morever, the complaints that artisans deserted the city³ may imply that this class too, at first compelled to seek shelter in the surrounding villages, appreciated the change, and were not over anxious to return. Much of this absenteeism was possibly due to the plague, which was more or less prevalent in London, and doubtless in the larger towns, throughout the reign of Henry VIII. In any case, it would be difficult to expand the 1,400 persons, who contributed to the subsidy in 1524, so as to represent a population larger than 10,000.

The plague is scarcely heard of during the two next reigns, but, in 1558, Queen Mary died of the ague, a disease resembling the sweat in some of its symptoms, and at the same time there was a heavy mortality among the aldermen here, ten of whom died, 4 as

¹ Creighton, History of Epidemics, pp. 239, 263.

² Assembly Books. ³ Assembly, 31 May, 3 E. VI. See p. lxx. n. 5. ⁴ Mayor's Book, p. 21.

did also the Recorder, Ambrose Gylbert, and perhaps twelve Common Councillors. London was again visited with the plague in 1563,2 and from that date, until its final outburst in 1665, the country was rarely free from it. As on former occasions, for it was hardly conceivable that Norwich always escaped, except that the rules for swine and ducks may have been renewed, and the scavenging orders more rigidly enforced, no notice was taken of the disorder until 1570, when the authorities seriously attempted to grapple with it.

Before describing this terrible affliction, it must be remembered that the population had recently been greatly augmented by the introduction of the Dutch and Walloon aliens, fleeing from the religious persecution in the Low Countries. The subject has already received attention in Section VI., and it will be sufficient to repeat here that these aliens were first introduced in 1565, and their continuous immigration had by this time swelled their numbers to upwards of 5,000.

Queen Elizabeth had been in Norwich in the August of 1578. The plagne was then raging in London, and, paraphrastically, Blomefield asserts that she brought the contagion with her. If that were the case, and the truth of his statement may never be known, the virus seems to have remained dormant for several months. For though some unusual sanitary precautions were taken in February, 1579,5 it was not until the last day of March that the plague was admitted to have broken out, and then only in Stephen's and All Saints' parishes. Attention was directed to the dirty habits of the aliens, of whom it was also complained that they polluted the river by scouring their bays in it, combed their wool in open shops, and so forth. Regulations on these heads, insisting, among other things, upon the use of disinfectants. were immediately passed, and handed to the ministers of the Dutch and Walloon congregations for publication,6 while all butchers were forbidden to slaughter their cattle within the walls.7 Precautions proved unavailing, and towards the end of June, when the pestilence had obtained a firm hold upon the city, a certain Thomas Ussher was appointed to certify the Court weekly of the number of deaths,8 It is from his returns that the progress

¹ Assembly, Thursday after St. Peter ad Vincula, 5 & 6. P. & M.

² Creighton, p. 304. ⁸ Ib. p. 341. ⁴ Vol. III. p. 354.

⁵ Court Book, no. 12. f. 361. Assembly, 24 Feb. 21. Eliz.
⁶ No. CCCCXXXVIII.
⁷ No. CCCLI.
⁸ No. CCCLII.

of the disease can best be traced. They begin with 56 deaths for the week ending 27th June,1 by August the number had reached 244, and twice during that month it was above 300, the highest figure, 352, occurring in the second week. The weekly deaths remained above 200 until the middle of October, when things began to improve, the number being below 50 by the middle of December, yet another six months elapsed before the epidemic entirely subsided.

When it was at its height the authorities may well have felt themselves powerless to contend with it. Still they passed an order that the inmates of afflicted houses should keep within doors for a period of six weeks, during which the means of support was supplied to them from a fund created for the purpose.2 In March 1580, however, a determined effort was made to stamp out the smouldering embers, before the summer could re-kindle them. It was commanded that a writing should be published in the churches to the effect that those living in the infected houses should not leave them, except they openly carried a white wand two feet in length. The parish sextons were also ordered to affix papers bearing the words, "The Lord have mercye upon us," on the doors of such houses, penalties being devised for those who should tear them off, and further, no household-stuff was to be sold before the first of May.3

The plague ceased about the end of May or the beginning of June, but its ravages in Norwich must have approximated to those of the Black Death. As usual in such cases, the accounts of the mortality vary. The Mayor's Book4 gives 4,841 deaths from all causes, that is during the mayoral year, while the weekly returns, which are perfect for the same period, record 4,932, and neither total includes the first three months of the visitation, at the lowest estimate of its duration. Blomefield⁵ puts the number at 4,817, seemingly in a year and a half. The divergence is, however, comparatively small, and the conclusion that Norwich lost 5,000 of its inhabitants in the years 1579-80 is surely no exaggeration.

Blomefield's assertion, that among those who perished were ten Aldermen,6 is incorrect. As a matter of fact, the annual lists of these worthies in the Assembly Books make it clear that every one of them, who witnessed the festivities at the Queen's coming,

¹ Court Book, no. 10. f. 407d. ² No. CCCLIII. ³ No. CCCLIX. ⁴ p. 24. 6 13. ⁵ Vol. III. p. 354.

was living three years afterwards. For them, at least, the period was not unhealthy, and evidently Blomefield has merely repeated the incident of 1558.

It is improbable that Norwich had been afflicted to the extent just described since the fourteenth century, and certainly the like never happened again, for although the plague was a frequent visitor in after years, as Blomefield has recorded, sometimes claiming its victims by hundreds, at others by units,¹ they never reached the number carried off in 1579. Even the last great pestilence, that of 1665, which has received so much attention, owing to Defoe's graphic description of it in London, killed in one year only 2,251, according to Blomefield, who also states that the deaths from all causes were 3,012, and the greatest mortality in one week 203.² Moreover, when the two epidemics are compared, the growth of the population must be taken into the account.

But it will be asked, what was the population in 1579? The answer is beset with difficulties, still there are figures which ought to indicate it roughly. Let them be taken as they stand. In 1583, the third year after the plague, it is recorded that the number of strangers was 4,679,3 and in the same year the weekly returns of deaths amount to 421, of which 139 were of strangers and 282 of natives, the proportion being almost exactly 1:2. It follows therefore that the total population was 14,000, and the annual death rate 30 per 1,000, or 3 per cent. Unfortunately, that is much higher than the percentage of the baptisms, and one or more ways of accounting for the discrepancy must be mentioned. Perhaps the baptisms of the strangers are not included in the returns, or, since trade was active, there may have been a rush to fill the vacancies, which would augment the deaths, but not the baptisms. The returns for the year 1581 are deficient by six weeks, but the average of weekly deaths works out at 6.5, or 340 in the year, and to obtain a result comforming with the above reasoning, no higher annual death rate than 26 per 1,000 is admissible. This figure will only produce 13,000, still, a considerable fall in the rate was to be expected after so great a scourge. The influx must have been taking place for some months at this date, so the only possible deduction seems to be, that after the plague there remained between 12,000 and 13,000 survivors,

¹ Vol. III. pp. 356, 360, 363, 372, 376-7, 379, 392, 404. 
² Ib. p. 410. 
³ No. CCCLXIX.

and since 5,000 had perished, the previous population had stood between 17,000 and 18,000.

Some account of the able-bodied manhood appearing at the musters at this time will be found in the previous volume.¹ It does not, however, seem possible to obtain any estimate of the population from the figures there given, at least they cannot be reconciled with the above calculation, compared with which they are ludicrously small.

Very likely when men began to enquire to what cause the plague, or rather its virulence, could be attributed, their suspicions fell upon the water supply, then derived from wells sunk in a soil, which must have become contaminated in the course of centuries. At all events, within a year or two, water was carried by leaden pipes from the river to the market place, and, to use a modern phrase, laid on into the houses of those citizens who desired it. No doubt only the more enlightened availed themselves of the boon. The majority of the inhabitants would be content with things as they were, and the benefit derived could only have been partial. Still, the engineering scheme seems to have been surprisingly good for the age,² but whether it proved a success, or was properly carried out, has not been discovered.

The 450 deaths in 1601, a year free from plague, would indicate 15,000 inhabitants, and in that year, for once, the number of baptisms was equal to that of the deaths. The plague was, however, very severe in 1603, and again in 1665 as already stated, so that it is somewhat astonishing to discover that when a census was taken in 1693 it was found that there were 28,911 persons. Even if the mortality returns, upon which the previous estimates have been based, did not include the hamlets, these only contributed 816 at the date of the enumeration. In 1752 the population had increased to 36,369, at which time there were 7,139 houses,³ and the death rate, based upon a five years' average, was 32 per 1,000. In 1786 there were 40,061 souls, but the first government census of 1801 showed only 36,832. There were 68,713 in 1851, 100,964 in 1891, and 111,733 in 1901, about 36,000 of whom dwelt within the limits of the ancient walls.

2. River and Streets.

It is possible that Norwich owes its existence to its river, or if

¹ p. 414. ² No. CCCCLXII.

³ Blyth's Norwich Guide, p. 241.

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it is more correct to say its ford, the latter implies the former. At any rate our records represent the citizens as keenly alive to the importance of the stream and no doubt they were so from the first.

The early Leet Rolls show that need was felt to preserve the river from obstruction and pollution. The fishing too was jealously protected, the authorities holding the opinion that the decrease in the supply of food from that source was due to improper nets and the use of them at improper seasons, whereas now-a-days one is prone to the conviction that the increasing contamination of the water was driving the fish away.

From the beginning of history in these islands the broad estuary which linked Norwich with the sea had been gradually contracting and there must have come a time when the stream would no longer meet the needs of the city unless periodical steps were taken to open it. When that time came we have no definite knowledge, still we find that some measures were taken for cleansing the river in 1367,2 and in 1380 the assembly considered it necessary to prohibit the inhabitants from carrying away their refuse by water.3 Some extracts from lost assembly rolls, left by Kirkpatrick. seem to imply that anxiety was increasing in the reign of Henry IV. and we know that scouring operations were urgent and undertaken in 1422.4 From that time onwards orders and expenditure for the purpose were frequent so that Ralph Segrym's legacy⁵ towards the upkeep of the river must have proved very acceptable. Again it may have been in connection with the river scouring that the Common Ouay or Stathe in Conesford was entirely rebuilt in 1432, the interesting indenture containing the contract being still extant.6

From time to time orders were made to prevent the soil and rubbish from the streets from being washed into the stream, and in 1590⁷ all the ordinances to this effect were inspected, from which we learn that certain orders for paving the streets, now lost, were passed in 1428-9. The earliest remaining are those of 1467,8 and from that date the maintenance of the streets usually falls under the same head as that of the river.

In 1478 a contract was ordered to be made for cutting the

¹ No. CXXXVIII. ⁹ Vol. I. p. 267.

³ No. CXXXIII. ⁴ Vol. I. p. 277.

⁵ No. CLVII. ⁶ No. CCCCLX.

⁷ Assembly, 24 Feb. 32 Eliz. ⁸ No. CLXIX.

weeds and extracting them from the water as far as Surlingham,¹ a distance of six miles, and the next year the riparian owners in the city were compelled to perform the duty within the limits of the walls.² The Chamberlain's Accounts also for the year 1490-1 reveal a large outlay for cleansing the river.

It must not be supposed that the medieval stream closely resembled the present river, at least in its course through Norwich. The modern methods of dredging were unknown, and the bed being more shallow the volume of water must have required a wider channel, or else the current was more rapid. Most likely both of these conditions were required to compensate the deficiency in depth while the boats then in use had but small draught.

A rate was laid in 1514 for the expenses incurred in carrying away the refuse from the streets,3 and another amounting to £40, or half a fifteenth, in 1517, for the repair of the river banks. At the same time an officer called a canelreaker was appointed whose duties seem to have consisted in raking out the refuse from the water-channel in the middle of the streets, and carting it away before it could be washed into the river.4 In 1532 the river was once more in a bad state, and permanent orders for its upkeep were established. The Justices of Peace, the Aldermen and the brethren of St George's Gild were to find a workman four, three and two days respectively in every year, and all other inhabitants were to be assessed for the same work. Such persons whose occupations caused them to pollute the water were charged more than others, and surveyors were appointed to oversee and direct the operations.⁵ Some time afterwards, in 1543, the method employed for deepening the channel is very well described,6 and a water bailiff was first appointed in the same year. This officer's duty was not so much to have an eye to the condition of the river, as to present offenders against the statute or municipal laws, such as illegal exportation and the employment of false measures under the first head, and the use of unlawful nets under the second.7 Notwithstanding this, two years later the company of fishermen brought a petition to the assembly complaining that the river was over fished. and desiring that every fisherman should be compelled to keep a dog to kill the otters. The request was granted and the number of nets

¹ No. CLXXIX. ² No. CLXXX.

⁸ Assembly, Friday after the Translation of St. Thomas 6 H. VIII.

⁴ No. CXCVIII. ⁵ No. CCV. ⁶ No. CCXCII. ⁷ No. CCXVII.

which any one individual might use was limited, though the quantity allowed appears liberal enough,1

Commissions of Sewers date from 1428, the form of them being then set out by the statute 6 H. VI. c. 5, but although there is in the Liber Albus a copy of a royal commission, drawn up about 1450. which somewhat resembles a commission of sewers, it cannot be classed as such. It bears no actual date, so perhaps the original was never executed.2 Important by-laws for the river and streets were issued by the assembly in 1552,3 and before the close of the same year a commission of sewers was taken out.4 It is the earliest which can be found at present, and presumably Norwich had not been awarded one till now. After this they are fairly numerous, all being in the form prescribed by the statute 23 H. VIII, c. 5, in which the wording of the earlier act was a little altered. Another result of the last mentioned by-laws, though a tardy one, was that the river and street account was now kept in a book by itself instead of forming part of the Chamberlains' accounts as hitherto. The first book begins in 1556,5 and it may be stated here that the books containing the proceedings of the commissioners of sewers do not begin until 1615.6

In the first year of Elizabeth's reign, upon great complaint that owing to many good houses being in a state of decay, the streets in front of them were in a like condition, it was ordered that the owners of such houses should be held responsible for the repair of the streets adjoining them, provided that these had been paved within the last twenty years, under the penalty of 6d. for every square yard neglected.7 An order of the assembly in 1570, however, laments that little or no reformation had ensued, and proceeds to enact that the Aldermen of every petty ward with certain commoners should appoint a scavenger for every parish within their ward. The principal duties of these officers were to see that the streets were swept by the owners or tenants of the adjacent houses, or at their expense by men in the scavenger's employ, and that the dustman, if the term may be allowed, removed the sweepings weekly. The scavengers were further to collect the assessment levied at the time to cover the expenses, and also to see that chimneys were swept when necessary, and that fire-backs were in a

¹ No. CCXVIII. ² No. CCCCXXVI. ⁸ No. CCXXVI. ⁴ Case 14. a. ⁵ Case 19. b. ⁶ Ib. ⁷ No. CCXXXII.

safe condition.¹ These rules were only to remain in force for twelve months and then they apparently lapsed, but they were revived for the two successive years 1579 and 1580, when the city was plague stricken.²

The assembly which issued the regulations for the scavengers also considered it advisable to limit the number of passage boats plying between Norwich and Yarmouth to three, as it was alleged that the river was a means of bringing in undesirable persons and aided their escape after their misdeeds. The management of the boats was entrusted to men who were licensed for the purpose and who entered into bonds to observe certain specified articles.³

Further regulations for the river and streets were passed in 1500, which are introduced by the list of the previous orders then existing as already stated and the lost Assembly Books undoubtedly contained others. The Sewers Book gives the information that in 1663 the commissioners decided that the river should be made 22 yds. wide at Whitlingham Kiln, most likely the point now known as Whitlingham White House, from whence the width was to be increased one foot per mile as far as Hardley Cross.4

In 1670, Yarmouth being at great expense in order to keep the haven clear obtained an Act of Parliament granting permission to impose a duty on all goods except fish in the port⁵ and the opposition of Norwich was overcome by a promise to pay the city £50 per annum for the upkeep of the river between the New Mills and the Common Staith.⁶ This act was to remain in force for ten years if necessary, but it was renewed for seven years in 1678, that is to say until 1685. Then it was again renewed for fourteen years,⁷ and in 1686 fresh orders for cleansing the river were passed by the assembly.⁸

Further acts relating to the haven and pier were afterwards passed. One of  $1706^9$  awarded to Norwich out of the revised duties paid by the importers of coals who were not freemen, £60 for cleansing and deepening the river from the New Mills to Hardley Cross. In this sum the previous agreement for the payment of £50 was merged, and the book containing

¹ No. CCXL. ² Assembly, 31 March, 21 Eliz. and 15 April, 22 Eliz.

³ No. CCXXXIX. ⁴ No. CCCCLXIII. ⁵ Stat. 22 C. II. c. 2.

⁶ Court Book, no. 24. f. 195. City Lease Book, B. f. 158d.

⁷ Stat. 29 C. II. c. 10.; I J. II. c. 16.

⁸ Folio book, f. 128, ⁹ Stat. 5 Anne, c. 7.

the account of the expenditure of the money is preserved. It closes in 1723 owing to another Haven and Pier Act being carried through parliament by which  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . in every shilling raised by the general tolls at Yarmouth was to be paid to the Chamberlain of Norwich for the purpose last stated. In consequence the River Committee was appointed in 1724, and the books of its proceedings continue from that time down to the Municipal Reform Act.²

By the Statute 23 Geo. II. c. 6. the tolls at Yarmouth were increased by one half, but the payment to Norwich remained the same, that is,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$  in every 1s. 6d. raised, so that the city received the same amount from the goods landed at the port as previously, the increase going elsewhere. The sum thus derived was to be applied as before, and fresh books of the accounts of the Haven and Pier money date from this year.

In the minutes of the proceedings at the early assemblies occasional orders are found for lighting the streets, the duty being imposed on householders, for a few hours after sunset from Christmas to Epiphany.3 In more recent times, that is to say in 1700, an Act of Parliament4 was obtained for the purpose, and in accordance with it an undertaker to set up lamps was appointed in the autumn of that year.⁵ This act was amended by a clause in the Workhouse Act 10th Anne,6 though Blomefield, an eye-witness of the result, speaks disparagingly of it.7 A committee formed in 1800 to consider a plan for the better lighting, paving and cleansing the streets, issued a report the same year,8 but owing probably to the famine then prevailing its adoption was deferred for the time. The necessary act of parliament9 was at last obtained in 1806, and commissioners were appointed to carry it out. This body continued for many years and after spending £300,000 left Norwich the worst paved town in England and with a heavy municipal debt. Another act of parliament¹⁰ was procured in 1820 for lighting the city with gas. This improvement was effected by a company of shareholders, and since that time the streets have been illuminated by gas lamps.

^{1 9} G. I. c. 10.

² These books and others mentioned below will be found in Case 19. d.

³ No. CXLVIII, ⁴ 11 and 12 W. III. c. 15.

⁵ Court Book, no. 26. f. 94. ⁶ Private Act. ⁷ Vol. III. p. 427.

⁸ Norfolk Chronicle, I Feb. and 8 March 1800.

^{9 46} G. III. c. 67. ¹⁰ I G. IV. c. 11.

The gas first supplied was produced from oil, which was superseded by coal gas in 1825 when the British Gas Light Company took over the older works.

Owing to the polluted condition of the river below Norwich causing much annoyance to the riparian householders in that direction the disposal of the sewage became an urgent problem in 1866. After great local opposition a scheme for diverting it from the river and transmitting it by water carriage to a sewage farm was finally sanctioned by parliament¹ and the works were first partially used in April 1871.

Before leaving this subject it is advisable to mention the Tonnage Act, 12 Geo. I. c. 15, the bill for which was drafted by a special committee appointed by the assembly on 18 Jan. 1726. In about three months from that date the bill had become law explaining that the walls, gates, bridges, stathes and roads were in a very ruinous state, and that the city revenues were so exhausted that they were no longer able to support the burden of repairing them. It then proceeded to draw up a schedule of tolls to be paid on all goods and merchandise brought up the river higher than Thorpe Hall, and the sum thus raised was ordered to be employed for the upkeep of the above fabrics.

The act came into operation on 1 May. A committee had been appointed to carry it out on 27 April, ² and the books of the proceedings of this body during the existence of the old corporation are complete. The *Journal* or *Ledger Books* begin in 1786 and display the daily receipts arising from the tolls.

In 1732 on the advice of the tonnage committee the Market Cross was demolished³ and towards the end of the century nine of the city gates were removed and the rest were dismantled⁴ soon afterwards. From this time little or no care was bestowed upon the walls, still it would be wrong to hold the committee as altogether responsible for these actions or omissions. The gates and walls had become a useless source of expense, and in the books of the proceedings there is plenty to show that other opportunities for spending the income to advantage were not wanting. Indirectly too it was owing to this act, that the ancient street system was considerably modified in the early part of the nineteenth century, three new bridges being then built. The first stone of Carrow

4 Fitch, The Gates of Norwich.

¹ 30 and 31. Vic. c. 102. ² Tunnage Committee Book. ³ Ib.

Bridge was laid in April, 1810, and of Foundry Bridge the following August, the latter being opened about 1814 as a toll bridge. It was at first mainly a timber structure which was replaced by a new iron bridge and freed from tolls in 1844, when the railway station was built in its vicinity, whereas tolls were exacted on Carrow Bridge until I January 1900. Duke's Palace Bridge was completed in 1822¹ and at length freed from tolls in 1855. After a lapse of half a century a fourth bridge, St Martin's in Coslany, was erected at the expense of the Eastern and Midlands Railway Company when their line was extended to Norwich.

Access to Thorpe Station and village was greatly facilitated in 1862 by the construction of Prince of Wales Road from King Street to Foundry Bridge, and in recent years the introduction of electric tramways has necessitated the widening of some of the existing streets and the opening out of new ones.

## 3. Fairs.

Although the citizens are found explaining to the King in 1332 that a fair was held in Norwich twice in the year,² they must have been referring to those of the Priory, or treating these as one, that of the Prioress of Carrow would stand for the other. In London the fairs belonged to religious houses and the case was similar in many other towns. Cambridge is a notable exception where the burgesses had the grant of one at an early period, but even here the great fair of Stourbridge belonged to a humble leper house. The nuns of Carrow obtained theirs by grant from King John³ and they had the same rights of toll in the city as the Prior had during his fairs. The Carrow fair was held on the 7 September and two following days and engendered the same ill feeling as did the Prior's fairs, though to a less degree. The disputes were adjusted in 1290,⁴ that is to say, during the interval between the burning of the Cathedral Priory and the composition made with the Prior.

There was also another fair belonging to the Leper Hospital of S^t Mary Magdalen, the institution of which is obscure. It was held on 22 July, the dedication festival of the hospital, and very likely on the day before and after as was the case when the house was dissolved. Kirkpatrick⁵ mentions it as existing in 1286, and it was abolished by irregular methods in 1826. In its latter

¹ Cases 19. d, 22. a.

² Vol. I. p. 63. ³ Rye, Carrow Abbey, App. VI. ⁴ No. CCCCIX.

⁵ Religious Orders in Norwich, p. 295.

days it seems to have been the chief local mart for cheese, and perhaps rushes for lights, for there is reason to believe that the rush fair continued for some years after the nominal suppression.1

About Michaelmas 1482, King Edward IV. was in Norwich, and at his departure the citizens presented a bill, no doubt drafted in the form of letters patent, granting them the liberty of two fairs annually. To this the King affixed his sign manual and shortly left the city. On 4 October the Recorder and two others bearing a gift of 50 marks and also the request that he would grant them the bill under his privy seal, were sent to find him at Harling,2 and there is scarcely room to doubt that the charter dated at Westminster on II November following³ was the result of the interview. For some reason even this was considered insufficient and finally letters patent exemplifying the charter and dated on 28 Nov. were obtained.4

Each of these fairs was to last for a period of three weeks, the first beginning on the Thursday week after Ash Wednesday and the second on 30 June. But after all the trouble and expense undergone to procure them the result, as represented, looks exceedingly like a fiasco. During Richard's reign and for the first year of Henry VII. the Chamberlain's books give the names of all the traders⁵ who came and the sums paid for piccage, there being a great falling off even in this short time. The next year nothing is received under this head, because the ground of the community was not occupied nor hired.6 Very soon after the single word nil is considered a sufficient account, which is continued for several years when all mention on the credit side of the accounts is discontinued. On the debit side the case is different, for there are found small sums paid to the waits for announcing the Marts, with a flourish of trumpets or other instruments, and to the sacrist of St Peter's church for ringing the great bell.⁷ The Lent Fair is named in the Sheriff's Officer's Book on 26 February 1607 and on the 10 March following the Sheriffs held a court of piepowder. There is thus some reason to suppose that while the Free Marts were of no direct advantage to the corporate body they conveyed some benefits on the citizens in other ways.

By his second charter, dated 22 March 1683, Charles II., as

¹ Eastern Daily Press, 31 Oct. 1882, and 1 June 1907.

No. CLXXXI,
 Vol. I. p. 42.
 Case 26 f.
 No. CI.
 No. CIV.
 No. CV.

though making a poor compensation for the liberties he then revoked, granted a five days' fair to the citizens, which was to be held in the Town Close beginning on 10 September. Nothing more is known of it, and perhaps the citizens, in their resentment of the King's action, refused to countenance it. Apart from this a curious legal question arises, namely what must have happened to the fair when the charter of 1663 with the former liberties was restored in 1687? If the restoration completely annulled the second charter one would suppose that there was an end to the right of holding the fair. There was a fair, however, in this direction in the 19th century, that is to say at Harford Bridges,² a mile distant from the Town Close. It was called Lammas fair from its being held originally on 1 August, and its connection with the other is therefore unlikely.

Another obscure fair was held at Bishop's Bridge on Easter Monday and Tuesday. It still exists as a pleasure fair, but it is now, like Tombland Fair to which it forms a sequel, held at the north end of the Cattle Market, as is also another fair at Christmas.

Of the origin of Tombland Fair, the only one of importance yet remaining, it is necessary to give a longer account, but first it will be more convenient to explain how the citizens acquired the great fairs of Pentecost and Trinity from the Prior.

Towards the close of the reign of Henry VII. the old feud with the Prior broke out again. The Sheriff was assaulted by the monks in 1506,3 and something like a riot occurred at a muster on Mousehold shortly after. These differences were settled before 1511, for when the Capital Justices in 1516 requested that any contentions between the city and the Prior should be arbitrated in their presence, they were informed that there were none and such as had been were adjusted in the mayoralty of Robert Aylemer.4 Most likely the Justices had heard of something, though what was brewing was so indefinite at the time that the reply of the citizens was excusable. We may conclude that both parties were scandalized at their officers scuffling in the streets, and recognized that the day for such scenes had passed. The old composition had now given way with years, and a fresh arrangement seems to have been desired on both sides.

¹ Town Close Evidences, p. 80. ² Local Newspapers.

No. CCCCXLIX. 4 Assembly, Wednesday after St. Luke 8 H. VIII.

Moreover, the practice of enclosing lands was the order of the day and it is probable that the Prior wished to enclose the commons of Lakenham and Eaton, provided that he could persuade the citizens to part with their rights there.

The next year, 1517, Cardinal Wolsey was in Norwich.1 He seems from certain allusions to have effected a modus vivendi by drawing up the basis of an agreement between the parties. The original draft is not now forthcoming, but probably, in its broad lines, it was very similar to the final compact of 1524. From what comes to hand we gather that the Prior proposed to surrender the liberties of his Pentecost fair and his leets without the precinct, for a payment of 500 marks by the citizens. The Cathedral precinct. Holmstrete and Ratonrowe were to be recognized as within the County of Norfolk in the hundred of Blofield, and the citizens were to surrender their rights of commonage in Lakenham and Eaton. The last two points were the real crux of the situation for the citizens would not agree to them,2 and there still exist long rolls of paper devoted to drafts of a composition, amended again and again until they are quite bewildering,3 but no real progress was made. At last both parties were advised that unless the affair was settled on the lines laid down by the Cardinal within three weeks after Easter 1522, Commissioners in Eyre would determine it.4 The only result of this was that shortly after Easter three citizens were elected to proceed to London to uphold the interest of the city during the coming term,5 yet as late as March 1524 little or no advance appears to have been made, and in April three other citizens were sent as the city's attorneys to appear before the Cardinal and the King's Council.6 At last it was agreed that all the area within the Cathedral precinct should be held to be in the County of Norfolk and hundred of Blofield, while the difficulty over the common was overcome by the Prior granting eighty acres of it to the citizens to be enclosed as their separate estate. These eighty acres remain to the present day as the most valuable possession of the city, bearing the name of the Town Close Estate. The agreement was dated on 26 August 1524 and is one of the longest of the records. It was printed in full among the Town Close Evidences in 1887.

¹ Mayor's Book, p. 18. ² No. CCCCL. ³ Case 9 g

⁴ Court Book, no. 2, f. 146.

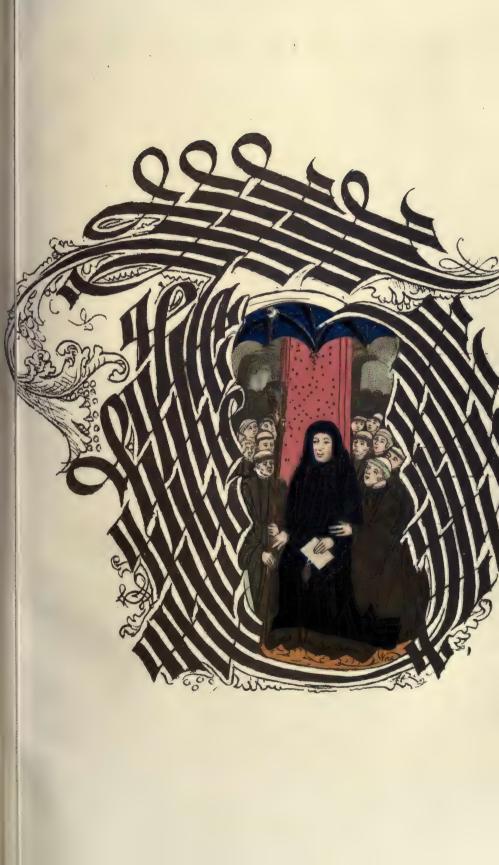
⁵ Assembly, Thursday after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist 14 H. VIII.

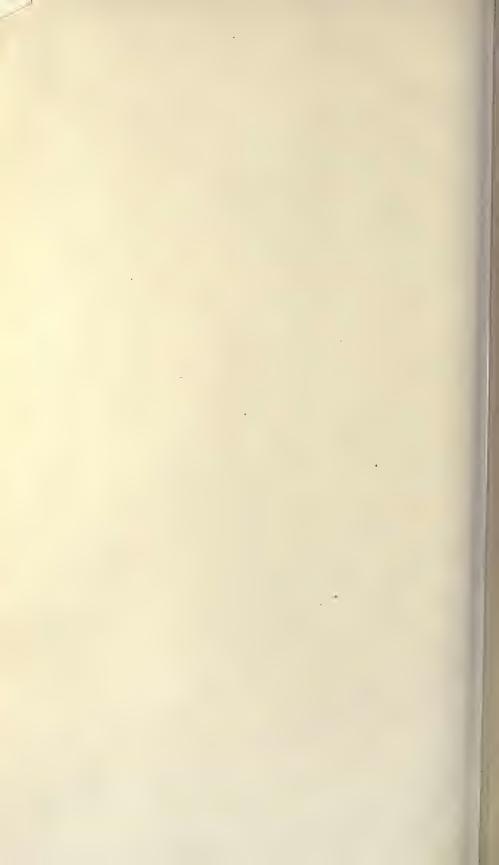
^{6 1}b. Monday before St. George 15 H. VIII.



The central figure is doubtless the Prior. The Monk on his left appears to be protesting against the delivery of the writing.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY. The I tai Letter of the Agreen end on the convention Prior part on account 2 acts from 





Even after the settlement several months elapsed while the various clauses were being arranged. In October the King granted the citizens a charter sanctioning the composition with respect to the common pasture, and again, in the following June, another sanctioning the release of the jurisdiction within and without the Cathedral precinct by either party respectively.¹

Thus the matter rested until 1538, when by letters patent dated 2 May the Prior and Convent were converted into the Dean and Chapter,² and on 10 January in the next year the new ecclesiastical body entered into an arrangement with the corporation of the city in which they consented that the precinct should be reckoned as parcel of the County of the City of Norwich.³ The charter or letters patent sanctioning this was granted on 6 April 1539,⁴ and it was immediately followed by a further composition between the Dean and Chapter and the city settling their respective rights and jurisdictions.⁵

Thus by the final award of Cardinal Wolsey the city obtained the ancient Pentecost Fair which long remained the principal one in the year. It died out, however, about the middle of the last century.

The beginnings of the fair now held on Maundy Thursday, and called "Tombland Fair," are very obscure. It was formerly known as "Good Friday Fair" and was certainly held on that day until 1686, when a proclamation was made at the Whitsuntide Fair that the former should for the future take place on the day before Good Friday.

The first definite mention of it occurs in the Chamberlains accounts for 1580-1 and before this date only Pentecost and Trinity Fairs are named, excepting the fairs with which the city had nothing to do and the Free Marts, nor should it be forgotten that the statute 27 H. VI. c. 5. s.i. prohibited the keeping of fairs on Good Friday and on Sundays. It may be that this statute had fallen into abeyance owing to the change of religious opinions, still it seems hardly possible that a recognized fair could take place on so solemn a fast previous to the rise of puritanism. On the other hand there certainly was a gathering of some kind on the day in question all through the 16th century. Kirkpatrick has made a note from the account rolls of the Sacrist of the Priory for 1505,7 where he found

¹ Vol. I. pp. 43, 44. ² Lib. Alb. Norw. f. civ. ⁸ Case 9. h.

⁴ Vol. I, p. 44, ⁵ No. CCCCLI,

⁶ No. CCCLXXXIII. ⁷ No. CCCCLXXII.

a small sum entered, as received at the time of the fairs and on Good Friday, and the city Chamberlains account for a similar sum received on that day for half the vacant ground on Tombland in 1523-4 and 1524-5, that is, at almost exactly the same date as Cardinal Wolsey's award. Now the earlier sacrist's rolls make no mention of Good Friday in this sense and in the place of the above entry they have Received for stallage at the time of the fair and in synods. They carry us back to, and even beyond the composition of 1306 where it is stated that victuals and small wares may be bought and sold without the Priory gates at the time of the synods and on Sundays.

Kirkpatrick has also left an extract from an assembly roll of 1380, now lost, by which the whole community grants that the market for victuals may be held on Tombland every Sunday as anciently was used, and Tombland Fair seems to have had its origin in an annual synod just before Easter when a few stalls for refreshments and trinkets were erected on Tombland.

At an assembly held in December 1532 it was determined to revive the ancient custom, for that is what it is called, of the Mayor's riding to Magdalen Fair.⁵ No mention of such a procession has been discovered before this time, so that if the custom were an old one it must have been dormant for many years and the statement remains exceedingly vague, since it is not known when the fair was instituted, nor is it impossible that it was a consequence of this riding. It may be that when the city lost its claim to any ancient banlieu, including the suburb of the Magdalen, in 14436, the custom had been discontinued, but now, owing to the general opinion of the insecurity of the religious corporations, there was a feeling that the old claim ought to receive some fresh attention. If that were the case this was the first step towards the definition of the county boundary finally determined by the charter of 1556, and it is probable that had it not been for the troubles of Kett's rebellion and the premature death of Edward VI. the matter would not have waited so long for its final settlement.

The reasons, however, for the revival of the riding are said to have been quite otherwise, and they may have been stated to allay any suspicions which might arise in certain quarters anent the boundary between Norwich and Norfolk. They were, that it was to

⁵ No. CCX. ⁶ Vol. I. p. lxxxii.

¹ No. CVI. ² Diocesan Assemblies. ³ p. 272. ⁴ No. CCCCLXXIII.

the advantage of the city that the watch in harness should go with the Mayor, so that by the necessary overhauling all defects might be ascertained and rectified before the ceremony, thereby providing that all things were in due order against any sudden emergency, and affording an increase of employment to various persons.

A canon made in 1536 annulled the observance of the festival of S^t Mary Magdalen, and on this account the riding was discontinued by an order of the Assembly on 20 July 1538. The next year it was decided that it should take place for the future on the Tuesday in Pentecost week, and though nothing is said respecting the great fair which would then be proceeding, it can scarcely be doubted that that was the principal factor in fixing the date. In 1541 the Magdalen's festival was again hallowed, still it does not appear that the riding to Magdalen Fair was resumed, and it is more reasonable to suppose that the cavalcade continued to visit the Pentecost Fair.

## 4. The Gild of St George.

It is only necessary here to supplement the account of this gild which has already appeared in our first volume.² There is some reason to expect that it was founded by Bishop Henry Despencer, who was more of a soldier than an ecclesiastic, for his arms were displayed on certain of the gild's possessions.³ Most likely this gild adopted S^t George as its patron saint, in imitation of the Order of the Garter, to which the Bishop's father had belonged. It can be proved that some of the brethren fought at the battle of Agincourt, and possibly that event had something to do with the grant of the charter of incorporation by Henry V. But whether Sir Thomas Erpingham, Sir John Fastolf and other influential persons were, as members, instrumental in obtaining that grant, or whether they did not join the gild till afterwards, is not clear.

From the date of the charter nothing more is heard of the military character of the gild and Mrs. Green is of the opinion that it was procured by the country gentry, the wool growers, in order to obtain some control over the corporation of Norwich, which by virtue of the grant of the alnage of cloth in 1410, was meddling with the affairs of the County of Norfolk.⁴

Nothing, however, has been found to demonstrate that the

¹ Assembly, 13 July 31 H. VIII. ² pp. lxxvi. xcix.-ci.

³ pp. 396, 399, infra. ⁴ Town Life in the XVth Century. Vol. II. p. 386.

existence of this imperium in imperio was responsible for the discords within the city. Yet, during the troubles, we discover that the Earl of Suffolk, Wetherby, Tudenham and their abettors, whose names are given in Vol. I. p. 334-5, were all members of St George's Gild, as was also their tool William Grey, and it is to be expected that their brethren were in sympathy with them. Several of the abettors were disfranchised in 1433, and so remained until 1437¹ and in 1436 one Walter Geffreys was dismissed from the gild.² Can we see in this an act of retaliation upon one of the members of the opposite party?

As has been explained in Vol. I.3 these discords involved the seizure of the city liberties, which were finally restored in 1447. The reckoning with St George's Gild began in the next year, and the award of Judge Yelverton was foreshadowed in a proposal made for uniting the gild with the corporate body.4 As there was no immediate result we may infer that the fraternity refused to entertain the proposal as too stringent, for they were requested to surrender their seal and to abandon their livery. Yet it seems they were desirous to come to terms, and as described in the previous volume, both parties in 1452, agreed to abide by the award of William Yelverton. This award was on the lines of the above proposal but naturally it gives a great deal more detail and the gild was permitted to retain its livery and, apparently, also its seal for a time.5

By means of this agreement complete control of the gild was obtained without annulling its charter, and the Bachery which seems to have been identical with the Gild of the Annunciation, that is the Great Gild of Norwich,⁶ was most likely merged into the Gild of St George.

Nothing calling for particular comment occurred between the date of the award and the reformation. In 1548 the gild's title was changed to that of *The Company and Citizens of S^t George* and a new set of ordinances was adopted⁷ by which means it managed to escape absolute dissolution. The personal property was, however, appraised and sold in 1550, the sum realised being expended in cleansing that portion of the river contiguous to the Great Hospital, and in the next year the real property was assigned to that house.

With the reaction in Queen Mary's reign it was decided in 1555

Vol. I. pp. 334, etc.
 Book of St. George's Company. A. 31.
 p. lxxxvi.
 No. CCL. infra.
 Norf. Arch. Vol. III. p. 328,
 Ib. Vol. XVI. p. 279.
 No. CCCCLXX.

that all regulations made since the last year of Henry VIII. should be repealed. Consequently we again hear of S' George's Gild and some of the personal property, which it was possible to locate, was repurchased. Still it seems that shortly after the accession of Elizabeth the Edwardian rule was restored and St George's pageant was then abolished with the exception of the dragon.

For the winding up of the company the reader is referred to Mackerell's narrative which is published among the papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.¹ Alderman Clarke's notes there mentioned, with the draft of a letter, most likely addressed by him to Mackerell, are in the possession of M^r L G. Bolingbroke.

#### 5. The Norwich Mint.

1

Since the existence of Norwich as an important burgh in the Anglo-Saxon period is only assured through the coins which were struck there, a passing notice is claimed by the mint. Its earliest issues which have been identified are those of Athelstan,² from whose time to that of Henry III. a fairly complete series of coins has been enumerated by Mr. W. H. Henfrey,³ Although other direct evidence is rarely met with, it appears that the mints of both Norwich and Thetford were in the hands of the Bishop of the latter see at the Domesday survey, the see being removed to Norwich some ten years afterwards. In 14 Henry II. the local moneyers contributed ten marks to the aid for marrying the King's daughter,⁴ and the Pipe Roll for the 29th year of that reign, explains that the citizens rendered account pro cambio habente,⁵ an expression upon which opinions differ, as to whether it denotes the mint or only an exchange.

In the charter of Richard I. the moneyers are expressly exempted from the privilege of being impleaded only in the city, and the clause is repeated verbatim in the charter of John, and also in the first charter of Henry III. Blomefield also states, that King John seized the liberties because the citizens had hanged the assayers of money (probatores), but of late years the correctness of the rendering has been questioned. The officers of the Norwich mint and of others were summoned to appear at Westminster with their

¹ Vol. III. p. 366.

² Vol. I. p. ii. ³ Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc. Vol. 36. p. 301.

⁴ Madox. Hist. Exch. Vol. 1. p. 590. ⁵ Vol. I. p. 9.

⁶ Ib. p. 13. 7 Ib. pp. 14, 15. 8 Vol. II. p. 40.

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stamps and so forth in 1207, yet in spite of all this no English coins bearing the names of either Richard or John are forthcoming. It is thought, therefore, that these kings made use of stamps engraved with their father's effigy for their coinage, and some of the coins assigned to them were undoubtedly struck at Norwich.

In 1232, 16 Hen. III., the king issued a proclamation prohibiting certain cambiis, which in this case certainly appears to denote exchanges.³ Nevertheless, the Norwich mint seems to have been indefinitely suspended about this time. For when the citizens were pressed, some fifty years later, for the payment of the arrears of the fee farm rent, they petitioned that £6 per annum for the removal of the moneyers might be deducted from their debt, stating that it had not been allowed to them since 18 Hen. III. This conveys a hint that the remission had been granted in that year.⁴ No known coins issued during the next two hundred years have been attributed to the Norwich mint, and although Blomefield⁵ asserts that some coins of Henry I. which were found in the city ditch in 1312 were directed to be delivered to the assay master of the mint here, it is more probable that they were sent to that officer in London.

The mint was revived by Edward IV. who, in 1465, issued a patent for John Sweder and Thomas Warner to take coiners, workmen and labourers for the mint at Norwich, and further mention of it occurs in another patent of 1469.6 When it ceased to operate has yet to be determined, though Mr. Henfrey states, without giving his authority, that it closed with the reign.7 Unquestionably Edward's coins both of gold and silver from the Norwich mint are extant though rare, whereas those of the succeeding kings do not occur.

The system of coining by the mill instead of with the hammer was adopted soon after the restoration of the monarchy, but as the older coins remained in circulation the new and better issue was hoarded, melted down and exported, and its intended benefits were lost.⁸ In fact, towards the close of the seventeenth century the currency was in a parlous state, consisting of coins of the Plan-

Hist. Exch. Vol., I. p. 290.

2 Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc. Vol. 36. pp. 424-6.

Rot. Pat. 16 H. III. m. 2.

4 No. CCCCXIII.

5 Vol. III. p. 76.

6 Rot. Pat. 5 E. IV. pt. i. m. 5. and 9 E. IV. pt. i. m. 20.

Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc. Vol. 36. p. 429.

Ruding, 3rd Ed. Vol. II. pp. 7, 31.

tagenets, base money of Henry VIII. and his son, and coins of all nationalities.1 The inconvenience was enhanced by the widespread practice of clipping, and it is not surprising that gold guineas having the nominal value of 21s. 6d, were deemed equivalent to 30s, of the silver currency.2 It was decided, therefore, in 1695, to recoin all the silver money and, as an expedient for withdrawing it from circulation, it was accepted in payment of the revenues at its facial value until 4 May 1696.8 Naturally all but the more scrupulous clipped their coins before parting with them.4 In December 1695 the authorities at Norwich foreseeing the dearth of ready cash which must follow the recall of the clipped coins, petitioned the king that a mint might be set up in this city. A proclamation for the collection of the clipped money was read on 15 January following, and on 22 April a small committee was appointed to consult upon the best way of obtaining as much milled money as possible from London.⁵ On 3 May the Assembly determined that further application for a mint should be made, for the very next day the clipped money ceased to be current.

Their request was granted, and on 21 September a watch was ordered to be set at the mint every night from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. On the same day the Chamberlains were ordered to pay into the mint the clipped coins which they had received in payment of the city revenues.6 How trade had been carried on between May and October is difficult to understand, for during that time there was a great scarcity of ready money everywhere,7 and although the unclipped hammered-money continued to be current by tale until 1 December 1696, and by weight until January 1698,8 the quantity could but have been very limited. Moreover, at a Court of Mayoralty held on 9 November 1696, a petition to parliament was drafted complaining of the difficulty experienced in passing the hammered coins, and praying that they might remain in circulation as long as circumstances would permit. The exchange value of guineas was reduced from 26s. to 22s. by an act of parliament9 and the discontent so occasioned is reflected by the local records.

¹ Social England, Vol. IV. p. 726.

² Ruding, Vol. II. p. 42. ³ Stat. 7, W. III. c. 1. ⁴ Ruding, Vol. II. p. 44.

⁵ Court Book. no. 26. pp. 6, 7, 11d. ⁶ Assembly Book.

⁷ Social England, Vol. V. p. 726, ⁸ Stat. 8, W. III. c. 2. and 9 W. III. c. 2.

⁹ Stat. 7 and 8, W. III. c. 19.

In addition to the mint at Norwich others were established at York, Bristol, Exeter and Chester, and though the act for the new coinage was to continue in force for seven years, these provincial mints completed their duties in 1697, for coins issued by them are not met with of a later date. With this opinion Blomefield concurs, and gives the additional information that the amount coined here was £259,371. Mr. Henfrey, however, considers that £207,963 16s. 2d. is the more correct figure. The expenses of the mints, together with the diminution of the nominal value resulting from the re-coinage, caused a loss to the country of £2,700,000, to defray which the tax on houses and windows was applied.

In 1701 an assay office for silver plate was granted to Norwich and the other cities which had been favoured with mints,⁶ and it would seem that the occasion was thought opportune for converting the antique plate belonging to the corporation into something more fashionable, a committee being appointed to consider how it should be accomplished.⁷ Although a certain Robert Harstonge was sworn assayer in the next year,⁸ the whole business seems to have ended there. No known silver goods bear the Norwich marks of this or any subsequent date, and it may reasonably be inferred that the city plate escaped the intended alterations, since practically none of the existing pieces were made at this time.

# 6. The City Library.

Kirkpatrick thinks that there was a design for forming a library in 1461 in which year John Leystofte, vicar of St Steven, bequeathed a book called "Repyngton" to it, should it be commenced within two years after his decease. If anything was done, no record of it remains. Yet it is rather strange that when, in 1608, three rooms were fitted up for the reception of the library at the New Hall there should be no existing books to be placed in the presses, though promises of donations may have been given. As a matter of fact the compilers of the old catalogues mention several works without being able to say by whom they were presented, and as many of these were printed in the 16th century it is not impossible that some of them constituted a primary stock. On the other hand many books whose donors are unknown were issued after the library was inaugurated, so of these it is certain that they were presented later.

¹ Ruding, Vol. II. p. 57. ² Hawkins, English Silver Coinage. ³ Vol. III. p. 426.

⁴ Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc. Vol. 36. p. 430. ⁸ Stat. 7 and 8, W. III. c. 18. s. ii. ⁶ Stat. 12, W. III. c. 4. ⁷ Court Book, no. 26, p. 109d. ⁸ Ib. p. 129d.

⁹ Religious Houses in Norwich, p. 80. 10 Assembly, 3 May.

The rooms set apart for the collection also served the additional purpose of lodging for the preachers coming from a distance to deliver the appointed sermons, and the shelves being well stocked with theological works and controversial tracts the Library must have been a great boon to them.

At the outset a book was provided, which though not to be found among the city muniments but in its proper place, at the Free Library, may reasonably be considered one of the Norwich records. In it are entered the names of the donors and year of presentation in chronological order, and also the titles and number of volumes given, with their dates of publication and place of issue. Sir Thomas Pettus, who was Mayor during the year of inception. 1608, befittingly heads the list with a gift of fifteen volumes, and he is followed by the wife of George Downing, the Mayor of the previous year, who gave the Works of Zanchius in three volumes. In the next year, the Mayor, Thomas Hirne, contributed ten volumes of the Works of Calvin, Thomas Corbet, the Works of Augustine, six volumes, Thomas Corye, the Works of Luther, seven volumes, other smaller donations making the total of forty-eight volumes since the beginning. It is impossible to enumerate all the subsequent donations, still two bequests deserve to be mentioned, namely that of Richard Ireland, rector of St Edmund in Norwich, who died in 1690 and left all his books to the library, and that of Thomas Nelson, rector of Morston, who was a still greater benefactor though his legacy is described in the same words as Ireland's.

Among the notable books belonging to the collection are a manuscript copy of Wickliff's Bible² given by Ireland. Higden's Polychronicon printed by Caxton, an extremely rare copy of Antony Andrew's Questiones super Logica issued by the St Alban's press c. 1480,³ and examples of the typography of Wilkin de Worde, Richard Pynson and others. The bindings, moreover, of several works are original and interesting.

In 1674 it was ordered that the Chamberlain should cause the doors of the presses in the City Library to be taken down and converted into shelves to set books on, and the first printed catalogue of the books appeared in 1706, which was followed by another edited by the Librarian, Benjamin Mackerell in 1732.

^{1 76.} 

² The opinion expressed in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Ser. Vol. IV. p. 279, tha this book belonged to the reformer himself seems to have no foundation.

³ See Academy, 17 Jan. 1885. ⁴ Assembly, 24 Feb.

# cxlviii. Selected Records of the City of Norwich.

Rules and regulations for subscribers and borrowers were passed by the assembly¹ in the next year, printed copies of which can sometimes be met with.

When the Free Library was established in 1857 the books, then numbering about 2,000 volumes, were placed in the charge of the Librarian of that institution, an action which evoked a protest in Notes and Queries,² but most likely they received more careful attention afterwards than ever before. Additions have since been made occasionally and in 1879-80 the volumes were repaired and arranged on the shelves in the reading-room at the Free Library. Facilities for inspecting them are readily granted and a new catalogue, in which it is much to be feared several of the books recorded by Mackerell will not be found, was published in 1883.

¹ Assembly 24 Feb. 1732-3. ² 3 Oct. 1857.

# SELECTED RECORDS OF THE CITY OF NORWICH.

## Extracts from Deeds enrolled in the City Court.

I.—Alice, the widow of Walter le Mercer, and his executors produced Walter's testament in the Bailiffs' Court in which he left to his wife the tenement which he bought of Robert, the son of Herebert le Mercer, and another in Neweport in the Parish of St. Gregory. Also 5s. annual rent from a shop in the Mercery which he sold to Geoffrey Makeles. his shop in the Mercery, with another which Benedict de Brackne holds of him on the south side of it. Also 15d. annual rent from a farrier's stall, which he bought of the heirs of Richard le Yremongere. Also id. annual rent from the moiety of a stall, which Robert de Hecham holds in the Bread-Market, whereof Simon de Sparham holds the other moiety. I mark annual rent from a messuage which he sold to Henry le Rus in the parish of St. Gregory. Also 12d. annual rent from a stall in the Fish-Market, near the stall of Ralph de Hecham. Also 3s. annual rent from a stall, which Goscelin Godale holds in the same Market. Also 12d, annual rent from a stall in the Bread-Market. Also 2s. annual rent from a shed, which is near his shed in the Mercery. Also 5s. annual rent from a shop, which William de Framelingham held in the Lindrapery. Also a shop in the Mercery, which he bought of the executors of John de Lakenham.

Alicia que fuit uxor Walteri le Mercer, et executores testamenti predicti Walteri, venerunt in plena curia Norwici die Veneris post festum S. Valentini anno xiiijo E.I. [15 Feb. 1286] et protulerunt testamentum Walteri, in quo continetur quod legauit Alicie uxori sue tenementum quod emit de Roberto filio Hereberti le Mercer et de Barnardo le Mercer in parochia S. Gregorii in vico de Neweport. Item v^s annui redditus de quadam schoppa in Merceria Norwici quam Walterus vendidit Galfrido Makeles. Item schoppam suam in foro, in Merceria, una cum schoppa quam Benedictus de Brakne tenet de Waltero in australi parte. Item xv^d annui redditus de quodam stallo

ferrure quam Walterus emit de heredibus Ricardi le Yremongere. Item ja annui redditus de medietate cuiusdam stalli quod Robertus de Hecham tenet in foro panis, unde Simon de Sparham tenet aliam medietatem. Item i marcam annui redditus de uno mesuagio quod Walterus vendidit Henrico le Rus in parochia S. Gregorii. Item xijd annui redditus de quodam stallo in foro piscium iuxta stallum Radulphi de Hecham. Item iijs annui redditus de quodam stallo quod Gocelinus Godale tenet in eodem foro. Item xijd annui redditus [de quodam stallo] quod est in foro panis. Item jis annui redditus de quadam selda que est iuxta seldam dicti Walteri in Merceria. Item vs annui redditus de quadam schoppa quam Willelmus de Framelingham tenet in Lindraperia Norwici. Item unam schoppam que est in Merceria Norwici quam dictus Walterus emit ab executoribus Johannis de Lakenham. Habendum et tenendum etc.

II.—Thomas le Escot, tailor, and Joan his wife grant to John de Essex, rector of North Burlingham, a messuage in St George before the gate of the Holy Trinity, abutting upon Tombland on the east, saving to Thomas and Joan a solar, which is in the east front, with a shop below the solar containing three windows. The outgoings from the messuage are 1d. annually to the King's landgable, and a rose at the feast of St John the Baptist to Thomas and Joan.

Thomas le Escot, cissor, et Johanna uxor eius die Veneris post festum S. Johannis ante Portam Latinam anno xvo E.I. [9 May 1287] recognouerunt se concessisse Johanni de Essex, rectori ecclesie de North Birlingham, unum mesuagium etc. in parochia S. Georgii ante portam S. Trinitatis quod abuttat super le Tomlond versus orientem. Saluo tamen Thome et Johanne etc. toto solario quod est in fronte orientali dicti mesuagii cum schoppa subtus dictum solarium continente tres fenestras. Habend' etc. reddendo inde annuatim ad landgabulum domini regis j^d, et predictis Thome et Johanne unam rosam ad festum S. Johannis Baptiste.

III.—John le Brun has granted to Matthew Tusceynz and William Brun, and the one who survives the other, a messuage called the Stonhalle by the Goldsmiths' Rowe, two stalls in the Meat Market, various rents from holdings in Hosiergate, the Cobeler Rowe, the Wheat Market and elsewhere, 6a. 1r. of arable land in four pieces in the fields of the Chapel of S^t Mary in the Fields, and all his meadow in the

meadows by Carrow. And whereas Mathew has survived William, John le Brun confirms the grant in his favour.

Johannes le Brun die Lune in crastino Exaltacionis S. Crucis anno xvº E.I. [15 Sept. 1287] recognouit quoddam scriptum in hec verba. Nouerit uniuersitas vestra quod cum nuper dedissem Matheo Tuscevnz et Willelmo Brun ad promocionem eorundem totum illud mesuagium meum in parochia S. Petri de Mancroft quod vocatur le Stonhalle iuxta aurifabriam, duo stalla in foro carnium, vis. redditus annualis de schoppa quam Willelmus de Knapeton tenet in vico de Hosyergate, vis redditus annualis de quadam schoppa quam Yvo le Ganyer quondam tenuit de me in eodem vico, ijs redditus annualis de quodam mesuagio quod Willelmus de Crystemesse et Iuetta de Hauboys uxor eius quondam tenuit de me in parochia S. Johannis de Madermarket, ijs reditus annualis de quodam mesuagio quod Hugo de Bateman tenet in Pottergate, xs viijd redditus annualis de diuersis tenementis in foro super le Cobelere Rowe, viiis redditus annualis de diuersis tenementis apud Owetemarket, sex acras et unam rodam terre arabilis in campis de Capella beate Marie de Campis siue ibi habeatur plus siue minus prout jacent in quatuor peciis, et totum pratum quod habui in pratis iuxta Carhowe. Habendum et tenendum predictis Matheo et Willelmo etc. seu uni eorum qui supervixerit etc. Et cum predictus Matheus supervixerit predictum Willelmum le Brun, ego, Magister Johannes, volens omnes donaciones meas supradictas ratas et inconcussas permanere etc. predicto Matheo etc. hac carta mea concessi et confirmaui.

IV.—Nicholas de Acle, the capper, is bound to pay an annual rent of 6s. to Walter de S^t Faith, chaplain, for a messuage in S^t Peter Mancroft, in the Calceria, which Nicholas is to keep in good repair so that the rent may not be diminished, and also he may not obstruct the entry, thereby preventing Walter from distraining freely for the rent. And if sufficient distress to cover the rent due cannot be found in this messuage, more may be taken in the shop of Nicholas, at the corner of Hosiergate, and in his messuage there.

Nicholaus de Acle le Chappeller die Sabbati in festo S. Luce Ewangeliste anno xvº E.I. [18 Oct. 1287] cognouit quod ipse heredes etc. tenentur Waltero de S. Fide, capellano, heredibus etc. in vjs annualis redditus soluendis eis annuatim ad quatuor terminos anni de quodam mesuagio quod idem Nicholaus recepit in foedum de eodem Waltero in parochia S. Petri de Mancroft in

vico de Calceria.¹ Et predictus Nicholaus etc. sustentabunt predictum mesuagium in bono statu et illud non deteriorabunt ex quo dictus redditus annualis ibidem percipiendus aliquando poterit perire, et ingressum dicti messuagii prout ibidem usitatur conseruabunt et non impedient quominus dictus Walterus etc. libere poterint distringere infra dictum mesuagium quicunque illud tenuerit pro predicto redditu cum necesse fuerit. Et si predictus Walterus etc. non possunt distringere competenter infra dictum messuagium pro redditu supradicto, idem Nicholaus concedit etc. quod predictus Walterus etc. possunt distringere infra shoppam ipsius Nicholai que est in corneria de Hosiergate, et infra mesuagium ipsius Nicholai ibidem.

V.—Ingelger le Grys and his wife grant a messuage to John Cusyn, mercer, which Ingelger formerly purchased of Robert de S^t Edmund, goldsmith, and his wife in Over Newport in S^t Peter Mancroft, having on the west side a stone-house belonging to the Chapel of S^t Mary in the Fields. The premisses are charged with the payment of a root of ginger to Ingelger at the Nativity of the Lord, and 12d. apiece to the lords of the fee viz. Henry le Cauz and the Prioress of Carrow.

Ingelger le Grys lindraper, ciuis Norwici et Cristiana uxor eius die Mercurii post festum SS. Simonis et Jude anno xv° Ed. I. [29 Oct. 1289] cognouerunt se concessisse Johanni Cusyn, mercero ciui Norwici, pro nouem marcis argenti etc. unum mesuagium etc. quod predictus Ingelger nuper adquisiuit de Roberto de S. Edmundo aurifabro et de Agnete uxore eius in parochia S. Petri de Mancroft in superiori Neweport super lapideam domum que pertinet ad Capellam beate Marie de Campis versus occidentem. Habend' etc. reddendo inde annuatim predictis Ingelgero etc. unam radicem zinziberis ad Natale Domini. Et dominis feodi viz. Henrico le Caus etc. xijd annuatim, et Priorisse et Conuentui de Carhowe xijd annuatim pro omnibus seruiciis.

VI.—Hugh de Bromholm quitclaims to Peter le Mouner, woadman, an annual rent of 6s. 8d. from a messuage formerly Harvey le Mercer's at Fibridge, in the parish of S^t Clement, having the river on the south, which Peter lately purchased of the executors of Nicholas Chaumpanye.²

Hugo de Bromholm, ciuis Norwici die Veneris in vigilia

¹ The shops of the shoemakers or chaucers. ² Introduction V. 4.

Omnium Sanctorum anno xv° E.I. [31 Oct. 1287] cognouit se concessisse et omnino quietum clamauisse etc. Petro le Mouner, weyder etc. totum jus et clamium quod unquam habuit etc. in sex solidis et octo denariis annualis redditus quos clamauit percipere annuatim de quodam mesuagio quod quondam fuit Hervei le Mercer, scilicet quod predictus Petrus nuper adquisiuit ab executoribus testamenti Nicholai Chaumpanye, et tenet in Norwico in parochia S. Clementis de Fibriggate apud Pontem de Fibrigge, quod est inter mesuagium Magistri Stephani Wyz versus orientem et viam Regiam versus occidentem. Et abuttat super viam Regiam de Fibriggate¹ versus aquilonem, et super Regiam Ripam versus austrum. Habendos et retinendos etc. cum reuersione quadraginta denariorum annuorum quos Agnes que fuit uxor Johannis le Escot de Norwico inde percipit in dotem suam quando acciderit.

VII.—Roger de Yelverton and Alice his wife have quit-claimed to Adam de Walsham all their right in a messuage in the parish of S^t Laurence, which lies between the two bridges of Coselanye.

Rogerus de Geluerton et Alicia uxor mea concessimus quietum clamauimus etc. Ade de Walsham etc. totum jus et clamium que habuimus etc. in quodam mesuagio in parochia S. Laurencii quod iacet inter duos pontes de Koselanye. Habendum etc. Pro hac autem concessione etc. dedit nobis dictus Adam decem marcas argenti. Testibus Hugone Clerico, Gerardo Knot, Simone filio Nicholao, Thoma de Lincoln tunc Balliuis.²

VIII.—Robert de S^t Edmund, goldsmith, and Agnes his wife have granted to Roger de Tudenham, clerk, and Isabel his wife 7s. annual rent from their messuage in the parish of S^t John de Berstrete, between the messuage of William le Pundreys south, and the highway which leads to the Shirehall north, and it stretches from Berstrete to the ditch of the Shirehall. To have and to hold by rendering annually to Robert and Agnes a rose at midsummer.

Robertus de S. Edmundo, aurifaber ciuis Norwici, et Agnes

² This association of Bailiffs is not found in the printed lists. The enrolment occurs among those of 1287.

¹ Obviously a clerical error for Fishergate, as is further proved by subsequent conveyances of the property.

uxor sua die Lune in crastino Animarum anno xvº E.I. finiente [3 Nov. 1287] cognouerunt se concessisse et dedisse Rogero de Tudenham, clerico ciui Norwici, et Isabelle uxori sue vijs annualis redditus de mesuagio suo in parochia S. Johannis de Berstrete, inter mesuagium Willelmi le Pundreys versus austrum, et Iter Regium quod ducit in Curiam Comitatus versus aquilonem, et extenditur a Via Regali de Berstrete usque ad fossatum Curie Comitatus Habendum etc. Reddendo inde annuatim predictis Roberto et Agneti unam rosam ad festum S. Johannis Baptiste.

IX.—Richard, son of William Pikot of Wellebourn, and Matilda his wife, have granted to John le Lung of Martham, chaplain, a place of land 6 ft wide in the parish of St Giles in the street of Lower Neweport. To have and to hold by rendering annually to Richard and Matilda one halfpenny. Richard and Matilda further grant that a wall of earth shall be built at the joint expense of the parties.

Ricardus filius Willelmi Pikot de Wellebrun et Matildis uxor sua, filia Radulphi de Hemenhale, die Martis post festum Omnium Sanctorum anno xv° E.I. finiente [4 Nov. 1287], cognouerunt se concessisse Johanni le Lung de Martham capellano unam placeam terre continentem in latitudine vj pedes in parochia S. Egidii in vico de Inferiori Neweport. Habendum etc. Reddendo inde annuatim predictis Ricardo et Matildi unum obolum. Insuper iidem Ricardus et Matildis concedunt quod quidam murus terrestris super terram predictorum Ricardi et Matildis et predicti Johannis equaliter inter ipsos sumptibus utriusque partis construatur.

X.—Matthew Tusceynz has given to John de Tudenham and Basilia, daughter of Lecia de Badingham, a messuage in the parish of S^t Peter Mancroft between the messuage of Walter de Welleford on the east, and the messuage of Richard de Tacolneston and Robert de Saxthorp, cappers, and the highway called Holdtor¹ on the west, having the Market-Place on the south.

Matheus Tusceynz die Martis post festum Omnium Sanctorum anno xvº E.I. finiente [4 Nov. 1287] cognouit se dedisse Johanni de Tudenham, tabernario ciui Norwici, et Basilie filie Lecie de Badingham, totum mesuagium suum etc. in parochia S. Petri de Mancroft,

¹ Thought to be a corruption of "Hoel Thora," that is "Tabernacle of the Law" or Synagogue of the Jews situated there. See Introduction I, 6 b.

inter mesuagium Walteri de Welleford versus orientem et mesuagium Ricardi de Takilneston et Roberti de Saxthorp, capillariorum, et Iter Regium quod vocatur Holdtor versus occidentem, cuius capud australe abuttat in parte super Forum Regale et in parte super schoppas quas Paulus de Pagraue ibi fecit edificari, et capud aquilonare super mesuagium Ade de Saham et super terram Walteri de Welleford.

XI.—Simon, son of Seman Wrinel, has granted a stall to Richard, son of Adam le Gardiner of Salle, but since it appears to the Bailiffs that Simon is under age the conveyance is not endorsed by the court.

Simon filius Semanni Wrinel de Norwico venit in Curia Norwici, die Veneris post festum Epiphanie anno xvjo E.I. [9 Jan. 1288] et recognouit se concessisse Ricardo filio Ade le Gardiner de Salle unum stallum in parochia S. Petri de Mancroft, quod quidem stallum est in Foro Carnium. Et quia dictus Simon est infra etatem ut Balliuis videtur non est carta indorsata.

XII.—Geoffrey le Taverner and Sibil his wife are bound to pay Beatrice, the widow of William Pikot, for her dower, four gallons of wine or the money value thereof yearly, half at the Nativity of the Lord and half at Easter, out of 16s. annual rent from a messuage of Geoffrey and Sibil in the Market obtained by Beatrice in the King's Court before the Justices in Banco, by writ of the King unde nichil habet. Beatrice has power to distrain from the messuage whenever the payment fails.

Galfridus le Tauerner et Sibilla uxor eius die Sabbati post festum Epiphanie anno xvjo E.I. [10 Jan. 1288] recognouerunt se obligatos esse Beatrici, que fuit uxor Willelmi Pikot, in quatuor galonis vini boni vel eius pretii eidem annuatim in tota vita ipsius Beatricis soluend' viz. in festo Natalis Domini medietatem et in festo Pasche aliam medietatem singulis annis pro racionabili dote ipsius Beatricis quam clamauit versus predictos Galfridum et Sibillam per breue domini Regis unde nichil habet de xvjs annui redditus de mesuagio Galfridi et Sibille apud Forum unde querela in curia domini Regis coram Justiciariis de Banco et unde Beatrix fecit eis aquietanciam prout superius patet. Ita quod quociens Galfridus et Sibilla, in solucione vini vel precii in parte vel in toto fuerit cessatum, obligant predictum messuagium Beatrici ad distringend'; Ita quod districciones in eadem captas retineat quousque sibi de vino vel eius precio fuerit satisfactum.

XIII.—Walter, son of Walter de Aswardeby, and Sarra his wife have granted to John de Sprouston, draper, citizen of Norwich, and Alice his wife a shed in the Drapery in the Omanseterowe, having other sheds on the north and south, the church yard of St Peter Mancroft on the east, and the King's Way west; to be held by rendering annually a clove to Walter and Sarra at the Nativity of the Lord, 2s. to the community of Norwich, 5s. to the Hospital of St Giles in Norwich, and 4d. to the church of St Peter Mancroft.

Walterus filius Walteri de Aswardeby et Sarra uxor 'sua die Mercurii post festum S. Hillarii anno xvjo E.I. [14 Jan. 1288] cognouerunt se dedisse Johanni de Sprouston drapero ciui Norwyci et Alicie uxori sue pro sex marcis argenti quas sibi dedit premanibus unam soldam cum fundo in quo sita est in Draperia Norwici in le Omanseterowe, que est inter soldam Rogeri Schod versus aquilonem et soldam Thome de Attlebrigg versus austrum, et cimiterium S. Petri de Mancroft versus orientem et Iter Regium versus occidentem. Habendum etc. Reddendo inde annuatim Waltero et Sarre etc. unum clauum gariophili ad Natale Domini, et Communitati Norwyci ijs ad terminos anni usuales, Hospitali S. Egidii Norwyci vs annuatim ad quatuor terminos anni usuales, viz., ad quemlibet terminum xvd, et predicte ecclesie S. Petri iiijd pro omnibus seruiciis.

XIV.—John, son of Richard de Heylesdon, and Alice his wife have granted to Adam de Bekles, tanner, and his wife a messuage in the street of Lower Westwick, abutting upon the church yard of S^t Swithin's church on the south, subject to the annual payments of a clove at Easter to John and Alice; *1d.* to the King's landgable. And also subject for the perpetual maintenance of a lamp before the altar of the blessed Mary in the same church.

Johannis Nade, die Lune post festum S. Agathe anno xvjº Ed. I. [9 Feb. 1288] recognouerunt se concessisse Ade de Bekles tannatori, et Cecilie uxori sue, totum mesuagium suum in parochia S. Swythuni in vico de Inferiori Westwyk, cuius capud australe abuttat super cimiterium ecclesie S. Swythuni. Habendum etc. Reddendo inde annuatim Johanni et Alicie etc. unum clauum gariophili ad Pascha, et ad landgabulum domini Regis jd. Et sustentando inde imperpetuum unum lampadem coram altari beate Marie in dicta ecclesia pro omnibus seruiciis.

⁶ So called from omannesete, a kind of cloth sold there.

XV.—Miriella, widow of Goscelin Godale, produces a deed of acquittance to Walter Oldbarlik and Steven de Stalham, executors of her husband's will, for the due execution of the bequests made to her; viz. two stalls on the east of the Fresh-Fish Market. Rents on the Castle Ditch and two shops with reversion to his heirs. Two rents in the parish of S¹ Andrew. Two rents purchased of William de Knapeton, with reversion to his heirs. One half of his turves, heather and meat. And twenty coombs of barley in the name of dowry. Two thousand green herrings and three thousand red herrings, one lesser cup of silver, a pillow, a mattress, two blankets, a coffer, and a girdle ornamented with silver. The acquitance was delivered with the seals of Miriella and the Dean of Norwich.²

Miriella que fuit uxor Goscelini Godale, die Veneris post festum S. Mathie anno xvjo E I. [27 Feb. 1288] recognouit quoddam scriptum in hec verba. Nouerint uniuersi quod cum Goscelinus dictus Godale, nuper defunctus, mihi Mirielle que fuit uxor eiusdem Goscelini quedam bona, tenementa et alia in suo testamento sub forma subscripta legauit, viz. Ego dictus Goscelinus lego Mirielle uxori mee duo stalla in oriente de Fresh Fischmarket. Item redditus quos habeo super fossatum Castri, et duas schoppas ita quod post ipsius decessum reuertantur heredibus meis. Item duos redditus quos habeo in parochia S. Andree. Item duos redditus quos emi de Willelmo de Knapeton, ita quod post decessum [Mirielle] reuertantur heredibus meis. Item medietatem turbarum, bruar' et medietatem carnium et viginti cumbas ordei nomine dotis. eidem duo miliaria allecii viridis et tria milia allecii rubei, eidem unam peciam argenti minorem et unam culcitram et unum matteraz et duos chalones et unam cofram et unam zonam cum argento ornatam; Walterus Oldbarlik et Stephanus de Stalham ipsius defuncti executores de predictis bonis et tenementis plenarie mihi satisfecerunt etc. unde ego ipsos executores ex nunc de premissis legatis per presentes omnino clamo quietos. In cuius etc. presentibus sigillum meum apposui et sigillum Decani Norwyci apponi procuraui. Data in festo purificacionis Beate Marie Virginis [2 Feb.] A.D. M.CC. lxxx septimo.

XVI.—Robert Godale and Matilda his wife, Steven de Stalham and Matilda his wife, heirs of Goscelin Godale, grant to Miriela le Be, widow of Goscelin, in dower out of a messuage held by them in the parish of S^t

¹ Fresh or uncured, ² See Vol. I., p. 362, n. 2,

Andrew, the rooms which extend from the wall of the hall, by which wall is the upper bench of the said hall, as far as the land formerly of Henry But with a certain kyln and the moiety of a certain fish-house, and the common use of a well and free ingress and egress by the gates of the messuage.

Robertus Godale et Matildis uxor eius, Stephanus de Stalham et Matildis uxor eius, heredes Goscelini Godale tenentes de uno mesuagio in parochia S. Andree, de assensu et voluntate Mirielle le Be, que fuit uxor predicti Goscelini, die Mercurii post festum S. Wynewaloy [10 March, 1288] dotauerunt ipsam Miriellam de domibus que se extendunt a pariete aule iuxta quam parietem est superior bancus aule predicte usque ad terram que quondam fuit Henrici But, cum quodam torallo et medietatem cuiusdam Fishhus et communi usu cuiusdam fontis et cum libero introitu et exitu per portas pertinentes ad predictum mesuagium.

XVII.—Ernald de Weston and Agnes his wife quit claim to Hugh de Hardingham a piece of land with the houses built upon it in Barlimarket Yard, in S^t Peter of Mancroft, with all the wooden vessels therein, and with free ingress and egress at either gate of the court with plough and cart to the said tenement.

Ernaldus de Weston et Agnes uxor eius die Veneris proximo post Purificacionem beate Marie anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici xvijo [4 Feb. 1289] recognouerunt se unanimi assensu concessisse et omnino quietum clamasse pro se etc. Hugoni de Hardingham etc. totum jus et clamium quod unquam habuerunt jure adquisicionis etc. videlicet in quadam placia terre cum domibus etc. desuper constructis in Norwico in parochia S. Petri de Manecroft in Barlimarket Yerd, cum omnibus vasis ligneis intus existentibus et cum libero ingressu et egressu ad utramque portam curie cum carruca et caretta ad dictum tenementum, et cum aysiamento fontis curie prout alii tenentes ibidem excercent.

XVIII.—The Abbot of Woburn¹ demises to John, son of Adam Page, a place of land on the east part of the Abbot's messuage in the street called Longe Conesford, viz. from the corner of the Abbot's house of stone southward to John's house thence to the Abbot's gate and from the south of the gate descending to the house of stone. The Abbot reserves a space of 10f¹ broad between the said place and the wall of Bartholomew

¹ Vol. I., p. 214.

de Acre for having a way for his carts and other business, and also over against the west part of his house of stone 7ft for making his convenience.1

Frater Willelmus Abbas de Wouburn die Lune post festum S. Gregorii anno xvijo E. I. [14 March, 1829] recognouit quoddam scriptum in hec verba. Nouerit universitas nos dimisisse etc. Johanni filio Ade Page, clerico, unam placeam terre nostre in occidentali parte mesuagii nostri in villa Norwici, in vico qui vocatur Longe Conesford, viz. ab angulo domus nostre de petra linialiter versus austrum usque ad domum dicti Johannis, et a domo dicti Johannis iuxta Regalem Viam usque ad portam nostram, et a parte australi porte nostre linialiter descendendo versus dictam domum nostram de petra. Ita quod ad finem dicte placee retinemus nobis latitudinem decem pedum inter dictam placeam et murum Bartholomei de Acre ad habendum chiminum ad carrectas nostras et ad alia negotia nostra. Retinemus eciam nobis contra occidentalem partem domus nostre de petra quantum dicta domus durat latitudinem septem pedum ad nostrum commodum inde faciendum. Hebendum etc. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis etc. vs pro omnibus serniciis

XIX.—Seman Grym of Heigham by Norwich has granted to his son Henry, a chaplain, a messuage in the suburb of Norwich, together with all his land with tenter-ground² and the tenters erected upon it; having the tenter-ground of Steven Tebaud to the south of it. Also several annual rents, among which are 2d. from the tenter formerly Robert de Aswardeby's, and a clove from William Popy. After Henry's death the whole is to remain to Mary and Sibil, daughters of Seman, by rendering annually to the house of the Holy Trinity of Norwich 14d. and to John Chese 2s.

Semannus Grym de Heigham inxta Norwicum, die Jovis in festo translacionis S. Thome Martiris anno xvijo E.I. [7 July 1289] recognouit se concessisse Henrico filio suo, capellano, mesuagium quod Maria, filia ipsius Semanni, tenuit et eidem Semanno reddidit in suburbio Norwici simul cum tota terra sua cum tentorio et tentis super confectis etc. Quod est inter mesuagium Ade de Stirston clerici versus orientem, et super terram Simonis le Bel versus occidentem, et abuttat super Viam Regiam versus aquilonem, et super terram Johannis de

² Where cloths were stretched. ¹ Introduction IV. 1,

Framingham et super tentorium Stephani Tebaud versus austrum. Et totum redditum suum annualem ibidem scilicet de Roberto Wenge ij^d De Adam clerico ij^d De Huberto Tinctore ij^d De Petro le Tundur vj^d De tenta quondam Roberti de Aswardeby ij^d De Thoma filio Ricardi Carpentar xvij^d De Emma filia dicti Ricardi xij^d De Willelmo Popy unum clauum gariophili Habendum etc. Et post decessum Henrici tenementum et omnes redditus remaneant Marie et Alicie filiabus Semanni. Reddendo inde annuatim domui S. Trinitatis Norwici xiiij^d et Johanni Chese etc. ij^s pro omnibus secularibus demandis.

XX.—Steven de Welles, goldsmith, and his wife have granted to Robert Godsweyn of Framlingham Castle a messuage, which they purchased of Sir Andrew de Hengham, in the parish of St Bartholomew in Berstrete. To have and to hold by rendering therefrom annually a pair of gilt spurs to Sir Andrew, service to the lords of the fee, and a clove at the Nativity of the Lord to Steven and his wife.

Stephanus de Welles, aurifaber, et Mariota uxor eius die Veneris post festum S. Fidis anno xvijo E.I. [7 Oct. 1289] recognouerunt se dedisse Roberto Godsweyn de Framingham Chastel mesuagium quod Stephanus et Mariota adquisiuerunt de domino Andrea de Hengham in parochia S. Bartholomei in Berstrete, inter mesuagium Ricardi le Rus versus austrum, et cimiterium ecclesie S. Bartholomei et mesuagium Adree clerici versus aquilonem, et abuttat super viam regalem versus occidentem, et super terram Reyneri de Sculdham versus orientem. Habendum etc. Reddendo inde annuatim domino Andree de Hengham unum par calcarium deauratorum ad Pascha, et dominis feodi seruicia debita, et Stephano et Mariote unum clauum gariophili ad Natalem Domini.

XXI.—Robert de Berford, attorney of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, certifies that the Bishop has granted to John, the son of Simon le Mercer, a messuage, which once belonged to Hildebrond le Mercer in Conesford, viz. that which Robert de Dalby and his wife held of the Master of Hildebrond's Hospital¹ in the parish of S^t Edward, abutting upon the highway and the common river. To have and to hold by rendering to the Master of the Hospital 8s. 6d. per annum.

¹ Introduction VI. 1.

Robertus de Berford, attornatus domini Episcopi Norwici factus per litteras suas patentes, die Lune post festum S. Edmundi Regis anno xviijo E.I. incipiente [21 Nov. 1289] recognouit quod dominus Episcopus concessit Johanni filio Simonis le Mercer de Norwico etc. pro c^s etc. unum mesuagium etc. in Norwico, quod quondam fuit Hildebrond le Mercer in Cunesford, viz. quod Robertus de Dalby et Katerina uxor sua tenuerunt de Magistro Hospitalis de Hildebrond in parochia S. Edwardi, cuius capud occideentale abuttat super Viam Regiam, et aliud capud super communem Ripam. Habendum etc. Reddendo inde Hospitali dicti domini Episcopi de Hildebrond et Magistro eiusdem viij^s vj^d per annum pro omni seruicio etc. Et Magister Hospitalis de consensu domini Episcopi warantizabit etc.

XXII.—Bartholomew de Acre, merchant, has granted to the Friars of the order of S^t Augustin, with charitable intent and for the welfare of his soul [and the souls] of his ancestors in frank almoine, the messuage which he bought of Andrew de Acre, his servant, and Beatrice his wife, in the parish of S^t Michael in Conesford, between the dwelling of the said Friars towards the south, and a messuage of Roger de Morle towards the north, the east head abutting upon the land of Gregory Croyde, and the west head upon the highway of Upper Conesford.

Bartholomeus de Acre mercator et ciuis Norwici, die Veneris post festum S. Marci anno xviijo E.I. [28 March 1290] recognouit se concessisse Deo et beate Marie et S. Augustino ac fratribus de ordine de S. Augustino karitatis intuitu, et pro salute anime sue et antecessorum suorum in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totum mesuagium quod acquisiuit de Andrea de Acre seruiente suo, et de Beatrice uxore eius in parochia S. Michaelis in Conesford, quod est inter domicilium predictorum fratrum versus austrum, et quoddam mesuagium Rogeri de Morle versus aquilonem, cuius caput orientale abuttat super terram Gregorii Croyde, et caput occidentale super Regalem Viam de superiori Conesford. Habendum etc.

XXIII.—John le Blekster and his wife have granted to William Celt of Plumsted their fish-house, which John bought of Thomas Yon and Avice his wife, in the parish of S^t George before the gate of the Holy Trinity with the place of land, which he bought of Thomas and Avice, on the east side of the said fish-house, and it extends in length from the fish-house

as far as the common lane called Normaneslane, which leads to Fibridge Quay. To have and to hold by rendering yearly  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . and a clove. [Enrolled 1290.]

Johannes le Blekstere et Johanna uxor eius concesserunt se dedisse Willelmo Celt de Plumstede totum Fyshusum nostrum etc. quod ego Johannes adquisiui de Thomas Yon et Auicia uxore eius in parochia S. Georgii ante portam S. Trinitatis; cum illa placea terre quam ego adquisiui de Thoma et Auicie ex parte orientali predicti Fhishus, et extenditur in longitudine a predicto Fishuso usque ad communem venellam que vocatur Normaneslane, scilicet que ducit versus Cayum de Fibrigg. Habendum etc. Reddendo inde annuatim v^d ob' et unum clauum gariophili.

XXIV.—George de Yelverton, in his will, left to Nicholas his brother his seld in the *Caligaria*¹ and his tongs and chest of tools, and all his tenter and place with the tools belonging to the tenter. This will was proved in the full court of Norwich according to the custom of the city.

Georgius de Jeluerton, in testamento suo, legauit Nicholao fratri suo totam seldam suam in Caligaria Norwyci et forcipes et cistam cum atilio ad eandem pertinenti, et legauit similiter eidem Nicholao totam tentam suam et placeam cum atilio eiusdem tente, et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sibi etc. imperpetuum. Et istud testamentum probatum fuit in plena curia Norwici per Stephanum de Hosmund et Johannem de Poringlond et Willelmum de Jeluerton secundum consuetudinem ciuitatis, die Sabbati post festum S. Mathei anno xviijo E.I. [23 Sept. 1290.]

XXV.—The executors of William de Welles have quit-claimed to Gregory de Illington, clerk, a messuage which had been William's in the parish of St Clement in Conesford. It was between a messuage of William de Thorp and one formerly Sir William de Roingg's on the south, and the common lane which leads from Skeythegate, near the dwelling of the Friars of our Lady, as far as the Highway of Conesford on the north. The east head abutted upon the Highway, and the west upon the Highway of Gosehil. [Enrolled 1291.]

Executores testamenti Willelmi de Welles cognouerunt se vendidisse, nomine predicti defuncti, et omnino quietum clamauerunt Gregorio de Illington clerico unum mesuagium quod fuit predicti

¹ The shops of the makers of leather buskins. See Streets and Lanes of Norwich, p. 26.

Willelmi in parochia S. Clementis in Conesford, quod est inter mesuagium Willelmi de Torp et mesuagium quondam domini Willelmi de Roingg versus austrum, et communem venellam que se extendit de Skeythegate iuxta domicilium Fratrum de Domina usque ad viam Regalem de Conesford versus aquilonem, cuius caput orientale abuttat super viam Regalem, et caput occidentale super viam Regiam de Cosehil. Habendum etc.

XXVI.—Katerina, daughter of James Nade, with the assent of Mariota, her mother, has demised to William de Colton, merchant, two stalls in the Nedlererowe which are conjointly between the stall of the Society of Girdlers¹ to the south. To have and to hold by rendering 8s. yearly to Katerine and Mariota. [Enrolled 1292.]

Katerina, filia Jacoby Nade de Norwico, cognouit se assensu Mariote matris sue ad feodi firmam dimississe Willelmo de Colton, mercatori etc. duo stalla sua in foro Norwyci in le Nedlererowe que sunt conjunctim inter stallum Societatis Zonatorum Norwici versus austrum, et stallum nostrum versus aquilonem, et abbuttat super soldam Willelmi But et Johannis de Poringland versus orientem, et super commune iter infra Nedelererowe versus occidentem. Habendum etc. Reddendo inde annuatim sibi et predicte Mariote etc. viijs argenti.

XXVII.—Peter de Bumstede, merchant, and his wife have granted to Nigel de Foxelee, merchant, a moiety of the house with ground and solar, which they had built upon land acquired by Peter of the Lord King, which once belonged to Elyas, son of Elyas the Jew, and was the entry to the Jews' School² in St Peter Mancroft. The house is built between the house of Geoffrey de Bungeye north, and that of Richard le Bottman south, having the Market-Place on the west. The said moiety of it is that which is on the north, near the house of Geoffrey de Bungeye. The party wall built across the said house by the parties from the ground to the summit, being common to both parties, is to be repaired at their joint expense. They have also granted to Nigel land which belonged to Elyas extending from the said house to the Cockey, and from the land, which was the garden of the Jews' School, towards the south to the messuage of Geoffrey de Bungeye.

Petrus de Bumstede, mercator, et Katerina uxor eius die Lune in festo S. Andree, anno xxijo E.I. [30 Nov. 1293] cognouerunt se

¹ Introduction II. 2. ² Introduction I. 6. b.

unanimi assensu concessisse Nigello de Foxelee, mercatori ciui Norwici, medietatem illius domus cum fundo et solario quam fecerint edificari super quandam terram quam Petrus nuper adquisiuit de Domino Rege, que quondam fuit Elye filii Elye Judey. et introitus Scole Iudeorum in parochia S. Petri de Manecroft, prout edificatur inter domum Galfridi de Bungeye versus aquilonem, et domum Ricardi le Bottman versus austrum, et Regale Forum versus occidentem, scilicet illam medietatem dicte domus etc. que est ex parte aquilonali iuxta domum Galfridi de Bungeye prout patet per parietem extransuerso illius domus a fundo usque ad summitatem inter ipsos confectam. Que quidem paries et fundus illius parietis erit communis utrique parti et communibus sumptibus sustentabitur. Concesserunt eciam predicto Nigello etc. illam terram que fuit predicti Elve prout se extendit in longitudine a domo supradicta usque ad Cokeyam, et in latitudine a terra illa que fuit ortus Scole Judeorum versus austrum usque ad mesuagium Galfridi de Bungeye, et continet in latitudine ad occidentale capud iuxta predictam domum xxviij pedes, et ad orientale capud iuxta Cokeyam xxxii pedes. Habendum etc. Reddendo inde annuatim Petro et Katerine etc. xviijd argenti.

XXVIII.—Giles le Flemingg of Bruges, painter,¹ and Margaret his wife have granted to Walter de Cringgelford, and Alice Gildenwater his wife, all their messuage in the parish of St Peter of Hungate, whence Walter and Alice used to receive 25. annually.

Egidius le² Flemingg de Bruges pictor et Margareta uxor sua, unanimi assensu, concesserunt Waltero de Cringgelford, ciui Norwici, et Alicie Gildenwater, uxori sue, totum mesuagium suum cum edificiis etc. unde predicti Walterus et Alicia solebant percipere duos solidos annuatim in parochia S. Petri de Hundegate. Habendum etc. Recognita in plena Curia Norwici die Veneris in festo S. Agathe anno xxij^o E.I. [5 Feb. 1294.]

XXIX.—John de Ingham, burgess of Yarmouth, and his wife have granted to Walter de Wymundham, merchant, a rent of 10s. which is due to them yearly from a stall held by Walter in the Fish Market, in the place which is called The Hegheauter [High Altar?].

Johannes de Ingham, burgensis Gernemuthe, et Alicia uxor

¹ Introduction V. 4. ² de.

eius, die Sabbati post festum Ascensionis Domini anno xxvjo E.I. [17 May 1298] recognouerunt se concessisse Waltero de Wymundham mercatori, ciui Norwici etc. xs redditus qui eis debebantur annuatim de quodam stallo etc. quod predictus Walterus tenet in foro piscium, in illo loco qui vocatur le Hegheauter, quod est inter stallum quondam Johannis le Grant versus aquilonem, et commune iter ex omni alia parte.

XXX.—Richard, son of Lucy Herman of Breccles and nephew and heir of Richard Herman of Breccles, chaplain, late vicar of Narford, gives permission to his uncle's executors to transfer the legacy, bequeathed to the Hospital of St Saviour, which his uncle had begun to found, to a more suitable place and of greater benefit to the testator's soul.

Istud scriptum lectum fuit in plena curia Norwici, die Lune post festum S. Martini anno xxxivo E.I. [14 Nov. 1306], Omnibus christi fidelibus etc. Ricardus filius Lucie Herman de Breklis. nepos et heres Ricardi Herman de Breklis, capellani, quondam vicarii ecclesie de Nerfferd defuncti, salutem. Nouerit uniuersitas vestra quod licet prefatus Ricardus capellanus avunculus meus illa tenementa et illos redditus que et quos sibi adquisierat in ciuitate Norwici in suo testamento legasset ad sustentacionem unius Hospitalis, quod dudum in honore S. Saluatoris in ciuitate predicta fundare cepit, iuxta quandam ordinacionem in serie sui testamenti predicti contentam Ego tamen prefatus Ricardus filius Lucie considerans quod voluntas ipsius avunculi mei circa ordinacionem antedictam cum propter dictorum tenementorum reddituum exilitatem, tum eciam propter ipsius Ricardi capellani negligentiam seu omissionem debitum non poterit sortiri effectum. Ut eius salubri proposito et anime sue saluti uberius propiciatur in hac parte, consensum pro me et heredibus tenore presentium prebeo pariter et assensum, quod excecutores testamenti predicti Ricardi auunculi mei omnia quod in suo testamento pro sustentacione illius Hospitalis et Hospitali ejusdem reliquit in locum apciorem et compentenciorem ubi magis sibi et anime sue saluti perpetuis temporibus possit proficere pacifice transferre et assignare valeant, per hoc presens instrumentum meum liberam tribuo et concedo facultatem; Ita quod nec ego nec aliquis alius meo vel eorum nomine circa premissa in aliquo prefatos executores aut eorum heredes vel executores nec eciam eos ad quos predicta tenementa cum redditibus deuenerint in pios et perpetuos usus pro ipsius defuncti anima et omnium fidelium defunctorum animabus successiuis et perpetuis temporibus conuertend' inquietare callumpniare molestare seu quouis modo vel tempore impedire poterimus seu poterint inperpetuum quominus eorumdem executorum translacio seu assignacio circa premissa rate stabiles sint et perpetuum robur optineant firmitatis.

XXXI.—Adam Frere of Norwich has purchased a shop of Robert Bendiste and his wife, and since Robert, the son of the above Robert, who is under age, has been enfeoffed in some portion of it; Robert Bendiste, senior, enters into a bond by an obligatory writing of the statute [of merchants]¹ to pay Adam £40 if his son, upon attaining his majority, disturbs him (Adam) in his possession, or refuses to quit claim him of the shop within a year after that event. [Oct. 1310.]

Istud scriptum recognitum fuit in plena curia Norwici. Nouerint universi etc. quod cum Adam Frere de Norwico mercenarius nuper adquisiuerit in feodo de Roberto Bendiste et Alicia uxore eius quandam schoppam in Norwico in foro; et quia Robertus filius dicti Roberti simul cum patre suo in quadam placea longitudinis septem pedum et latitudinis quatuor pedum fuit feoffatus, propter quod predictus Adam metuebat se de predicta schoppa per dictum Robertum filium Roberti nunc infra etatem existentem cum ad plenam etatem peruenerit de predicta schoppa implacitari etc. Hinc est quod Robertus Benediste obligauit se predicto Ade in xlii solvend' eidem Ade ad terminum in quodam scripto obligatorio de statuto contentum. Quod quidem statutum in manibus Johannis de Upsale ex consensu partium traditur custodiend' et deliberand' in forma Quod quandocunque Robertus filius Roberti ad plenam etatem, iuxta consuetudinem Ciuitatis Norwici,2 attingat et predicto Ade et heredibus suis relaxacionem et quietam clamanciam de predicta schoppa fecerit expresse de se heredibus suis, ex tunc predictum scriptum obligatorium de statuto de xl" presato Roberto Benediste vel heredibus aut executoribus suis tradatur et deliberatur,³ presencia dicti Ade seu

¹ 13 E. I st. iii. See Introduction IV. 1. ² Sixteen years.

³ This and other verbs, here correctly transcribed from the document, seem to require a subjunctive form.

cuiuscumque alterius nullatenus exspectata, ac eciam cassatur, irritatur, cassatum et irritum denunciatur, et pro nullo coram quibuscunque iudicibus reputatur in perpetuum. Et cum dictus Robertus ad plenam etatem attingat, et infra primum annum complecionis etatis quietam clamantiam facere recusauerit, vult extunc et concedit Robertus Bendiste etc. quod predictum scriptum de statuto confectum predicto Ade Frere et heredibus etc. deliberatur, ut nunc est sigillatum ita ut dictus Adam Frere etc. extunc racionabilem habeant accionem predictas xl^{li} recuperand'. Concessum est autem quod si predictus Robertus filius Roberti infra plenam etatem ab hoc seculo discedat, predictum scriptum dicto Roberto Benediste etc. deliberatur et pro nullo adiudicatur inperpetuum. Et si contingat quod predictus Johannes de Upshalle, premissis autem non completis,1 ab hac luce migrauerit extunc predictum scriptum voluntate partium in manus cuiusdam alterius probi et legalis hominis tradatur custodiend' in forma predicta. De quibus autem scriptis viz. tam de scripto obligatorio quam de scripto presenti tripartito cui vel quibus resident seu in cuius custodia traduntur modus necnon et inde forma coram Balliuis Norwici in Theoloneo eiusdem memoratissime irrotulatur. Ad omnia autem premissa fideliter observanda predicti Robertus Bendiste et Adam Frere huic scripto, necnon et cirograffato, sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt.

XXXII.—The enquiry touching the nuncupative testament of Robert de Welburn, chaplain, conducted before the officers of the Bishop, who finally granted probate, is enrolled in the Bailiffs' Court as proof of the testament with respect to the testator's manse in Norwich.

Testamentum domini Roberti de Welburn, capellani defuncti coram discreto viro Magistro Thoma de Foxton, dudum officiali venerabilis patris domini Norwici Episcopi, nuccupatiuum³ probatum fuit et postea coram W. de Knapeton, officiale predicti domini Episcopi, nunc abprobatum pro quodam manso quondam ipsius Roberti probatum fuit in plena Curia Norwici die Mercurii proxima post festum S. Fydis viginis anno xiiijo E.II. [8 Oct. 1320] per Johannem de Brisingham capellanum et Henricum de Wroxham in hec verba. Memorandum quod cum testamentum

¹ Completum. 2 Or unccupatiuum,

domini Roberti etc. coram discreto viro Magistro Thoma de Foxton etc. predecessore nostro in officio, fuisset probatum in quo quidem testamento nuccupativo condito continebatur quod dictus defunctus premissis quibusdam legatis ad certos usus specialiter relictis omnia bona sua residua tam mobilia quam inmobilia in usus pauperum ac in missis pro anima sua celebrand' reliquit, ac executores dicti defuncti quibus administracio bonorum eiusdem in forma iuris fuit et est commissa de quodam manso seu tenemento in Ciuitate Norwici in vico qui dicitur Coselanie, inter domum Prioris et conuentus de Walsingham ex parte una, et domum Willelmi de Alderford ex altera existenti, ad defunctum pertinenti iuxta consuetudinem in dicta obtentam ab antiquo pro anima euisdem defuncti disponere voluissent. Sed quidam cauillosi inter partes eo quod in huius testamento de dicto manso specialis mencio non fiebat asserentes ipsum mansum sub dicto generali legato non debere comprehendi nec de mente dicti domini Roberti fuisse quod de dicto manso seu tenemento pro anima sua disponeretur prefatos executores multipliciter impediuerunt quo minus iidem executores de dicto manso seu tenemento iuxta dicti defuncti voluntatem pro anima eiusdem disponere potuerunt. Propter quod dicti executores ad dictum officialem recurrentes proposuerunt quod dictus defunctus tempore dicti testamenti sui conditi, ut premittitur, de bonis suis disponendo de dicto manso specialiter sensit ac expressit, et ordinauit quod de eodem pro anima sua disponeretur, et quod illud tenementum per executores suos venderetur; ad quod probandum petierunt se per dictum Officialem admitti. Cumque idem Officialis Magistero R. de Hakeford rectori ecclesie de Couteshale ad recipiend' in forma iuris vocatos in ea parte vocandos testes quotquot dicti executores coram eodem super premisso articulo ducerent producend' et ad examinand' eosdem vices suas commisisset constetque; nobis W. de Knapeton etc. per literas certificatorias dicti Commissarii et per dicta seu deposiciones testium coram eodem in hac parte productorum et examinatorum transmissas nobis inclusas prefatos executores dictum articulum sufficienter probasse, et dictum Robertum de dicto manso seu tenemento specialiter sensisse ac expressisse, quod idem mansum per executores suos venderetur et de pecunia inde redacta pro anima sua per eosdem disponeretur in missis celebrandis prout per dictas depositiones apparet luculenter. Nos, W. de Knapeton,

Officialis antedictus, expeditis in hac parte expediend', et omnibus rite peractis, dictum mansum ad administracionem dictorum executorum spectare debere pronunciamus et declaramus, et prefatis executoribus de ipso manso pro anima dicti defuncti iuxta extremam eiusdem voluntatem premissam disponendi liberam commissimus facultatem. In cuius etc. sigillum Officialitatis predicte apponendum Datum viijo die Octobris A.D. Mccc vicesimo.

XXXIII.—William Bateman and John, his son, acknowledge that they have granted to John de Pulham and Margery his wife five acres of arable land in the suburb of the Magdalen in the parish of S^t Clement at the Bridge, and 8s.  $o\frac{1}{2}d$ . annual rent issuing from other lands in the same suburb.

Willelmus Bateman Ciuis Norwici et Johannes filius ejus, die Jouis post festum Annunciacionis anno xviijo E. II. [28 March 1325] et recognouit se concessisse Johanni de Pulham ciui Norwici et Margerie uxori sue pro quadam summa pecunie quam ei dederunt premanibus quinque acras terre arabilis iacentes in quinque peciis in campo de suburbio Norwici iuxta Magdalenam in parochia S. Clementis de Fibriggate. Et etiam viijs argenti et obolum et unum clauum gariofili annualis redditus percipiend' annuatim de diuersis terris et tenementibus in campo de suburbio Norwici in predicto vico de la Magdalena, viz. de una acra terre quam Gilbertus de Tolthorp tenet in dicto campo iacente inter terram Prioris de Hykelingge, et terram Thome Fegge, et abuttat super semitam que itur de Magdalina versus Suddele versus aquilonum, quicunque illam tenuerit, je per annum; de xvj acris terre quas Simon de Greyneston quondam tenuit de feodo Ricardi Ulf de Magdalena in predicto campo iiijs vid per annum; de una acra terre quam Thomas Fegge quondam tenuit ibidem iacente inter terram quam predictus Symon quondam tenuit, et terram Hospitalis S. Marie de Magdalena, et abuttat super Regalem Viam que ducit a Magdalena versus Catton iiij⁴; de ij peciis terre quas Willelmus de S. Jacobo quondam tenuit quarum una pecia terre vocatur Brudlond, et alia pecia jacet in cultura que vocatur le Brecke, inter terram Ricardi Ulf et capita diuersarum terrarum, vd; de una acra terre que vocatur Neplond quam Robertus de Milham quondam tenuit vj4; de una pecia terre quam Radulphus Salus tenet iacente inter terram quam idem Radulphus tenet de feodo Isabelle Leuerich et terram quondam Willelmi Albon, et abuttat super Marleram¹ iiijd; de una roda et dimidia quas predicta Isabella quondam tenuit juxta terram Ranulphi Salutz tres obolos; de una acra terre que vocatur Merelond et aliis terris ibidem quas Magister et Fratres dicti Hospitalis tenent xiijd; de uno cotagio quod ipsi Magister et Fratres tenent apud dictam Marleram iiijd; de mesuagio cum terra etc. quod magister Walterus de Jernemutha quondam tenuit ibidem iiijd; et de una acra terre quam Thomas de Lincoln quondam tenuit inter terram Roberti de Milham et terram quam predictus Simon tenuit unum clauum gariofili, simul cum wardis releuiis escaetis et omnibus aliis commoditatibus dominiis ad predictum redditum quoquo modo spectantibus. Habendum etc.

XXXIV.—Nicholas de Costesey of Norwich having entered into a bond, before the wardens of the statute of merchants² at Norwich, for the payment of a debt of £16. due to Sibil Flathe of Yarmouth, her executor after her death, seises a messuage in Norwich belonging to Nicholas, and grants it to a burgess of Yarmouth until the debt and the expenses connected with it should be paid. [Enrolled 2 July 1325.]

Omnibus etc. Benedictus Blok de Bungey capellanus executor testamenti Sibille Flathe de Magna Jernemutha salutem. Cum virtute cuiusdam recognicionis quam Nicholaus de Costesev de Norwico tabernarius nuper fecisset dicte Sibille de quodam debito sexdicim librarum coram custodibus statuti de mercatoribus apud Norwycum primo die Junii anno iiijo Ed. II. [1311] terminis in eodem statuto contentis soluend', et quas idem Nicholaus dicte Sibelle in vita sua non soluit ob cuius solucionis defectum ego ut executor dicte Sibelle post mortem eiusdem omnes terras et tenementa que fuerunt predicti Nicholai in ciuitate Norwyci virtute cuiusdam breuis domini Regis de predicto statuto, termino S. Hillarii anno xviijo [1325], coram Justiciariis apud Westmonasterium recuperaui et que virtute eiusdem breuis michi et assignatis meis liberata fuerunt tenend' ut liberum tenementum quousque dictum debitum una cum dampnis que taxata fuerunt ad quadraginta solidos plenarie inde leuauerim, viz. de uno mesuagio ipsius Nicholai in Norwyco quod extendat ultra seruicia inde debita et reprisas in omnibus ad duos solidos per annum. Quod quidem mesuagium concedo et delibero Willelmo Sampson, burgensi Magne Jernemuthe, in hoc meo assignato tenend' sibi secundum formam statuti predicti quousque predictum debitum una cum dampnis plene inde leuauerit et inde tradidit ei predictum scriptum sigillo suo sigillatum.

¹ Chalkpit. ² See No. XXXI,

XXXV.-John Cusin, with the license and consent of King Edward II. and of John de Burcestre, rector of St Peter Mancroft, has granted in frank almoine to John Gilbert of Foulsham and John Bolour of Hemenhale, chaplains, a shop in the Worsted-Row; another in the Spicery-Row, two adjoining stalls in the Meat-Market, and two others also adjoining one another in the same Market. 13s. 4d. annual rent from shops and stalls, which Roger de Costeshey holds in the Fish-Market. 10s. from two messuages, which Philip de Wreningham holds in the parish of St Giles. 4s. from a messuage, which Hamon de Sibton holds in the same parish; And 2s. from a stall in the Fish-Market, which Alexander de Hardley holds. To have and to hold while they celebrate divine service daily for the souls of John Cusin, and his father, and mother and wife, of his ancestors and successors, of all to whom he is obliged, and of all the faithful departed. And Margaret his wife, although not nominally joined with her husband in the grant, came and confirmed it of her own free will.

Johannes Cusin ciuis Norwici, de licencia domini Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie illustris patris domini nostri Regis nunc, ac eciam de licencia domini Johannis de Burcestre Rectoris ecclesie S. Petri de Manecroft, die Martis post festum SS. Tyburtii et Valeriani anno iiijo E. III. [17 April 1330] recognouit se, de consensu dicti domini Regis et predicti domini Johannis de Burcestr, concessisse domino Gilberto de Folsham capellano et Johanni Bolour de Hemenhale capellano diuina singulis diebus in ecclesia S. Petri supradicta pro anima sua et animabus patris sui et matris sue et Margarete uxoris sue ac animabus antecessorum et successorum eorundem ac omnium quibus tenetur omniumque fidelium defunctorum celebraturis, duas schopas, quatuor stalla et viginti octo solidatas annualis redditus in Norwyco, quarum schopparum una jacet in foro viz, in le Worthstederowe inter schoppam Galfridi de Salle ex parte aquilonis, et quandam schopham que quondam fuit Willelmi de Colton ex parte orientali, et abuttat super Viam Regiam ex parte occidenti, et shopam Johannis de Shotesham ex parte australi. Et alia schopa jacet in dicto foro viz. in le Spicerierowe cuius quidem pars abuttat super schopam Johannis Costinoble ex parte occidenti, et pars orientalis super commune mercatum, et alia pars australis similiter super commune mercatum, et pars aquilonis super schopam quondam Willelmi Puttok. Duo

¹ This is the earliest mention of the Worsted-Row,

stalla conjunctim sub uno tecto in Foro Carnium quorum partes occidentis et orientis abuttant super communam viam, et caput australe super stallum Ricardi Thedham, et capud aquilonale super stallum Petri de Bumpstede. Alia duo stalla coniunctim sub uno tecto similiter in Foro Carnium quorum capud aquilonale abuttat super stallum Radulphi de Bumpstede, et caput orientale super stallum Ricardi Thedam, et capud australe super stallum Radulphi de Bumpstede, et ex parte occidentis abuttat super commune mercatum. Virginti et octo solidatas annualis redditus viz. de schoppis et stallis que Rogerus de Costesheye tenet in Foro Piscium xiijs iiijd. De duobus mesuagiis que Philippus de Wrenigham, sutor, tenet in parochia S. Egidii xs. De uno mesuagio quod Hamo de Sibeton tenet in eadem Item de uno stallo in Foro Piscium quod parochia iiijs. Alexander de Hardele tenet ijs. Habendum et tenendum eisdem Gilberto et Johanni capellanis et successoribus suis capellanis diuina singulis diebus ibidem pro animabus predictis celebraturis imperpetuum in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Ita quod nec ego etc. in predictis schopis etc. quicquam juris vel clamei aliqualiter decetero poterimus vendicare preter Cantariam predictam. Et Margareta uxor dicti Johannis Cosin libera voluntate sua cum marito suo venit etc. licet non nominata fuisset et recognouit se cum viro suo concessisse omnes schopas etc. predictis capellanis etc.

XXXVI.—John de Geywode has granted to Nicholas de Blakene all his movable goods and chattels whatsoever, viz. three cups and a taster of silver, nine coverlets, three mattresses, four quilts, ten pair of sheets, eight board cloths, four towels, five napkins, thirty-six copper vessels, three copper chargers, ten silver spoons, three copper pots, each of one gallon, four copper pots, each of three quarts, three copper pots, each of half a gallon, four copper pots, each of one quart, seven brass pots, eight brass pans, three basins, three ewers, one iron plate, three bankers, twelve cushions, two hassocks, three chests, seven chairs, ten tables, eight tins, six kelers, three vats, ten tubs, standels and barrels, two pair of iron andirons, two pair of iron tongs, two frying pans, three iron spits, two mortars, six pair of trestles, and the rest of his chattels.¹

Ego Johannes de Geywode Ciuis Norwici concessi Nicholao de Blakene, Ciui Norwici, omnia bona et catalla mea mobilia

¹ These goods constituted the equipment of the Common Inn. See Introduction III. 1.

cuiuscumque generis fuerint, videlicet tres pecias et tastour argentea, nouem couerlytz, tria donges, quatuor qwyltes, decem paria lyntheaminum, octo borde clothes, quatuor manutergia, quinque sauenaps, triginta et sex vasa cunea, tria chargors cunea, decem coclearia argentea, tres ollas cuneas quamlibet unius lagene, quatuor ollas cuneas quamlibet trium quartarum, tres ollas cuneas quamlibet dimidie lagene, quatuor ollas cuneas quamlibet unius quarte, septem ollas ereas, octo patellas ereas, tres pelues, tria lauatoria, unam platam ferream, tria bankerys, duodecim qwissyns, duo dosers, tres cistas, septem cathedras, decem mensas, octo stanna, sex kelers, tres fatys, decem tubbys, stondels et barels, duo paria aundirens ferrea, duo paria tonges ferrea, duas patellas frix', tres brochias ferreas, duo mortaria, sex paria trosteles et cetera catalla mea in quorumcumque manibus existencia absque ullo retenemento vel clamio mei seu executorum meorum infuturum. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Norwicum die Martis in festo S. Michaelis Archangelli anno vijo R.II. [29 Sept. 1383.]

XXXVII.—The Master of the Hospital of St Giles requests that a distraint of two half-cloths taken by him from William atte Lane for a farm of 18s. may be appraised. The distraint being valued at 37s. by two jurors, the Master found two pledges to satisfy William concerning the balance.

Memorandum quod Rogerus Erpyngham Magister Hospitalis S. Egidii in Norwico venit in plena curia eiusdem Ciuitatis die Mercurii post festum S. Augustini anno xjo R.II. [3 June 1388] coram Ballivis ibidem, supplicans ut quedam districcio duorum dimidiorum pannorum per ipsum Magistrum capta de Willelmo atte Lane super feodum eiusdem Magistri pro xviijs firme, quam dictus Willelmus debebat dicto Magistro pro arreragiis etc. apprecietur. Que quidem districcio appreciata fuit ad summam xxxvijs per Johannem Robert, et Johannem de Lyng juratos. De qua quidem summa que excedit debitum dicti Magistri viz. xixs ipse Magister inuenit plegios sufficientes ad satisfaciend' dicto Willelmo cum inde requisitus fuerit, viz. Thomam Spynk et Johannem de Walsyngham taillour.

XXXVIII.—Thomas Gyney, knight, makes a writing of manumission to his bondman, Adam Wulleman.

Thomas Gyney miles venit in curia etc. xvo die Decembris

anno xviº R.II. et petiit irrotulari ac remembranciis dicte curie poni quoddam scriptum suum manumissionis, factum Ade Wulleman propter perpetuam rei memoriam. Tenor vero cuius scripti talis est. Omnibus etc. Thomas Gyney miles salutem. Cum nuper clamaui Adam Wulleman de Byntre filium nuper Thome Wabald esse natiuum meum, sciatis me relaxasse et quiete clamasse eidem Ade totum ius meum et clamium et omnimodas acciones reales et personales quas habui seu quouismodo habere potui versus eundam Adam racione natiuitatis seruitutis villenagii, seu cuiuscumque alterius cause a principio mundi usque in diem confeccionis presentium. Ita quod nec ego, dictus Thomas, nec heredes mei nec quisquam alius nomine nostro aliquod jus vel clameum seu accionem versus prefatum Adam nec in sequela sua procreata vel procreanda nec in bonis seu catallis suis exigere vel vendicare poterimus infuturum, set ex omni accione simus exclusi inperpetuum per presentes. In cuius etc. Hiis testibus Johanne de Curson, milite, Willelmo Curson de Bek, Thoma Curson, Edmundo Hastinges et Johanne Haliwelle. Datum apud Norwicum die dominica post festum omnium Sanctorum anno xvjo R. II. [Nov. 2 1393.]

XXXIX.—Thomas Bystere, citizen and mercer of London, has granted power of attorney to John Bally to compound with Nicholas Walsingham, another citizen and mercer of London, who is imprisoned in the Castle of Norwich, at the instance of Thomas, for a debt of £764 4s. 4d. owing to him and acknowledged under the Statute of the Staple. John Bally is also to receive the payments, and to acquit the sheriff of Norfolk for the discharge of the prisoner, the whole writing being confirmed by the seal of Mayoralty of London. Finally John Bally acknowledges his acquitance to the Sheriff in the Bailiffs' Court.

Johannes Bally de London' attornatus Thome Byster de London' per factum ipsius Thome in hec verba; Uniuersis etc. Thomas Byster ciuis et mercerus London' salutem. Noueritis me prefatum Thomam loco meo apposuisse Johannem Bally de London' verum et legitimum attornatum ad componend' etc. pro me et nomine meo in omnibus et singulis accionibus etc. pendentibus inter me et Nicolaum Walsyngham ciuem et mercerum ciuitatis predicte in prisona apud Norwicum ad sectam meam detentum, pro septingentis sexaginta et quatuor libris

¹27 E. III. st. ii. c. 9. See Introduction IV. 1,

quatuor solidis et quatuor denariis sterlingorum in quibus idem Nicholaus per scriptum suum obligatorium de statuto stapule apud Westmonasterium pro mercatoribus edito mihi obligatur, et virtute cuiusdam breuis domini Regis Vicecomiti Norffolcie directe in prisona dicti domini Regis in Castro Norwici existit detentus. Dantem et concedentem dicto attornato meo plenam potestatem cum eodem Nicholao tractand', soluciones recipiend', ac dies solucionis limitand', et ponend' scripta quecunque in hac parte necessaria, et acquietancias pro me et nomine meo dand' et componend', ac eundem Nicholaum a prisona deliberari faciend' et ad largum ire permittend', necnon Vicecomites Ballivos et ministros quoscunque comitatus Norfolcie aut ciuitatis Norwici de deliberacione eiusdem Nicholai pro me et nomine meo fiend' et acquietand'. Cetera vero omnia et singula que circa premissa fuerint necessaria aut quomodolibet importuna, siue de eisdem dependenciis vel connexa, ordinand' faciend' etc. adeo precise et integre sicut ego ibidem personaliter interessem. Ratum etc. habentem totum quicquid idem attornatus meus pro me et nomine meo fecerit in premissis. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Et quia idem sigillum meum quampluribus est incognitum sigillum Maioratus Ciuitatis London' hiis apponi procuraui. Et nos Johannes Shadworth Maior Ciuitatis London' memorat' ad instanciam prenominati Thome nostri Maioratus sigillum presentibus duximus apponend', scriptum London' xiiijo die Marcii anno iijo H. IV. [1402]; venit1 in plena curia Norwici coram Ballivis xijo die Aprilis et recognouit factum suum in hec verba. Nouerint uniuersi me Johannem Bally le London' attornatum Thome Bistere ciuis et merceri London' concessisse Edmundo de Oldhall vicecomiti Norffolcie quod ipse Nicholaum Walsyngham etc. extra prisonam ire permittat ad largum ubicunque aut quocunque ire voluerit, et quod idem vicecomes aut aliquis alius ministrorum suorum racione deliberacionis predicti Nicholai ex causa predicta nunquam in futuris impetitus erit aliquo modo. Sed quod idem Thomas Bistere ab omni accione versus dudum Vicecomitem et omnes etc. ratione deliberacionis dicti Nicholai sit exclusus imperpetuum² In cuius etc. xjo die Aprilis anno iijo H. IV.

¹ This is John Bally in lines 1 and 2.

² Neither the creditor nor the debtor were Norwich citizens, and the Castle was the county prison as distinct from the city prison. The proceedings were in accordance with the statute of the staple and the record of them was enrolled in the Bailiffs' Court because the attorney was commissioned to grant those officers a discharge.

XL.—An indenture by which John, son of John Heryon, is bound apprentice to Walter Smyth, draper, for nine years. The friends of the apprentice are to find him in clothing for his body and bed during the first year of the term and Walter is to do so afterwards, and is also to pay him 40s. in the last year. The apprentice promises faithful service and to protect his master's property, undertaking not to marry without his master's permission under the penalty of his term being doubled.

Hec indentura facta inter Walterum Smyth, ciuem Norwici le draper, ex parte una, et Johannem Hervon, filium Johannis Heryon de Rendham in Suff', ex altera parte; videlicet quod idem Johannes filius commorabitur cum dicto Waltero in seruicio suo tanquam apprenticius eius continue seruiturus, a festo Prurificacione beate Marie Virginis [2 Feb.] proximo post datum presentium usque ad finem nouem annorum proximorum sequentium et plenare completorum. Per quod tempus dictus Walterus docebit et informabit vel doceri faciet ipsum Johannem filium officium suum de drapers-craft, quo utitur, ut emend' et vendend' et omnia alia dicto officio suo pertinencia bene et fideliter faciend' pro posse suo et secundum ipsius Johannis filii ingenii capacitatem. Ac eciam inueniet eidem Johanni filio per totum terminum predictum sustentacionem suam ut in cibis et potibus, et per octo ultimos annos dictorum nouem annorum pannos linteos et laneos ad dorsum et ad lectum, caligas et sotulares competenter et sufficienter, prout decet tali apprenticio inueniri. Ac soluet dicto Johanni filio in ultimo anno dicti termini quadraginta solidos argenti. Et amici vero dicti Johannis filii inuenient eidem Johanni filio in primo anno dicti termini pannos linteos et laneos ad dorsum et ad lectum, caligas et sotulares sufficienter, sine contradiccione quacumque. Concedit insuper dictus Johannes filius quod ipse prefato Waltero et ejus attornato tanquam magistro suo fideliter humiliter et diligenter in omnibus licitis deseruiet per totum terminum predictum, et quod secreta sua firmiter celabit, preceptaque libenter faciet, nec de seruicio suo se absentabit per diem aut per noctem sine rationabili causa et licencia speciali. Dampnum non faciet quin illud restituet, neque id sibi ab aliquo fieri videbit quin illud pro posse suo impediet aut dictum magistrum suum inde premuniet. bona et catalla dicti magistri sui bene et diligenter custodiet et appruabit et fideliter inde ei respondebit. Uxorem non ducet

infra dictum terminum contra voluntatem et assensum dicti magistri sui, nec fornicacionem aut adulterium faciet interim cum aliqua muliere in manso dicti magistri sui sub pena duplicandi terminum suum et seruicium suum predictum. Ad que omnia et singula ex parte dicti Walteri premissa fideliter tenend', idem Walterus obligauit se heredes et executores suos per presentes. Et ad omnia et singula ex parte dicti Johannis filii premissa fideliter adimplenda et obseruanda, predictus Johannes Heryon, pater dicti Johannis filii, Johannes Halle de Rendham, Adam Baldewyn alias dictus Barker de eadem constituerunt se fideiussores et principales satisfactores, obligando se cum dicto apprenticio et quemlibet eorum in solido et pro toto heredes et executores suos per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium huic indendato partes predicte et fideiussores sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Datum apud Norwicum xvijo die Januarii anno viº H. IV. [1405.]

XLI.—A dispute having arisen between John Lynsted and John Westgate, owing to the former claiming that the latter has built part of the east wall of a new house upon Lynsted's ground, Westgate appeared before the Mayor and requested that an inquiry may be held. The Mayor therefore appointed a jury of the masters of the masons' and carpenters' crafts to view the premises who decided in favour of Westgate, and the Mayor ordered their decision to be enrolled.

Wher John Westgate of Norwich, calaundrer, did builde a newe hous of the est part of his mese in the parissh of St Gregory, at which tyme oon John Ilberd, colermaker, was very owner of a nother mese lying on the est part of the mees of the said John Westgate and therto next adioynyng, whereof Robert Lynsted, couerlightweuer, is nowe owner which John llberd, aslong as he was owner, pesebly sufferd the seid bilding withoute grudge or denyer and but helde hym wele contented with the same. And nowe of late the seid Robert Lynsted of his own mynde surmyseth and seth that John Westgate hath bilded parcell of the est walle of his seid newe hous upon the grounde of the said Robert as upon parcell of his seid mese. Therfor John Westgate, in eschewyng of such sklaunderous and noyffull wordys, made supplicacion to the right wurshefull Thomas Aldrich Maire and gouernoure of the City of Norwich, besechyng hym to assigne indifferent persones to haue the sight

of the seid edifying, Wherupon the seid Mayre according to olde and laudable customes used in cases sembleable, the viij day of Maye the xxiijti yer of King Herry the VII. [1508] did calle bifore hym the masters of the mister or craft of masons viz. Thomas Merchaunte and John Mileham, masons, and Thomas Spendlove and William Cowper, carpenters, and also Richard Hause, mason, ther beyng by the maires comaundment, and them comaunded and charged upon ther holydom othes that they had made to god and to the Cite to vewe indifferently the seid edifying and therof to certify hym the trouth, all fauours and parcialitees by them or eny of them to either of the seid parties clerly to be set a parte. Which seid masons and carpenters by comaundment of the Maire vewid the seid edifyings, and therof by ther holydom othes certified to the Maire that the newe est walle of the newe hous bilded by John Westgate is bilded upon the olde fundacion of his oun walle, wherupon the olde hous stode afore the bildyng of John Wesgate of his newe hous as evidently by the seid fundacion it doth appere, and not upon eny parte of the tenemente that the tyme of the same bildyng was John Ilberdes and nowe Robert Lynstedes and that they be redy at all tymes to justifie according to ther seid ooth whan so euer they be called at the charges of either of the parties so fyndyng hym greved. All which premisses the seid Maire comaunded to be enrolled emong other enrolmentes of charters munymentes and other evidences remayning in the Gilde Hall of the seid Cite, in asmech as they concerne frehold.

## ACCOUNTS OF BAILIFFS AND TREASURERS.

Mostly Translated.

## XLII.—Account of Peter Flynt.1

The account of Peter Flynt of the rents, entries and other receipts which belong to the community of Norwich from Michaelmas day in the 21st year of King Edward to the same feast in the next year [1293-4]

Arrears due. The same answers for £4 17s. 6d. received for the arrears owing of the debt of the Lord King as attermined. And for 23s. 6d. received of arrears of the said debt not paid. And for 114s. 9d.

¹ Introduction II. 1.

of receipts for a certain debt in which the whole community is bound to Geoffrey de Bungeye. And for 33s. 4d. of receipts from certain persons that they might be exempt from the common tallage. 1 Sum £13 10s. 1d.

Rents. The same answers for 63s, received of the rents of the town of Norwich. And for  $£9 ext{ 16}s$ , 4d, of the receipts for fines made for entries. Sum £12 19s. 4d.

Sum total of the receipts £26 9s. 5d.

Expenses. First, in the expenses of Geoffrey the clerk at Tatteshull on behalf of the business of the town, 13s. 1od. In the expenses of the same Geoffrey and his fellows on behalf of the plea concerning the Spitellond, between the Prior of Norwich and the community of the town, £6 18s. 4d. In the expenses of the said Geoffrey and Gervase le Graunt incurred at London, for the said plea, 32s. 8d. In the expenses of the said Geoffrey incurred at London for the business of the whole community, 33s. 4d. In the expenses of Robert de Holveston and Robert de Weston incurred at London for the business of the town, 61s.

Sum £13 19s. 2d.

*Presents.* In expenses and presents sent to the Justices of the Lord King and others his ministers and clerks during their several comings, £4 115.  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ .

For payment to Thomas de Framelingham for his fee, 13s. 4d. To John de Mutford for his fee for the whole year, 2os. In the expenses of the same John incurred at London for the business of the whole community, 18s. 1d. To John Norman for his fee from the term of St. Michael, 6s. 8d. To Thomas de Framelingham for arrears of his fee, 27s. To John de Berstrete, clerk, for the drawing up of certain letters to the use of the whole community, 14d. To Edmund le Tundur for a certain debt, 3s. To the same Edmund, spent for wine in the Iter of the Justices, 6s. 8d. Paid to Gyliot le Taverner of divers debts on behalf of the whole community, 26s. 8d. In the expenses of two sergeants of the bench of the Lord King at London, 2s. Sum £6 4s. 7d.

In one horse bought to the use of Robert de Weston, 13s. In repairing a stall, 2s. To Odo de la Bothe for the constabulary of Norwich, 13s. 4d. Paid to William But and Robert de Horsford for the business of the town, 2s. 4d. In parchment bought, 6d. In the stipend of a sergeant collecting the fines for entries, 9d. In a beam (trona) bought to the use of the whole community, 6s. 8d. Sum 38s. 7d.

Sum total of the expenses £26 13s. 7\fmathbb{1}d.

Like Account for the 22nd year [1294-5]

Arrears. The same answers for 52s. received for the arrears due of

¹ See No. CCCCXXIX.

the debt of the Lord King as attermined. And for 15s. 6d. for arrears of the said debt. And for 3os. for the composition (auxil') of certain persons that they might be exempt from the common tallage. And for 4s. 6d. for timber sold. Sum 102s.

Entries. The same answers for 108s. received of the fines made for entries.

Sum total of the receipts £,10 10s. od.

Expenses. Paid to Thomas de Framelingham for his fee, 13s. 4d. To John de Berstrete for his salary, 4d. In parchment bought, 6d. To Geoffrey the clerk, for his expenses incurred at Teford, 5s. Paid to Simon Est for his fee, 10s. In the expenses of Geoffrey the clerk incurred at London for the business of the whole community, and claiming their liberties, 40s. To the Sheriff of Norfolk, 30s. Sum £4 19s. 2d.

*Presents*. In expenses and divers presents sent to the Justices etc. 52s.  $0\frac{1}{2}d$ .

Bought. In reed (colom') bought for covering the Tolhouse, 22s. 3d. In the wage of a certain man covering the said house, for the job, 14s. 9d. In one man hired for 4 days and a half for carrying earth by barrow loads to the said house, taking per diem 2d., 9d. In straw and hay bought, 1od. In the wage of one man hired for 2 days for repairing defects of the said house, 4d. In repairing one fork (furche), 2od. In one man hired for 2 days for amending the way against the door of the Tolhouse, 5d. In one weight bought to the use of the community, 3d. Sum 41s. 3d.

Paid to Richer de Weston out of a loan, 15s. To Richard de Felmingham of a debt, 16s. 4d. To William de Sessuns, 12d. To Roger Stel of a debt, 10d. Paid for the arrears of the instalment² (stalliamenti), 28s. Paid to John le Blekster of a debt, 7s. Sum 68s. 2d.

Sum total of the expenses £13  $16\frac{1}{2}d$ .

Like Account for the 23rd year [1295-6]

Arrears and Entries. The same answers for 106s. 6d. received of the arrears of the debt of the Lord King as attermined. And for 20s. for the fines of certain persons that they might be exempt from the common tallage. And for £11 7s. 6d. for fines made for entries.

Sum total of the receipts £17 14s. od.

Expenses. Paid to Thomas de Framelingham for his fee, 13s. 4d. To John de Mutford for the arrears of his fee, 40s. To the clerk of John de Insula for a certain charter read at Norwich, 6s. 8d. To Roger de

¹ Thetford.

 $^{^2}$  To make up the £10 paid annually to the King for the arrears of the Fee Farm Rent. See Introduction II. 1.

*Presents.* In many and divers presents sent to the Justices of the Lord King etc. as in bread and wine, carcasses of beeves, and salt and oats, £6 5s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ .

In the repair of Coslany Gates, 6s. 8d. In the repair of Nedham Gates, 16d. In parchment bought, 18d. In the repair of the Tolhouse, 11s. 10d. In lath (asperibus) bought for the said house, 6d. In the construction of one bench in the said house, 6d. To a certain messenger going to Gypewyc for the business of the town, 12d. In the repair of 2 cross-bows (arblast'), 9d. In 2 hanapers, 2s. 9d. In one banner bought to the use of the constabulary, 6d. Sum 27s. 4d.

Sum total of the expenses £17 8s.  $o_2^1d$ .

Like Account for the 24th year. [1296-7]

Arrears and Entries. The same answers for 58s. 4d. received of the arrears owing of the debt of the Lord King as attermined. And for 5s. received of pledges sold not being acquitted. And for 6s. 8d. received of William Albon. And for 75s. received for fines made for entries.

Sum total of the receipts £7 5s. od.

Expenses. Paid to Thomas de Framelingham and Hugh de Causton for the purchase of one writ, 20s. 10d. To Thomas de Hekyngham and John de Ely, clerk, 7s. 1d. To the clerk of Robert de Mauteby for a gift, 3s. 4d. In the expenses of Thomas de Hekyngham incurred at St Edmund [Bury] for the business of the town, 10s. Paid to Thomas de Framelingham for his fee, 13s. 4d. To Geoffrey de Bungeye of a debt, 4s. 1½d. To Thomas de Hekyngham for the land of William Pycot, 3s.² Paid to Clement de Plumsted and the clerk of Robert de Mauteby, 10s. Sum 71s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ .

*Presents.* In many and divers presents sent to the Justices of the Lord King etc.  $77s. 2\frac{1}{2}d$ .

In barrels bought to the use of the Lord King, 8s. 3d. In hired attendants (garcionibus) carrying the said barrels to the water, 5d. In the repair of the beam (trone), 12d. In parchment bought and in the stipend of one clerk, 13d. In the expenses of the collectors of an eighth for one breakfast, 6s. 8d. Sum 17s. 5d.

¹ See No. CCCLXXXIX. ² See No. XLV. note.

For payment to William But for the arrears of the instalment from Easter, 195.

[Sum total of the expenses £9 5s. 4d.]

Like Account for the 25th year [1297-8]

Arrears and Entries. The same answers for 20s. received for arrears owing of the debt of the Lord King as attermined. And for 26s. 8d. received of certain persons for fines made. And for £6 11s. for fines made for entries.

Sum total of the receipts £8 17s. 8d.

Expenses. Paid to Simon Est for his fee, 13s. 4d. To Thomas de Framelingham, 13s. 4d. Sum 26s. 8d.

In the expenses of Roger de Tudenham and William But in the plea of the Lord Bishop of Ely, 205. In the expenses of John de Gouthorp while he was sitting over (in) the account, 205. In the expenses of Roger de Tudenham incurred at London for the business of the whole community, 305. Paid to Odo de la Bothe for the arrears of the instalment (installamento), 165. To Thomas de Framelingham for the business of the whole community, 45. 1d. In the expenses of Odo de la Bothe [going] to Theford for the business of the town, 75. In presents sent to the Justices, etc. 305. 9d. Sum £6 75. 10d.

In the hire of one horse, 16d. In parchment bought for the rolls for the taxation of an eighth, 8d. Paid to William Albon for his labour at auditing the account, 6s. 8d. In expenses incurred for watchers at the sea, 14s. Paid to a certain sergeant (servienti) appointed for measuring casks of meal, 6d. Sum 23s. 2d.

Sum total of the expenses £8 17s. 8d.

The Account of Peter Flynt for the 29th year of Ed. I. [1300-1]
Rents. The same answers for 44s. 8d. received of Nicholas de Castr' of the rents of assize. And for 40s. received from the Nedlererowe. And for 40s. received from the woad-market. And for 12d. received from John le Neubryd. And for 6d. received from John de Gymingham. And for 4d. received from Geoffrey de Salle. Sum £6 6s. 6d.

The same answers for £24 13s. 4d. received of fines made for entries.

Sum total of the receipts £30 19s. 10d.

Expenses. In payment to John de Hekingham for his fee, 13s. 4d. To John de Morlee for his fee, 13s. 4d. To John de Gowthorp² for

¹ See No. CCCLXXXIX.

² He was one of the Bailiffs, to which officers this sum was paid in the accounts for the following years.

allowance of the instalment, 6s. 8d. In expenses of the same John while he was sitting in rendering his account, 20s. Paid for Pycot's rent, 3s. To Peter Flynt in part payment of his debt, 20s. Paid to John le Graunt and his fellows for expenses incurred concerning the claiming the liberty of the town before the Justices, 26s. 8d. In their expenses incurred over their account, 40s. Paid to Simon Est for his fee, 20s. In the expenses of Henry de Aula and Peter de Bumsted incurred at Dunwich for the business of the town, 4s. 1d. In their expenses incurred at Yarmouth, 2s. Paid to Nigell de Foxele for a debt, 40s. In expenses of John le Grant and his fellows incurred at Thetford for the business of the town, 6s. 8d. Paid to Richard de Melton in part payment of his debt, 125. To Robert de Holveston¹ in part payment of his debt, 6s. 8d. Sum £, 11 14s. 5d.

In repairing the Tolhouse, 2s. In two locks bought, 19d. In a chest bought to the use of the whole community, 8s.  $o_{\frac{1}{2}}d$ . In two locks bought for the same chest, 13d. In keys (clau') bought for the said chest, 111d. In parchment bought, 121d. In the repair of one stall, 4s. 1d. In lath (asseribus) and nails (clau') bought for the Murage-Loft, 8s. od. Sum 275. 61d.

In presents sent to the Justices of the Lord King and others his ministers as in cloth, wine, oats, cloths of Wrthsted and cloths of Aylesham, out of the courtesy of the whole community, £18 9s. 7\frac{1}{4}d.

Sum total of the expenses £,31 11s. 5\fm d. [sic. ? 6\fm d.]

Like Account for the 30th year [1301-2]

Rents. The same answers for £6 6s. 6d. [as in the last account]. And for £24 19s. 4d. received for fines made for Entries.

Sum total of the receipts £,31 5s. 10d.

Expenses. Paid to Simon Est for his fee, 20s. To John de Hekyngham and John de Morle for their fee, 13s. 4d. To Nigel de Foxelee in part payment of his debt, 20s. To Peter Flynt for the like, 20s. In the expenses of William Bateman incurred at Teford for the business of the town, 9s. 5d. Paid to the Bailiffs of Norwich on behalf of the whole community, 40s. In their expenses incurred upon their account, 20s. For Pycot's rent, 3s. To Philip de Lyndeseye for the hire of a certain house, 125. In the expenses of Robert de Pykenham incurred at Theford, 6d. In the expenses of John de Morle and his fellows incurred at Lenn for the business of the town, 7s. the expenses of Roger de Tudenham and his fellows incurred at London in parliament, £4 5s. To Alexander de le Sartryn of the debts of

¹ Burgess in Parliament, ² Introduction IV. 2.

William de Dene, 10s. In parchment bought, 11d. To the Friars of St. Augustin, 2s. 4d. To the servants of John le Breton for a gift, 4s. For the stipend of a certain attendant going to Gypewyc, and to the court of the Lord King, 4s. 6d. Sum £13 12s.

In presents sent to the Justices etc. as in bread, wine and other

things, £17 18s. 101d.

Sum total of the expenses £31 11s. 2½d. [sic. ? 10s. 10½d.]

Like Account for the 31st year [1302-3]

Rents. The same answers for £6 6s. 6d. [as in the 29th year].

Entries. And for £25 for fines made for entries. And for 65s. for the arrears of a certain collection made towards a present of [to] the Lord King. And for 60s. 7d. from a certain collection granted towards the building of a certain house near the Tolhouse. And for 6s. 8d. received of Adam Sylvester. Sum £31 12s. 3d.

Sum total of the receipts £37 18s. 9d.

Expenses. Paid to the lord Walter Bacun in coined (numerata) money out of the courtesy of the whole community, 60s. To the clerk of the same Walter, 4s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. In the expenses of Hugh de Rokelund at York, 6s. 8d. To John de Morle and John de Hekyngham, 26s. 8d. To the clerk of William de Howard for a gift, 3s. 4d. In the expenses of Robert Bendiste incurred about the present of the Lord King, 6s. To Peter Flynt in part payment of his debt, 20s. In expenses incurred at Teford for the Abbot of St Edmund, 27s. 6d. In the expenses of Walter Bacun, 10s. In the expenses of Robert Est incurred at Teford, 3s. 4d. For Pykot's rent, 3s. In the expenses of the Bailiffs while they were sitting in accounting, 20s. Paid to the same, 40s. In the expenses of a certain attendant who came for procuring malt to the use of the Lord King, 22d. Paid for one amercement before the King, rod. To the clerk of the lord Walter Bacun, at another time for a gift, 6s. 8d. To Simon Est for his fee, 6s. 8d. To John de Morle for expenses incurred at Lenn for claiming the liberty of the town, 3s. 7d. To Alexander de Sartryn of a debt, 10s. To Robert de Holveston of a debt, 6s. To John de Mutford for his fee, 20s. To John de Morle for purchasing writs, 2s. In wax and parchment bought at divers times, 21d. In the expenses of Thomas But at Lenn in the business of the town, 5s. To the same for his stipend for the writing (confectione) of the rolls, 2s. Sum £14 17s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ .

In presents sent to the Justices of the Lord King, their clerks, etc. £10 11s.  $2\frac{1}{4}d$ . In expenses incurred about the building of the walls of a certain house¹ near the Tolhouse by the common assent of the whole town, £13 6s. 8d. Sum £23 17s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ .

Sum total of the expenses £38 15s. 4d.

¹ The Murage Loft. See the account for the next year.

Like Account for the 32nd year [1303-4].

Rents. The same answers for £6 6s. 6d. [as in the 29th year].

And for 33s. 4d. received of the aid granted to the use of the community on account of their transgressions. And for 9s. 6d. received of John de Stonhus for the hire of houses. And for 10s. received of John Petyt of a certain aid to the use of the whole community for the term of his life. Sum 52s. 10d.

Entries. And for £17 13s. 4d. received for fines made for entries. Sum total of the receipts £26 12s. 8d.

Expenses. Paid to John de Morle for the purchase of 2 writs, 25. Paid to John le Taverner of Walsham for wine for the past year, 24s. 6d. To Thomas de Huningham for the past year of a debt, 6s. To John de Morle and John de Hekyngham for their fee, 135, 4d. To the same for their expenses incurred at York, and for their labour in (de) the year last past, 26s. 8d. To the same for their fee for Easter term, 13s. 4d. In the expenses of a certain attendant (garcionis) going to York as attorney for the community to claim the liberty of the town, 2s. 4d. To Simon Est and Robert Est for their fee for Easter term, 33s. 4d. To Peter Flynt in part payment of his debt, 20s. Paid to the Bailiffs, of the entries, 40s. In the expenses of the Bailiffs while they were sitting2 in accounting, 20s. For Pykot's rent, 3s. Paid to a certain messenger coming from the Court to Norwich for a tenth, 12d. To the Bailiffs for Walter Bakun for money of distraint (namii) 26s. 8d. To the clerk of William Howard for a gift, 2s. To a clerk, collecting malt for the Lord King, 2s. Paid towards the expenses of three sergeants going to Lenn for the affeerment, 5s. Sum £12 14d.

Bought. In lath bought for the Murage House, 3s. 9d. In iron nails for the same house,  $13\frac{1}{2}d$ . In one lock for the door of the Murage House,  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . In straw for the house of the community at the coming of the Justices there, 3d. In one carpenter hired for repairing the said house, 2s. 2d. In one ring bought for the door of the Murage House and in repairing other things in the same house,  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . In expenses incurred about the repair of defects in the Tolhouse, 3s.  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ . In nails bought for repairing the defects, 6d. In one man hired for thatching (cooperiend') the Tolhouse,  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . In timber bought for the Tolhouse, 12d. In parchment bought at divers times for writing (confectione) the rolls and other business of the community, 2s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . In expenses incurred about the bench at the Tolhouse, 18d. Sum 17s. [1]  $\frac{3}{4}d$ .

In expenses incurred about the repair and amending of a certain

¹ The Chancery was placed at York in this year, the King being in Scotland.

² Probably at Westminster at the King's Exchequer. See Vol. I., No. CL.

house which is called the Common House near the gates of the Priory of Norwich, £4 4s.  $3\frac{3}{4}d$ .

In presents sent to the Justices, etc. as in bread, and wine and other courtesies, £9 115. 1d.

Sum total of the expenses £26 13s 8½d.

Like Account from 29 Sept. 1304 to 3 May 1305.

Entries. The same answers for 105s. 4d. received for entries from Michaelmas Day, the 33rd year of the King's reign beginning, up to the day of the Invention of the Holy Cross in the same year.

Expenses. Paid to John de Morle, 3s. 1od. which he has paid upon the account for the whole community of the town. Paid to Simon Est on Wednesday next before the Circumcision [30 Dec. 1304], 6s. 8d. To Thomas de Byrston on the same day for his labour, 3s. 4d. To John de Hekyngham on the same day for his labour, 3s. 4d. To Robert Bendiste for his labour, 3s. 4d. Paid to John de Morle for his fee, 13s. 4d. To Richard de Luthe in part payment of his debt for warding Bayon who is imprisoned, 6s. 8d. Sum 40s. 6d.

Presents. In presents sent to the Justices, etc., £6 5s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . Sum total of the expenses £8 6s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ .

#### XLIII.—The Bailiffs' Account for the year 1350-1.1

In presents to the lord Prince Edward before the feast of S^t Michael [29 Sept. 1350] in the time of Geoffrey Coteler, John de Elyngham, Reginald de Gurmuncestre and Adam Berte then Bailiffs of the City of Norwich [1349-50], £4 12s. 8d.

Also in presents to the same lord Prince Edward when he came to Norwich for the tournament on Monday the feast of S^t Nicholas the bishop in the 24th year of the reign of King Edward the third [6 Dec. 1350] in the time of James de Bliclyngg and his companions then Bailiffs of the said City [1350-1] as appears by the items, £21 os. 1d. besides 15s. for 6 cygnets bought of William de Dunston which are not accounted for in that sum. Also in presents for the Queen when she came to Norwich as appears by the items, £9 13s. 5d. In presents to Sir Robert de Ufford² by the command of the Bailiffs, 24s. Also given to Sir Richard de Keleshull Justice of the Lord King for holding assises and gaol delivery on Monday in the close of Easter in the 25th year of the Lord King Edward aforesaid [25 April 1351], 13s. 4d. Also to Robert de Thorp at the same time, 10s. Also given to Northwold the

¹ This roll has no heading.

² Eldest son of the Earl of Suffolk who died in his father's lifetime.

clerk at the same time 40d. Also to two Marshals at the same time, 2s. Given to John de Berneye, 40s. Also to his clerk, 6s. 8d.

Also in a breakfast at the tavern of Matilda Fissh on the Thursday next after the Conversion of S^t Paul in the  $25^{th}$  year of the Lord King Edward the third [27 Jan. 1351], namely for John de Berneye, Robert Clere, and Roger Varley² and the Bailiffs and for other men of the said City as appears [by] the items, 11s. 3d. Paid to Richard de Byteryngg and Robert de Bumpsted when they went to parliament representing (pro) the said city, £7 6s. 8d. Also paid to the Bailiffs 1 mark for the proffer of the account made at Westminster on the feast of S^t Michael in the 24th year of the present Lord King [29 Sept. 1350] according to custom, and [2 marks] when the account was rendered, 40s.

In divers expenses among the servants of the Lord Prince at the tavern at the time of the tournament, 22s. 8d.

In divers expenses incurred by the Bailiffs from the feast of S^t Michael the Archangel in the 24th year of the present Lord King [29 Sept. 1350] until the month of Easter³ in the 25th year of the same King [1351], in messengers of the Lord King and in divers others coming for business (negotio), 15s. 2d. In a breakfast at Merkeshale tavern about⁴ the feast of S^t Martin [11 Nov.] in the 24th year of the present Lord King [1350], namely for John de Berneye and his companions Justices of the Lord King, at Hengham, 16s.

Also in the expenses of Richard de Colton going on behalf of Roger Midday, 13d.

In the repair of Coslany Gates, 4s. 7d. In repairing a lock for Nedhamgates by James de Bliclyngge, 16d.

Given to Sir Thomas Brambre for the community, £10. Given to Peter de Bruges for remitting victual of corn and malt, £9. Paid to John Treye, Bailiff, for the proffer made on the feast of St Michael in the 25th year of the reign of the present King [29 Sept. 1351], 20s. Paid to Walter the clerk for his fee, 40s. Also in sealing the letters of Sir Thomas de Brembre, 1d. In wine bought at the tavern of Matilda Fissh at a banquet of Sir Thomas de Brembre, 2s. 3d. Given to a certain messenger of the Lord King about (citra) the feast of Easter [17 April 1351] 12d. Given to two messengers of the Lord

¹ See below.

² These men, with the Earl of Suffolk, Richard de Keleshull, and Robert de Thorpe, were among the Commissioners of Peace appointed for Norfolk in Feb. 1350. They were also appointed Commissioners under the Statue of Labourers in the following year. Cal. Pat., 1348-50, p. 526; and 1350-4, p. 89. See No. XLIV.

³ Easter day was April 17th.

⁴ Citra, really "on this side of." The word appears to be frequently used for circa.

King about the feast of Pentecost [5 June], 2s. Given to Robert Messager about the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], 12d. Give to a certain other messenger of the Lord King, 12d. They ask that there may be allowed them of the tenth of the Lord King on behalf of Richard Spynk, 2os. Also on behalf of the same for the tax of £60 granted in the community for speeding the business of the City, 1 mark. Given to Robert Messager [Messenger] of the Lord King, 2s. Also to two couriers, messengers of the Lord King, 3d.

In one beam (trunco) bought at the command of the Justice for the stocks made by John de Bereford, 6s. 6d. Also paid to the smith for repairing the ironwork of the stocks, 9s. Also for repairing the lock of the stocks and for other necessaries, 8d.

#### XLIV.—The Bailiffs' Account for the Year 1397-8.

The account of Thomas Hert, Walter Niche, William de Crakeford, and John de Wurthsted, Bailiffs of the City of Norwich, of their charges and expenses incurred for the honour (honestate) and necessity of the said city from the feast of St Michael the Archangel in the twenty first year of the reign of King Richard the second [29 Sept. 1397] until the feast of St Michael in the 22nd year, during one whole year.

First, in the expenses of the Justices of Peace in the said city for food and drink at one breakfast in the feast of St Luke the Evangelist [18th Oct.] in the same year, 4s. 8d. Also in the expenses of the same Justices another time, viz. 26 Oct. in the same year, for food and drink, 3s. 6d. Also in wine given to the same Justices at their other session [on the] 22 Jan. 12d. Also in a gift to one courier (corrour) of the exchequer [on the] 17 March, 6d. Also in the expenses incurred and paid by William Spynk about the procuring of a writ of procedendo in the plea levied in the court of the said city against Leonard de Kerdiston, knight, concerning his writ of supersedeas served upon the said Bailiffs in the same year in diminution of the liberties of the said city, and for reclaiming (convocand') the said liberties etc. 40s. Also in a gift to Thomas Monk, messenger of the Lord King, for making a deduction on the part of the Lord King of those 500 marks promised to the King by some of the community of the said city, 20s. Also in a gift to a sergeant of the same Thomas, 20d. Also in the expenses for one breakfast made for the same Thomas, the King's messenger, and 2 lampreys bought, 8s. 1od. Also in the expenses of John Yelverton exerting himself about the despatch of the said business against Leonard Kerdeston, 40s. Also paid to John Copping for a cloth of Wursted bought from him and

¹ He was exempted for his work on the walls. See Introduction II. 6, and No. CCCXCIII.

given to the Crown Clerk of the Lord King for his aid performed in the same business of the said city against the said Leonard, 26s. 8d. Also in the expenses incurred with the coroners of this City at Bokenhamferye upon the view of the bodies of two women drowned in the water of the liberty1 of the said city, for the aid of the said coroners for the oversight and support of the liberty of the said city etc. 135. Also in a gift to the minstrels of the Lord King and of the Lord Duke of York, 4s. 8d. Also in a gift to one courier (currour), 4d. Also in a gift to one minstrel of the Lord King, 12d. Also in the expenses of Reginald Maundevill going to Berningham to John Wynter for the business of the said city, 18d. Also in a gift to the crier (proclamatoris) of the Justices assigned (ad assissas) this year, 12d. Also for cherries (cherris) bought and given to the same justices, 11d. Also in bread given to the same, 18d. Also in 3 quarters of oats bought and given to the said Justices assigned, 14s. Also in the expenses of the Justices of the Lord King assigned, at Abrahamhall, of the consent of the greater part of the community, 18s. 5d. Also in the expenses at one breakfast for Lexham and Yelverton and several notables (nobilibus) of the community at holding a conference for divers businesses of this city, 19s. 2d. Also in wine given to the Lord Bishop of Norwich² at his coming to Norwich, 8s. 9d. Also in one jar (olla) of grenegingere bought and given to the same Lord Bishop, 12s. 4d. Also in spices (pulveribus) bought for the Lord King's pies 3 and other expenses about making the same, 9s. 10d. Also paid to the carrier of the same pies, 4d. Also in the expenses of Thomas Middilton going to Cambridge for the business of the said city, 6s. 8d. Also in the expenses of Reginald Mundevill riding for Yelverton for having his counsel with the community, 18d. Also paid to John Rollere, cook, for his labour at Thetford and for his divers expenses there, 6s. 8d. Also paid to Thomas Middilton for his labour there, 6s. 8d. Also in a gift to one sergeant of the Lord King, 6s. 8d. Also in a gift to one messenger of the Lord King carrying a quarter of Henry Ropere, a traitor of the Lord King, and in a gift to one, his sergeant, 4s. 6d. Also in expenses incurred at one breakfast at Norwich for Edmund de Thorp, Robert de Berneye, Ralph de Shelton, John White, knights, the Sheriff of Norfolk, the Mayor of the town of Lenn and several other gentlemen (gentilibus) and notables (nobilibus) of the country and of this city for the honour of the said city, 34s. 7d. Also in expenses of the purveyors of wines of our Lord the King, 3s. 8d.

Sum of the expenses £,16 4s. 6d.

Also the abovesaid Bailiffs request of the community of the said city for the purchased fee of the Castle out of custom,  4  £10. Also

¹ See Vol. I. p. 223 n. 2. ² Henry Despencer. ³ See No. CCCLXXXVIII. ⁴ See Vol. I. p. xlii.

they request of the same community for making their account, 60s. Also paid to Thomas de Lexham, attorney of the community for his wages of the year afforesaid, 20s.

Sum total £30 4s. 6d.

## XLV .- A Pipe or Estreat Roll for 1357.1

Of the sum in the Pipe [Roll] in the thirty first year [of E. III. 1357].

Of Robert Benedicte² and his heirs for a certain place in Norwich, 35. 4d. Of William Bateman of Norwich and his heirs of rents of three places in Norwich, 12d. Of John de Weston, citizen of Norwich and his heirs for a certain place in Norwich, 2d. Of the Prior and brethren of the order of St Augustin of Norwich for a certain lane in the same city, 1d. And of arrears, 1d. Of the citizens of Norwich of the fee farm of their town, £,113 8s. od.3 Of the same citizens of the new increment 4 of their town, 40s. Of the same citizens of rents rendered in increase of the said city, 5 £10. Of the same citizens of several small farms, 6 os. 5d. Of the Bailiffs of the city of Norwich of divers rents of the Jews' houses in Norwich, 11d. Of Nicholas Pycot of the annual rent of the moneyers' house which was released to him by M. de Pateshull,8 3s. Of Geoffrey de Wilughby of Norwich, clerk, of the farm of two messuages and one acre of land in Norwich, 10s.9 Of John Athol of Norwich for a certain place of void land with the appurtenances in Norwich, 12d. Of the citizens and Bailiffs of the city of Norwich of the farm of divers places about the Castle-Ditch of Norwich, 54s. 4d.10 Of Thomas But of two debts, £60 3s. 92d. Of William Bisshop and Roger Virly, Mayor of the Staple in the city of Norwich, of divers farms, £86. 20d. Of Hugh Aslac, of a fine for trespass and contempt of the King, 20s. Of the citizens of Norwich of several debts, £10.

¹ Demand to the Bailiffs for payment of sums due to the King, estreated [extracted] from the King's Roll of the Pipe.

² He had the grant of the smaller piece of the seal for the recognisances of debts in Norwich in 1307. Rot. Pat. I E. II. m. 19. See Statute of Merchants 13 E. I. st. iii.

³ This with the five following items makes the total of £126 is. 4d. the amount of the fee farm rent at this period. See Introduction II. i.

⁴ See Vol. I. p. 221. n. 3. ⁵ Ib. p. 19. ⁶ See No. CCCCXLVII.

⁷ The Book of Pleas f. lx. adds "as is contained in Rolls 16 and 12 [year] of the King's father [Ed. I.?]."

⁸ Ib. "Nicholas Pycott owes 3s. of an annual rent of the moneyers' houses, which were delivered to him by Martin de Patishull in his iter, as is contained in the Roll for 14 H. [III.]."

⁹ See No. CCCCXLVII. 10 See Vol. I. p. xlii.

#### XLVI.—The Treasurers' Roll, 1375-6.

The account of Peter de Alderford and Walter Nyche Treasurers of the City of Norwich from the feast of S^t Michael in the 49th year of King Edward III. [29 Sept. 1375] to the same feast in the next year.

First, received of Henry Skye and his companions, Bailiffs in the  $48^{th}$  year of King Edward III. [1374] in part payment of the farm of the city for the same year, £33 8s. 11½d. Of John atte Moer and William de Eton, Treasurers for the year last past, for the arrears of the last account, £4 14s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . Of Henry Skye, his companion having died, late Treasurers, for the arrears of their account, £8 10s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . Of Thomas de Surlyngham, Collector of the common rents, £18 12s. 6d. Of Thomas de Bukton, late Treasurer, for the arrears of his account, £4 12s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . Of entries this year, £11 6s. 8d. For the gates this year, 7s. 2d. Sum £81 13s. od.

Received of William Boteler and William Ryngman, collectors (taxatoribus) of Mancroft, for the Barge, in full payment, 50s. Of John de Beklis and Nicholas de Sibton, collectors of Wymer etc. 26s. Of William de Burgoine and Richard de Sporle, collectors Over the Water etc. 16s. 4d. Sum £,4 12s. 4d.

Received of Thomas Cole and William Bladsmith, collectors of Conesford, in full payment of a double tenth, 35s. Of Thomas de Jeron and Michael Toppay, collectors of Mancroft etc. 48s. Of Richard de Baketon and Thomas de Amerynghale, collectors of Wymer etc. £3 14s. 10d. Of John de Eggefeld and John Mentil, collectors Over the Water etc. 56s. Sum £10 13s. 10d.

Received of Hervey de Egemere and Richard de Wilbeye, collectors of Conesford, for the residue of the subsidy in full payment, 38s. 3d. Of John de Sall and William de Reveshale, collectors for the same, in full payment, 20s. Of John Palmere and Walter de Fornsete, collectors for the same, in part payment, 30s. Sum £4 8s. 3d.

Received of Thomas de Beston and William Swon, late collectors Over the Water, for the old tax, in full payment, 13s. 4d. Of Robert Pope and Richer de Blyburgh, collectors of Conesford, in part payment of a double tenth, £13. Of Richard de Yarmouth and Stephen Girdlere, collectors of Mancroft etc. £23 4s. Of Robert de Bungeye and William de Metton, collectors of Wymer etc. £29 5s. Of Robert Noreys and Richard de Lyng, collectors Over the Water etc. £20. Sum £86 2s. 4d.

Received of John Fullere, smith, for a stall near the Murage Loft, this year, 4d. In divers towers leased this year, 2s. 4d. Sum 2s. 8d. Sum total of the receipt £187 12s. 5d.

¹ A double tenth was about £190, of which this sum was the arrears.

Fees paid. First, paid to Edmund Gornay for his fee this year, 20s. To Edmund de Clipesby, 20s. To the said Treasurers for their fees this year, 40s. To Thomas de Worthsted etc. 13s. 4d. To William de Worthsted, clerk of the community etc. 40s. Sum £6 13s. 4d.

Money paid. First, paid to Clement Hereward by order of the Bailiffs in part payment of the farm of the City, to be paid at London, £20 6s. 8d. Paid to Henry Skye and Hugh de Holand to the use (ad opus) of Sir Thomas de Morieux,2 knight, for his fee, £66 135. 4d. To Hugh de Holand and his companions for portion of the farm of the City in arrear, £29 5s. 9d. In the wages of Bartholomew de Appilyerd and William de Bliclyngge going to the parliament of the Lord King, on Monday next after the Feast of St George [24 April] for 81 days, and for their share of the common banquet there made by the commons of the realm, £,27 13s. 4d. Thomas de Bumpsted by order of the auditors of the account for a debt of the community, £3. To John de Welbourne for the expense of the barge by order of the Bailiffs, 40s. To Roger de Ridelyngton for keeping (custodia) the barge, £16 13s. 4d. To Thomas Hert for a debt of the community by order of the Bailiffs, 53s. To John Palmere for a debt of the community by order of the auditors, 10s. To Thomas Spynke and his companions, Bailiffs for the past year, £4. £172 155. 5d.

Small Expenses. First, for a rope for the bulls, 3s. 9d. In expense of the Tolbooth as in reed, clay, rods, iron bolts [and] latches (shottis sneckis) and stipend of the workmen, 48s. To Henry Mirigo for carrying away muck from the Tolbooth, 3s. For parchment and paper, 3s. 4d. For wax for the common seal, 8d. In expense upon making the account, 2s. Sum £3 os. 9d.

Sum total of the receipt £187 125. 5d.

Sum total of the expenses and payments £182 9s. 6d.

Be it remembered that the said Treasurers rendered their account before the auditors of the account on the Thursday next after the feast of S^t Mary Magdalen in the first year of the reign of King Richard II. [23 July 1377] and there remain in arrears upon the said account £5 2s. 11d. which they have forthwith upon their account paid to John de Multon and Robert de Bernham, Treasurers, for the present year.

## XLVII.—Extracts from the Treasurers' Roll, 2 and 3 Richard II. [1378-9].

Received. For entries this year, £39 6s. 8d. For 3 towers leased to Thomas de Worthsted, custos of the city ditches, 3s. For a tower

¹ Warden of the city ditches. ² See No. XLVIII.

leased to Nicholas Coek, 4d. Another to Thomas de Tiryngton, 4d. Another to Robert Drake, 6d. Another to Walter Smith, 6d. Another to Edmund Sipatre, 1s. Another to Roger Popy, 6d. Another to Ralph Smith, 1s. Another to Roger Yon, 1s. Another to John Fulcher, 1s. Received of John de Lenn and Thomas de Hardele, taxers of Conesford, £17 15s. 4d. Of John de Dunston and Hugh Barbour, taxers of Mancroft, £37 2s. 8d. Of Nicholas de Corpsty and Richard Skiueyn, taxers of Wymer, £43 17s. 2d. Of Clement Shelfangel and Walter Wakand, taxers Over the Water, £29 9s. 6d.

Paid. To 2 esquires (armigeris) of the Lord King coming for borrowing 400 marks for the Lord King, 10 marks. For their expenses, 20s. To William de Bliclyngge to be paid to the minstrels at the coming of the Lord Duke of Lancaster, 20s. To the Admiral for excusing the barge, 5 marks. To John Stapil for the same, 40s. To John Haukin for the same, 13s. 4d. To Thomas de Middilton, carrying the charter of our liberty to London, 13s. 4d. To Sir Henry Hastyf, Baron of the Exchequer, 40s. To the clerk of the same, 13s. 4d. And for their expenses, 27s. 7d.

In removing the mast of the barge² and for spars (sparris) for covering the said mast, 12s. 1d. To John Whytfare for the carriage of the utensils of the barge from Thorpe to Norwich, 15s. 8d. To the same by the whole community for supervising the barge with the utensils, 6s. 8d. To Roger Yon for the same by order of the Bailiffs, 6s. 8d.

In expenses upon the chamber of receipt (solar' recepti)³ as in timber, nails, board, tile, lime, sand, and cloth for the hangings (doser'), and the covering of the chequer table (scaccarii) there and red lashings, and the stipend of the artificers there, 38s. 7d. To Richard de Colton and Adam de Poryngland, late Coroners of the city, for green wax,⁴ by the order of the community, 13s. 4d. To Hugh de Holand for the rent (pensione) of a house where the utensils of the barge were lodged, 13s. 4d. To John Greygoes for the barge by the order of the Bailiffs, 20s. For red paper at the chamber of receipt, 8d. For canvas for covering the charter of our liberty [going] to London by Thomas de Middilton, 12s.

Sum of the whole receipt £374 175.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ .

Sum of all the payments and expenses £326 4s. 7d.

They beg to be allowed of the taxers of Conesford for money advanced to the community, for the tax of Henry Skye, 12s. Of John de Foxle remitted by the community, 6s. 8d. Sum 18s. 8d.

¹ The Admiral of the North (of the Thames), not of Norwich as Blomefield, III. 103.

² See No. CXXX.

⁸ Kirkpatrick in Streets and Lanes of Norwich, p. 36, says this was the Murage Loft. ⁴ Fines under the seal of the Exchequer in green wax.

Of the taxers of Mancroft, for the tax of Thomas de Bumpsted. 40s. Of John Pykyng, senior, 19s. Of Ralph Skeet, 30s. Of John Latymer, 35s. Of Henry Lomynour, 30s. Of Nicholas de Blakene, 33s. Of William de Worthsted, 26s. 8d. Of John Drask, 10s. Of Robert de Bernham, 13s. 4d. Of Thomas de Boughton, 13s. Of Reginald de Bungeye, 12s. Of Letice Gronger, remitted by the community, 2s. Sum f, 13 4s. od.

Of the taxers of Wymer, for the tax of William de Hornyngge, 20s. Of John de Salle, taverner, 20s. Of Bartholomew de Appilyerd. 40s. Of Walter Nyche, 20s. Of James Jakes, 20s. Of Simon de Bliclyngge, 40s. Of Thomas Hert, 40s. Of Thomas Markaunt, 16s. Of Henry de Botlisham, 16s. Of Henry Ged and his companions. 10s. For Holmstrete, 33s. 4d. Sum £13 15s. 4d.

Of the Taxers Over the Water, for the tax of Reginald Cobbe, 26s. 8d. Of Thomas Spynk, 1 18s. Of Peter de Alderford, 18s. Of John atte Moer, 18s. Sum £4 os. 8d.

## XLVIII.—Extracts from the Account of divers Citizens appointed in the room of the Treasurers.

The Account of Bartholomew de Appilyerd, Nicholas de Blakene, Walter de Bixton, Hugh Holand, Henry Lomynour, Ralph Skeet, Thomas Spynk and Henry Skye, from the Feast of St Laurence the Abbot 5 R. II. [6 Nov. 1381] to the Feast of St Michael then next coming [29 Sept. 1382]

Paid. To Nicholas de Blakene in part payment for the tenement late John de Welborne's,2 £33. To Henry Lomynour for wine at the time of the tumult,3 £10. To John de Dallyngge, smith for henglist and hokis to the new house in the butchers' market, 6s. 8d. Henry Spragy for racks and mangers at Geywod's,6 6s. 8d. Robert [the] Clerk for the transcript of the charters and statutes, 6s. 8d. To Thomas de Taterford for inrolling charters, 6s. 8d. crutches? (crusis) bought at the time of the tumult in the Market and at Mushold, 7s. 6d.

The account of the above Citizens from the Feast of St Michael 6 R. II. [29 Sept. 1382] to the same Feast in the next year.

Received. Of the Old Rent clear this year, £4 10s. 2d. Of the new rent etc. 49s. 8d. Of the Stathe, 35 marks. Of the farm of the houses, £11 19s. 3d. Of the Meat Market, £41 14s. 11d. Of the

¹ See No. CCCXCIII.

³ The Worsted Seld.

³ Lytester's Rebellion. 6 The Common Inn.

⁴ Sockets of hinges.

⁵ Pintles of hinges.

Fish Market, £12 os. 8d. Of the Wool Market, £4 12s. 8d. Of the Poultry Market, £7 8s. Of John de Buckishale, 53s. 4d. Sum £110 15s. 4d.

Fees Paid. To Edmund Gornay for his fee this year, 20s. To Edmund de Clipesby etc. 20s. To John Drake etc. 13s. 4d. To John de Tasburgh, Common Sergeant, etc. £3 12s. To William de Worthstede, Common Clerk etc. 53s. 4d. Sum £8 18s. 8d.

To Adam Redberd and Robert de Egemere for the expenses of the barge, 14 marks. To John Osmund, Chaplain, £4. To Reginald Maundvyll towards London for suing out the writ of the Lord King for the Clerk of the Market and other business, 50s. To Henry Lomynour for expenses incurred before (coram) the coming of the Lord King, viz. . . .¹ canopy and shelter (celo et castello), £6 16s. 9d. To the Seneschal of the Marshal, £3. To Richard de Riedham for a horse bought at the time of the tumult, 26s. 8d. To John Tasburgh for a wheel-barrow, 10d. For the expenses of the Clerk of the Market at the hospice of Roger Taverner, 10s. For nails and rackestavis, 2s. For planckis and boerd to the mangours, 4s. To John Peyntour for the painting of the banner, 20s.

The Account of the above Citizens for the term of S^t Michael 7 R. II. [1383] and for the term of the Nativity of the Lord following.

Paid. To Reginald Cobbe for the Lord Thomas Morieux,² 205. For a horse at the time of the tumult, £3. To Nicholas de Blakene in full payment for the tenemement late John de Welbourne's, 11 marks. To John Peyntour for the repair of the banner, 15s. To Robert de Elyngham for the making of a wall (parietis) by the church yard of the Church of S^t Peter, 10s. For repairing (renovand') the boat of the barge, 8d. For rent to the church of S^t Gregory³ for 3 years past, 6s.

# XLIX.—Extracts from the Treasurers' Account, 8-9 Richard II. [1384-5].

Received. Of the arrears of the last account, £4 14s. od. Of the store in the chest (stauro in pixide), £16 10s. 9d. Of the old rents this year, £10 12s. 5d. Of the new rents, 58s. 8d. Of the Meat Market, £37 18s. od. Of the Fish Market, £16 4s. od. Of the Wool Market, £4 2s. od. Of the farm of the houses,

¹ Torn away. ² Master of the Horse. ³ See No. CCCCIII.

£12 3s. 6d. For entries this year, £20 13s. 4d. For pigs,  $1 ext{7s.} 2d$ . For the Stathe, £23 10s. od. For millstones lodged at the Stathe, £6. Of Eustace the merchant 40s. For the tenement formerly Adam Wynter's, 10 marks. For the tenement formerly Robert de Derham's, £5. For the Poultry [Market], £7 0s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . For a ruinous house in the Meat Market, 6s. 8d. Of the executors of John de Salle, 20s. Sum total of the receipts £177 13s.  $11\frac{1}{2}d$ .

Paid, To Thomas Spynk and William Appilyerd for parliament during 39 days, £3. To William Appilyerd for a commission for arraying the gates and walls of the city, and for another commission for arraying and apportioning men at arms and archers, and for the supersedeas (superseas Justiciar') of the Justices for the said array,2 £4 13s. 4d. To Nicholas Hubert for saltpeter and quick sulphur (sulfure vivo), £14 11s. od. [Spent] about erecting the walls near Iron Doors, £,19 3s. 4d. To Nicholas Hubert for a gunne bought by William Spycer, £11. To the clerk sent by the Mayor of London and Sir Robert Knoll for having a navy (navigio), 40s. To a messenger of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the said navy, 6s. 8d. painting 30 paneyers, 3 23s. 4d. To Nicholas de Corpsty for the impairment (deperdito) of the cloths bought for the said navy, 30s. To William Spycer for earnest money given for gunnes,4 20s. To the Master of the gunnes for carriage from London to Cambridge, and from Cambridge to Lenn, 10s. For the carriage of the gunnes from Lenn to Norwich, 6s. For a carpenter and the repair of 30 paneyers, 18d. For linen cloth to the standard (vexillum), 7d. For painting the same, 18d. For the carriage of the gunnes to the field, 14d.

## L.-9-10 Richard II. [1385-6].

Paid. In a present to the Lord Duke, for one bleeding (letto), 10s. In a present to the Earl of Notyngham, 10 marks. In a present to the Earl of Suffolk, 20 coombs of oats, 20s. And two pipes of wine, £6 3s. 4d. To Richard Turnour for 7 stoppes to the gunnes, 6d. To John Ermeswell for making the ditch between the great Tower and Berstrete Gates, 2s. For a cart for 5 days at Westwyk Gates, 7s. 6d. To 2 labourers at Westwyke Gates, 7d. In expenses about making the ditch at Conesford Gates, 35s. 9d. In expenses about making the ditch at Conesford Gates, 35s. 9d. In expenses

¹ Pigs at large in the streets.

² An invasion by the French was expected.

⁸ Bread baskets. ⁴ See Norfolk Archaelogy, Vol. XVI. p. 46.

# A Portion of a Treasurers' Roll showing the whole of the receipts for the year ending at Michaelmas 1386.

The heading is "Compotus indentatus Edmundi Warner et Willelmi Chaundeler. Thesaurariorum Civitatis Norwici, a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangelli Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi nono usque idem festum Anno reuoluto."

The Roll was written in duplicate and in reverse. That is to say, in line with the receipts here given were the last items of the payments in the duplicate. It was then divided in indented form and in this instance both parts are extant. Usually such a word as INDENTURA or CYROGRAPHUM was written along the line of division in order that the two parts could be the more surely identified. In the present case, apparently, use was made of seven meaningless ciphers. The lower part of two of them will be seen on the right.

the second new Concession, where the party will propose the party of Portion on a Treasurers Roll showing the whole of the som som distribution is greatly to an afficial single in the same of the sa the second of th the state of the first section of the section of th and the system of the second o A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE and the second of the second o

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about making the ditch at Westwyke Gates, 15s.  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ . For beer and the carriage of the gunne, 18d.

Be it remembered that the Treasurers have received of the taxers of the Lete of Conesford in part payment of the tax, £8. Of the taxers of Mancroft etc. £20. Of the taxers of Wymer etc. £20. Of the taxers Over the Water etc. £9. Sum £57.

Of the said sum they have paid to John de Gedeney, clerk of the Lord King for the apparatus of the ships of (ad) war, 50 marks. Also To Walter de Bixton and Walter Nieche for making full payment of 300 marks advanced to the Lord King, £12 8s. 4d.

Be it remembered that they have received of the money advanced to the Lord King. Of the Lete of Conesford, £15 os. 8d. Of the Lete of Mancroft, £68 os. 4d. Of the Lete of Wymer, £91 7s. 1od. Of the Lete over the Water, £15 4s. 4d. Sum £189 13s. 2d. with 14s. of Walter Bixton, and 27s. 6d. of John Ferrour.

They have paid to Walter de Bixton and Walter Nieche for making payment to the Lord King of the money advanced, 250 marks. Also to the same for the like purpose, £20 18s. 4d.

## LI.-10-11 Richard II. [1386-7].

Paid. For washing the mast [of the barge], 11d. For 24 lb. of rosyn for the mast, 3s. 4d. For 3 potells of oil for the mast, 2s. For airing (ventilacione) the sail of the barge, 12d. To the old Bailiffs for the new increment, 2 and for their account, £14 8s. 6d. To two masons for one day for the inspection of the City Walls, 12d.

## LII.—11-12 Richard II. [1387-8]3.

Received. Of Robert Waleys for the tackling of the Barge, £20.

Paid. For a spar, one bolle⁴ and the haft (helft) of a mattock, 5d. For kaiage⁷ at Yarmouth for timber, 4od. To the Friars Minors there for taking care of the timber, 12d. For a rope (corda) for the bull, of the weight of 29 lb. hemp, 3s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . To John Hirdeler for 3 dozen hirdels, 7s. 6d. In two large eels, 6s. One turbot, 6s. For 4 shovels 1 riddle and ale, 18d. To John Peyntour for painting the Gates, 2s. 6d. For repairing the bull (bool) rope, 6d. To John Alunday for painting fire-places (caminorum), 12d. For a skoop,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . In expenses to Yarmouth and Ipswich at divers times for the sale of the tackling of the barge, 2os. For a gun late Thomas Shermans to John de Donston, 14s. To Robert de Elyngham for plaster of

¹ See No. XLIX. ² See No. XLV.

⁸ From the 1st Book of Treasurers Accounts. See Introduction III. 1.

⁴ A bowl or knob. ⁵ Quay dues.

Paris viz. 62 lb. 2s. 4d. To Richard Drewe for 2 pairs of quernstones (whernstones), 10s. 2d.

## LIII.-12-13 Richard II. [1388-9].

Received. Of John Pool in part payment of the Worsted Celd for Easter term in the 13th year, £7 10s. od. Paid. To Peter Netesherd for six days, and one horse to S^t Benets, 3s. 4d. To Thomas de Boure for the carriage of a last of bricks (tegule) from S^t Benets, 15s. To Richard Blakehoumore for six lighters to the tower with bricks, 3s. To John Ratoner, 1 40d.

## LIV.—14 Richard II. [1390-1]2.

Memorandum of money contributed in 14 R. II. for having the staple of wools at Norwich

Of John Latymer, 33s. 4d. Of Robert Popungeay, 4os. Of Edmund Warner, 2os. Of Thomas Hert, 13s. 4d. Of William Crakeford, 2os. Of Roger de Bliclyngg, 4os. Of John Shuldham, 2os. Of Walter Danyel, 2os. Of John Gilbert, 2os. Of William Lomynour, 2os. Of John de Trous, 2os. Of Nicholas Corpesty, 2os. Of Robert Brasier, 2os. Of Thomas Spynk, 2os. Of Thomas Leveriche, junior, 2os. Of Robert Bernham by the hands of Robert Popungeay, 2os.³

Whereof, paid to Clement Hereward of the aforesaid money at London for William Appelyerd and Thomas Gerard, 20 marks. Also placed in the hands of Thomas Leveriche, junior, on the vigil of the Nativity of the Lord [24 Dec. 1390], £4. Of which £4, paid for a pipe of wine given to William Rees, 4 marks. Also to Robert de Berneye, knight, 40s. Of which 40s. the community contributed 13s. 4d.

Paid to Thomas Spynk of the said money contributed, 20s. To William Lomynour, 20s. To Nicholas Corpesty, 20s. To Thomas Leveriche, junior, 20s. To Robert Brasier, by the hands of Nicholas Corpesty, 20s. To John Gilbert, by the hands of William Lomynour, 20s. To Edmund Warner, by the hands of William Lomynour, 20s. To Roger de Bliclyngg, by Richard White and John Wolrik, 40s. To Walter Danyel, by the hands of Thomas Fyncham, 20s. To John de Trous, by the hands of William Lomynour, 20s. To John de Shuldham,

¹ Rat-catcher.

² In the "Book of Accounts" only.

³ The sum total ought to be £17 6s. 8d. Bernham's contribution has already been entered under Popungeay's.

⁴A marginal note explains that these £7 passed through the hands of Thomas Leveriche.

⁵ per Bilowe et Shotesham above the line.

by Lenn and Mendham, 20s. To William Crakeford, by the hands of William Lomynour, 20s. 1

## LV .- 18-19 Richard II. [1394-5].

Paid. For a transcript of a book called the Domesday, 2 6s. 8d. To Henry Hokeryng and Peter Sampson, taxers of the Leet Over the Water, on behalf of John Spynk, 3 as is contained in his charter made under the common Seal, 3s. To John Ermeswell for the repair of the walls of the Inne, 2s. 8d. Le Dongon.—For roofing (cooptur') the tower at the Hospital, 4od.

## LVI.—19-20 Richard II. [1395-6].

Paid. To Alan Smyth for fyrehookes, 17s. To John atte Ee for freight (freyth) of timber from Colchester to Norwich for the stathe, 4 marks [and] 4od. For windage⁴ of 62 tuntight⁵ of timber, 20s. To Thomas Potter for a brass soket to the capstane, 4s.

#### LVII.—21-22 Richard II. [1397-8].

Received. Of Thomas Wilyot for the Meat, Fish and Wool Markets; the farm of the bakers' houses and Ropery, in full payment for Michaelmas term in the  $22^{nd}$  year, £21 15s. 8d. For full payment of the farm of the Worstedeceld for one whole year, £18 16s. 4d.

Paid. To Walter de Bixton and Richard White [going] to the Parliament at Shrewsbury on 19 Jan. for twenty-one days, £7. For the reward of four knights [going] to Leicester with a supplication to be presented to the Lord King, viz. Edmund de Thorpe, knight; Edmund Noon, knight; Robert de Berneye, knight; and Ralph de Shelton, knight, £5. To the Abbot of Wendlyng for the new purchase made for having the Common Stathe for 600 years, 10 marks. For the journey [itineracione] of the Bailiffs and 24 citizens to Thetford, in expenses incurred there, £7 6s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . In a present given to the Bishop of Norwich, viz. a pipe of wine, twelve swans and a porpoise, £3 12s. od. To the bailiffs of the past year, £30 4s. 6d. To Henry Laburer for repairing the Cross in the Market, 13d. For 1 barrel of pitch (pyche) for the Cross in the Market, 4s. For a book made for the Community, for parchment and binding the said book, 3s. 4d.8

¹ First Book of Treasurer's Accounts. See Introduction III. 1.

² Extract from Domesday Book relating to Norwich.

⁸ See No. CCCXCIII. ⁴ Charge for the use of the windlass.

⁵ A tun of rough timber = 40 cubic ft. ⁶ Perhaps for a licence to elect a Mayor.

⁷ Introduction III. 1, 8 Probably Norwich City Domesday.

## LVIII.-22-23 Richard II. [1398.9].

Paid. To John Screne and Thomas de Lexham for making a supplication to Richard, late King of England,  2  13s. 4d. To William Spynk for his expenses when riding towards the parts of Wales with the said supplication,  $_46s$ . 8d. To Andrew Messager spreading the news (different noua) for the Bailiffs because of (pro) a thief being in the church of St George at the Gate of the Holy Trinity, 4d. To Simon de Felbrigg by the assent of the 24 for having his counsel and friendship so that he might be a good mediator against the coming of Richard, late King of England,  $\mathcal{L}_{10}$ . To James de Billingford for a commission of peace, 20s. To six archers going with William Rees, sheriff, to London on behalf of (pro) the City of Norwich, 20s. In the expenses of one man coming from Lynn to examine the defects of the Common River, 6s. 8d.

The Dungeon.³ Paid to Robert Perkyns for 1,000 bricks (tegul'), 5s. 6d. To Godefry Coupere for 12 hoops of 2 barrels, 8d. To the same for 6 hoops and 2 barelleshedes settyngin, 4d. For the carriage of 20,000 bricks, 2s. 1d. For the carriage of hirdeles and piles from the Stathe, 4d. For the carriage of 3,000 bricks from the Common Stathe as far as the Dungeon by water, 4d. To Richard Wilbegh for 3,500 bricks, 17s. 6d. To Robert Snape, mason, for 12 shotholes at the Dungeon, price 9d. a piece, 9s. To the same for 30 nowels,⁴ price 3d. a piece, 7s. 6d. For making the wyndas and rote,⁵ 2s. To William Blakehommore for 5,350 bricks, price per 1,000 5s., 27s. 3d. To Thomas Fyncham for 3,000 bricks at the Dungeon, 12s. To William Chaundeler for 1,000 bricks, 5s. For a barrel bought at the Dungeon for tubs, 6d. For making 4 tubs of the said barrel, 6d.

## LIX.—1399-1400.6

Paid. To Henry Lomynour and William Everard, by the hands of the treasurers of the preceding year, for their wages when at London during 18 days in going and returning, viz. from 8 May 1 H. IV.7 until the 26 of the same month about the furthering the

¹ See No. LVII.

² The roll was engrossed subsequent to the King's deposition.

⁸The tower in the Hospital meadow, now the Cow Tower.

⁴ Newels.

⁵ Root, substructure.

⁶ Henry IV, began his reign on 30 Sept. and the regnal years named on the rolls at this time are misleading. They are therefore omitted. e.g. This roll is given as running from Michaelmas I H. IV. to the following Michaelmas. Its correct period is from Michaelmas 23 R. II. to Michaelmas 1 H. IV.

⁷ The Charter of 1 H. IV. was executed on 6 Feb. See Vol. I., p. 31.

work (prosecutione) of renewing the charter of the liberties, taking per diem 6s. 8d. £6. In the expenses of divers law men there, viz. James de Billyngford, Thomas de Lexham, William Snetesham, John Wynter, John Yelverton and others for the examination of the charter at six different times at London and Westminster, 21s. 2d. To the said James for having his counsel, 20s. To William de Snetesham for the same, 6s. 8d. To Thomas de Lexham for the same, 20s. To the clerk of the said Thomas for writing petitions to the Lord King, 6s. 8d. To one Common Scrivener (scriptori) of London for writing 4 petitions to the Lord King, 4od. To William Gascoigne for the inspection of the charter, 6s. 8d. To James de Billyngford for the fine of the said charter, 20 marks. For the fee of the charter, 12 marks, 9s. For the lace of the same charter, 20d. For writing the charter, 40s. For enrolling it, 13s. 4d. To Hugh sergeant of John de Shotesham for the carriage of the charter from London to Norwich, 16d. Sum total £34 16s. 6d.

Paid. To the Lord Thomas de Erpyngham, Chamberlain of the Lord King Henry, for bearing his good word to the King for the honour of the city and for having his counsel, 20 marks. For a roundlet full of red wine given to the Lady de Erpyngham against her coming to Norwich, price 40s. For 12 coombs of oats given to the same Lady, price the quarter 2s., 12s. For 24 capons given to the same, 7s. For 10 swans bought and given to the same, 2os. Sum total £17 5s. 8d.

Paid. To John the Common Sergeant for cleansing the common Market-Place at divers times, 6d.

## LX.-1400-1.

Paid. To a messenger of the Lord King bearing a letter patent for making a barge, 20s. Given to Lord Thomas de Erpyngham, Chamberlain of the Lord King, at his coming from Erpyngham to Norwich, 20 coombs of oats and 40 capons with carriage, 33s. 4d. In presents given to the Bishop of Norwich, at his coming to Norwich about (citra)¹ the feast of the Purification [2 Feb.], 10 qrs. of oats, 26s. 8d. In 3 qrs. of oats given to the Justices of the Lord King at their coming to the assizes about (citra) the feast of S¹ Margaret the Virgin [20 July], 9s. In a present given to the Bishop, 1 carne² of red wine, £3. In a present given to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 2 pipes of red wine, £5. Sum total £12 9s. od.

## LXI.—1401-2.

Paid. To William Fulkes for his expenses to Colchester to consult there with a man called Blaumester, 6s. 8d. To the said man

¹ See No. XLIII. note.

² Meaning unknown.

Blaumester for his labour examining the place for the water mills to be new built, 20s. In the expenses of the horse of the said Blaumester in his inn, 2s. 11d. To William Fulkes when carrying the letter of John Bettes of Colchester, 4s. To John Swanton for supervising the workmen in the Common River during 35 weeks, every week 16d., 46s. 8d.1

#### LXII.—1405-6.

Received. Of Geoffrey de Bixton in one year's full payment for an annual pension to the use of Margery, late wife of William Blakehommore, issuing from a tenement formerly Hugh de Holand's² in Conesford,

£4 13s. 4d.

Paid. To William Appelyerd, Mayor, for his fee, £5 6s. 8d. To Walter Danyell, Mayor, for his fee for half a year, 25 marks, and according to the rate (pro rata) of that year viz. from the morrow of the Ascension [24 May, 1406] until Tuesday after Trinity [8 June, 1406], 32s. 1d. To William Tweyt, Mayor's esquire for Michaelmas term, 10s. and according to the rate of that year viz. from the morrow of the Ascension to the feast of the nativity of St John the Baptist [24 June], 3s. 9d. To Steven Lynne and John Goldebeter, Mayor's mace bearers, for Michaelmas term, 10s. and according to the said rate, 3s. 9d. To Thomas Erpingham, late mace bearer of William Appilyerd, Mayor, for 1 quarter, 5s. To Margery widow of William Blakehommore, £4 13s. 4d. (Charges for several scythes and sickles occur among the expenses for the river.)

## LXIII.—1406-7.

Paid. To Walter Danyel, Mayor, for his fee for half a year, 25 marks. To John Danyel, Mayor, for his fee for the other half of the year, 25 marks. To Edmund Warnere and Richard Drewe, Sheriffs, for the new increment³ and making their account, £13. To Robert Rose, goldsmith, for making the hernes of the Mayor's sword, and in silver viz.  $6\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 27s. 11d. For velvet, silk and lineing for the sword, 5s. 7d. For a bever hat for the Mayor, 2od. To John Breton for making the scheetz⁴ of the Mayor's sword and furbishing at two times, and for silk, 2s. For a piece of worsted motlee given to a messenger bearing a letter from the Queen of Denmark, 5 17s. For a baytyngrope, 22d. To Walter Drapere for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ells of woollen cloth for James Byllingford, by command of the Mayor, 15s. To Walter Moneslee for 3

¹ Unfortunately the accounts for the next 4 important years are lost.

² See No. CCCCIV. and Introduction III. 1.

³ See Nos. XLV., CCCCXLVII.

⁴ Sheaths,

⁵ Margaret, sometimes called the Semiramis of the North.

qwayeres of paper bought for the Gildehall for enrolments (ad irrutoland'), 15d. To Steven Welham for 10 riggis of fine grey, 1 price, 4d. the piece, for fur of the Mayor's hat and for making the same, 4s. To an esquire of the Lord King coming to the lord Thomas, the King's son, with letters of John, his brother, for 2 horses and a man hired of John Erlham, cook, 2od. For a bever hat bought by John Hempsted, 32d.

#### LXIV .-- 1407-8.

Sum total of the receipts for carting (rec' carect') £13 4s. 6d.

Paid. To John Folkes and other workmen for a new cart with wheels,  $ix^2$  exaltres clespes, carte-ledder spittes, 2 hirdles³ and a cart-rope, 26s. 8d. For 3 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lb. of iron, 23s. 8d. To Alan Smyth for 93 horse-shoes, 15s. 6d. To the same for carte strakes, cloutes and nails, weighing 145 lb., 18s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . To John Burgeny, smith, for the shoeing of the new cart, strakes, cloutes, and horse-shoes, 4os. To Master Steven for the cure (emendacione) of a horse, in medicine,  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . To Alan Smyth for 12 remowyngs⁵ horse-shoes, 4d. For bread bran, draf, fechis and griss⁷ bought of divers persons, £3 5s. 5d. For 13 coombs 3 bz. of oats, 14s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . For pall⁸ bought, 4s. To John Baddyng and John Sadeler for horse collars, trayes, carte-sadels, haltres, seles, and whipcorde, 15s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . For 43 lbs. of carte-grease,  $21\frac{1}{2}d$ . For a horse keep, 6d. To Robert Tristrem, for hay oates, bread, draf for the cart-horses of the community, accounting at the same time, 19s. To the same for the keeping (custodia) of a horse for 10 days, 15d.

## LXV.-1408 9.

Received. Of Geoffrey de Bixton to the use of the community for the tenement which was William Blakehoumor's, 12 for an annual pension for one year, £4 13s. 4d. From the Cross for a farm during 5 weeks, 20s. (£12 8s. 10d. was laid out upon the Market Cross this year)

Paid. By the hands of John Bisshop at London for obtaining the alnage of worsted, 13 £9 15s. 4d. To William Oxonford, clerk of Sir Thomas Erpingham, knight, for his trouble for the same, 20s.

¹ Ridges of grey work i.e. vair, supposed to be the fur of the grey squirrel or badger.

² Perhaps the clerk began to write "ixaltres" but thought better of it.

³ Axletrees, clasps, cart-ladder, spokes (?) hurdles.

⁴ Tires and clout nails. ⁵ Removings. ⁶ Brewers' grains.

⁷ Grass. 8 Paly i.e. bran or chaff. 9 Traces

¹⁰ Seals i.e. hames by which the traces are attached to the collar.
¹¹ The above extract of expenses is sewn to the foot of the roll. Similar entries have not been found in the accounts for other years.

¹² See No. LXII. ¹⁸ See No. LXVII.

In divers expenses for a supper made for the Justices of Assise, the Sheriff of Norfolk, the Constable of the Castle of Norwich and other worthies (probis hominibus) both of the city and the country,  $\pounds_4$  9s.  $o_2^1d$ . To the chamberlain and cook of the Justices, 40d. To two, their servants (garcin'), 2s. To Sir Robert Berney, knight for having his counsel against the Abbot of Bury and the Constable of the Castle of Norwich, 2os. For a piece of worsted containing 8 ells, given to John Reymes Constable of the Castle out of an old promise, (promissione) 3os. To John Alderford for examining the evidences of the city in the book called Domesday and for writing the same, 1os.

#### LXVI.-1409-10.

Received. In full payment for the Worsted Celd for one whole year, £7 18s. 8d. Of John Tudenham for chippes² bought at the Common Inn, 2s.

Paid. To Robert Bakester for I wainscot for the pudding stool. 3d. To Thomas Wright for the repair of a shop late William Lenne's and for making the pudding stool and shop of John Dunnyng during 2 days, 12d. To Robert Dunston and William Ampulford being at London for obtaining the alnage of worsted, 25 marks.3 Given to the Sir Thomas Erpingham, 10 marks; and for a purse in which the said sum was given, 15d. To the same for money lent by him at London, 10 marks, for the same alnage. Paid to Steven Welham for 10 ryges of grey work for the Maior's hat, 2s. 6d. To Alan Smyth for a pair of manacles for William Lomynour, 4 6d. To Clement Smyth for a chain with a staple weighing 4 lbs. for the same [William?], 10d. To William Morton, carpenter, for a stok5 for the said William, and timber for Coslany Bridge, 5d. To an Esquire at Arms bearing a commission of the Lord King for making a proclamation of peace between England and France on the sea, 6s. 8d. To a Sergeant at Arms etc. bringing a commission of the peace made between England and Spain, 3s. 4d. For the carriage of 9 pieces of Worsted from Norwich to London for the alnage of worsted, 18d. For the carriage of a stok to Needam Gates for the chaplain there, and other expenses there, 5d. To Robert Rose for gilding the pommel and the hiltes of the Mayor's sword, and for repairing the bosses of the sword, 8d. To Matilda Silveron for tartaryn and for lineing in the Mayor's hat, in view of (erga) the fraternity of St William, 6 26d.

¹ See No. LXVII.

² Chips. The Common Inn was repaired this year.

³ See No. LXVII.

⁴ He may have been a madman.

⁵ A post.

See No. LXVII.
 He may have been a madman.
 A post.
 William's Gild Day was the Sunday after SS. Peter and Paul.
 June.

#### LXVII.—1410-11.

Expenses about the Alnage of Worsted Cloths.

Paid. To Richard Kays, sergeant-at-arms of the Lord King, riding from London to Norwich and from Norwich to Yarmouth and North Walsham for making the proclamation of the lord king concerning worsted cloths. by agreement, 5 marks, 6s. 8d. To Robert Berney, knight retained with the city for the same matter of worsted cloths, 26s. 8d. For 1 worsted cloth bought for John Cokeyn, 33s. 4d. For 1 worsted cloth bought for Brokesby abiding with the Archbishop of Canterbury, 30s. For the making of 10 pairs of irons for the sealing of worsted cloths, 13s. 4d. For the engraving of the same irons and the carriage to London, 7s. To Robert Dunston and William Ampulford for proceeding to the Lord King and his council for resisting the malice and suit of the worsted-men of the country for the alnage and scrutiny of worsted cloths, £,20, less 19d. To William Ampulford riding with Richard Kays and his three servants to Yarmouth [and] North Walsham for proclaiming the statute made concerning the alnage of worsted, for his expenses, 15s. 10d. To the same William riding to Thetford, Wigenhall and Lynn for making the said proclamation, and for appointing a substitute (substitucionem) for the scrutiny of the worsted cloths, 20s. To John Alderford for 1 writ and other expenses at London, 11s. 9d. For 6 bolts1 of worsted, viz. 3 white and 3 green for Rome, the clerk of the parliament, as ancient first fruits (premiss'), 34s. To William Twheyt, the Mayor's esquire for riding to London, 10s. To Reginald Halywell riding to London with letters, at one time, 13s. 4d. To William Twheyt, the Mayor's esquire riding to St. Benett's Abbey with the Archbishop of Canterbury, 3s. 6d. To Reginald Halywell riding to London, at another time for the alnage of worsted, os. To William Twheyt, the Mayor's esquire for riding to London, for his trouble, 40d. To Oliver Groos for his diligence (occupacione) and support at the time of the sealing of worsted, 2 marks.2

## LXVIII.-1411-12.

They have received of Henry Crystyan and Nicholas Brethenham in part payment of the profits (perquis') of the sealing of worsted cloth during the time they were accountable [for them]; From the feast of S^t Martin in the 12th year⁸ of King Henry IV. [11 Nov. 1410] to the feast of the Purification of Mary in the 13th year [2 Feb. 1412], £5 13s. 4d. Of the said Henry and Nicholas in part payment of the farm of the said sealing beginning at the said feast of the Purification, £6 13s. 4d. Of Richard Deen of Worsted, late sealer, by estimation, 36s. 8d.

¹ Rolls. ² Introduction IV. 2.

⁸ A duplicate roll has "in the year abovesaid" meaning apparently 1411.

Paid. To Thomas Ocle and John Bilhagh, late Chamberlains of Norwich, £20, which they received of Thomas Benet and John Aleyn, late

Treasurers for making the Gildhalle, £20.

To two labourers carrying earth for two days to the mount of the oven (ufne) there [Murageloft], 16d. For two spars, 3 stothis2 and other timber to the cove³ and to the hearth of the oven, 12d. To Robert Coupere for setting in of 3 stothis in the cove, 2d. To Thomas Baxstere for pilleres to the oven, 4d. To Alan Dully, smith, for iron hooks holding up (sursum tenent') the mauntre4 in front of (coram) the oven, weighing 25 lb., 4s. 2d. For an iron beyle⁵ to the oven, weighing 12 lb., 2s. For 2 dozen counters⁶ and a box (loculo), 6d. To William Paston for having his counsel for annulling the patent of the Lord King granted to William Thweyt, by order of the Mayor, 13s. 4d. To Bartholomew Appilyerd for his riding to London with a certificate to the Lord King for the bearing of the Mayor's sword, by order of the Mayor, 40s. To William Spynk and John Ryppeley for their riding to Erpingham and their costs and expenses on behalf of the election, of the Sheriffs by order of the Mayor, 40s. To Alan Smyth for gemewys⁷ to the trapdoor under the shop of Matilda Myntelyng weighing 9 lb., 18d. To Thomas Nich for 2 pipes of wine given to Sir Thomas Erpyngham, knight, in the first year in which William Appilyerd was Mayor, £,6. To the same for a pipe of wine given to William Appilyerd in the same year, £3. Given to Richard Bryan, 2 yards (virg') of worsted, 6s. 8d. To Lord Grey, 12 lb. of grene gynger, 27s. In a supper to Simon Felbrigg, knight, John Wynter, Edmund Oldhalle and [John] Lancastre at the "Rammesheed" in Chepe, 13s. 4d. In the expenses of a man and a horse carrying the harnes of Robert Braklee, Thomas Marchall, Edmund Fullere and John Clerk from Norwich to London and from London to Norwich, 10s. For a breakfast made to John Wynter, Edmund Oldhalle, Edmund Wynter and divers other persons at London at the "Sarasynes Heed," 5s. For wine given to Thomas Derham, Crosseby and others at the "Rammysheed," 8d. In the expenses of John Clerk going and coming at 3 times to London for defending the suits taken against him for divers writs in 3 different counties by Robert atte Wode executor of Thomas Nich, taverner, late citizen of Norwich, for 3 pipes of wine bought from the same Thomas, whereof two were given to Sir Thomas Erpingham and the third to William Appilyerd then Mayor, £3. Paid to Robert Clerk for the kage8 near the Morageloft, 33s. 4d.

¹ Upon which the oven proper was constructed. ² Studs. ³ Vaulted roof.

⁴ Manteltree, the lintel over the oven door.

⁵ A support for the vaulted roof.

⁶ Perhaps for the chequer table.

⁷ Hinges.

⁸ Lock-up.

#### LXIX.—1412-3. (Treasurers' Roll.)

Received. Of Henry Christian and Nicholas Brethenham for the alnage of worsteds for one whole year, £13 6s. 8d. Paid to Walter Eton, Recorder, for his fee, 33s. 4d. Paid for certifyinge the Mayor's letter to the Lord King for William Thweyt, for the bearing of the Mayor's sword, 24s. 8d. To William Kyng and John Preston for malmesey (malmesyn¹), rumney², and bastard³, sent to Simon de Felbrigg, 6s. 8d. To the same for wine sent to Simon de Felbrygg, John Wynter and others when they were supping at "The Princes Inn," by order of the Mayor, 5s. 4d. To Henry Christian for the irons of the seals for worsteds, 4s. To the same for his allowance because he did not use (occupauit) the seal for 5 days, 3s. 9d.

Expenses for the wrestling (per luctac').

Paid. For Richard Bakere for woollen cloth, by the order of Richard Drewe, 12s. 6d. For the same for 11 ells (aln') of Kendale, 4s. 6d. For 2½ yards (verges) of woollen cloth for his hood (capicio), 3s. 8d. For 6 qrs. kerseye, 2s. For a doublet, 7s. 7d. For a shirt (camisia) and a pair of breeches (braccarum), 2od. For making a gown and a hood and a pair of hose (caligarum), 26d. For a pair of shoes, 8d. For divers expenses at divers times at Dowes and "The Princys Inn," 11s. 11d. For 9 cartloads of stones carried to the kiln⁴ at the Morageloft, 10s. 6d.

Small sums expended upon Robert Berney, knight, John Lancastre, William Paston and Walter Eton when the accord was made (capt') between the venerable men (vir') and the community of the City of Norwich.⁵

For a supper on Sunday. For bread 12d. In ale 2s. 1d. In wine 5s. 5d. Beef, mutton, pork (carne boum, etc.), 18d. 2 capons, 1od. 2 hens, 5d. 4 pullets, 8d. Pounded (pond') peper, 2d. Pounded gynger, 2d. Pears (piris) and walnotes,  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . Veneger, 2d. Candell,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . Fagets and astel⁶, 5d. Sum, 13s. 4d.

Also on Monday. Bread, 2s. Ale, 2s. 4d. 10 gallons of wine at 10d., 8s. 4d. 6 gallons of wine at 8d., 4s. Beef and mutton bought of Andrew Man, 7s. 1d. Beef, mutton, and pork bought of divers persons in the Market, 3s. 2 capons, 10d. 4 pullets, 8d. A dozen dowes, 6d. 3 geese (aucis), 12d. Faget and astel, 7d. Sum, 3os. 3d. [? 4d.]

Also on Tuesday. Bread and wine, 2s  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . in the morning. A goose and 2 pigeon pasties, 9d. in the house of Robert Barbour. On the

¹ A sweet wine from Greece. ² A sweet Italian wine. ³ A sweet Spanish wine.

⁴ Probably the same as the oven in No. LXVIII.

⁵ All this occurs on the back of the roll and it cannot belong to this year, for it must relate to the Composition, Vol. I. p. 93, which was not executed until Feb. 1415. See Blomefield, Vol. III. p. 126.

⁸ Logs of wood for burning.

⁷ Pigeons.

said day at the inn (ospicium) of John Preston, in bread, 18d. 8 gallons of wine at 10d., 6s. 8d. Ale, 19d. Beef, mutton, and pork, 3s. 4 capons, 16d. 6 pullets, 9d. 3 geese, 12d. 3 sucking pigs (porcell'), 19d. 2 sucking pigs, 12d. A dozen and a half of pigeons, 9d. 4 pullets, 8d. Grapes and walnotes, 14d. A galon of rumney and maluesyn, 16d. 2 dozen dowes, 12d. Pounded peper,  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ . Pounded gynger, 9d. Saffron, 4d. A capon, 6d. 5 geese, 20d. Venegre, 4d. Faget and astell, 12d. Mustard and salt, 4d. To the cook for his trouble, 14d. Sum, 33s. 1d. [?8d.]

Also on Wednesday at the Inn of John Preston. Bread, 2s. 9d. Ale, 35. 3d. 27 gallons of wine bought from Robert Barbour at 10d, 23s. Fressheryng, 9d. Bolnyd1 heryng, 4d. Stokffyssh2 and saltffysh, 2s. Sturgeon, 12d, 3 pykes and small perches, 2s. 4d. 16 large perches, 12d. 16 large roches, 12d. Half a hundred eels, 8d. Perys and walnotys, 3s. 10d. 12 large eels, 18d. A steyling³, 16d. 2 tenchys, 6d. 4 haddokes 8d. 10 plays, 6d. For bakyng of elys and flour, 5d. A gret pyke, 5s. 6d. Peper, 21d. Gynger, 4d. Faget and astell, 8d. Mustard and candell, 5d. To John Kyng, cook, 8d. Sum, 53s. 7\frac{1}{2}d. [? 55s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.]

Also on Thursday. Bread, 8d. Ale, 13d. Wine, 4s. 2d. Beef, mutton, and pork, 16d. 2 geese, 9d. 2 capons, 8d. 4 pollettes, 6d. A dozen dowes, 6d. Salt and musterd, 1d. Ginger, 2d. Faget and astell, 5d. Perys and notes, 4d. Otemele,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . A potell of maluesyn, 8d. A dozen dowes, 6d. A cook for his trouble, 4d. Sum, 12s. 23d.

Also to Robert Barbour for 23½ gallons and 3 pints of red wine, which Robert Berney, knight, Wynter, Lancastre, Oldhalle and others sent for in their chambers (cameras) at the time of the days of the said concord, 19s. 10d. Bread and ale expended at the inn of the said Robert, 4d. In the same inn for a goose, 5d. 2 pasties of dowes, 4d. A potell of rumneye, 6d. A potell of renysshwyn, 4d. A pewterpot measuring 1 potell, 16d. To Robert Berney, knight, for his trouble when the concord was taken, 20s. To John Lancaster [for the like], 20s. To William Paston [for the like], 13s. 4d. To the servants of the said Robert, John and William, 8s. 4d. In expenses of the horses of [the same persons], 9s. 4d. Paid by the order of Richard Drewe for wyldefoul bought, 12s. 6d. To John de Fermerye for wine, 4s. 1d. Sum, £5 11s. 1d. [? 10s. 8d.]

Also to the collectors of the tax of the Lord King in Wymer Lete, granted to them in the common assembly by reason of the burnt houses in the said Lete, 50s.

## LXX.-1412-3. (Book of Accounts).

Be it remembered that Henry Crystian and Nicholas Brethenham received the sealing of worsted in the counties of Norwich and

¹ Swelled, perhaps stuffed. ² Dried fish. ³ A thornback.

Norfolk to farm from the day of the Purification of the Virgin 14 H. IV. (2 Feb. 1413) for one year then next coming, by rendering 20 marks at four terms of the year.

## LXXI.—1-2 Henry V. [1413-4].

Received. In full payment of the old and new rents for one whole year, £12 14s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . In full payment of the poultry market and the small stalls, £10 12d. Of Robert Stalon for the farm of the common stathe, £26 13s. 4d. Of Henry Christian in full payment for the sealing of cloth of worsted, £13 6s. 8d.

Paid. To Henry Christian for the repair of the iron seal of worsteds, 4d. For a hat bought of Richard Drewe without lining, 30d. To Katherine Crask for lining and tartaryn for the Mayor's hat (pilio), 2s. 6d.

Expenses for the IVrestlers sent at the request of Sir Thomas Erpyngham to appear before the King.—For a doublet for Richard Bakere, 6s. 9d. For 7 hoods (capic') given to the 7 wrestlers, 18s. 4d. In silver delivered to William Thweyt for the expenses of the 7 wrestlers, £3. For a breakfast given to the wrestlers on their return from London to Norwich, 16d. Sum, £4 6s. 5d.

For a valet (vadletto) with Richard Norton justice, riding with him and [who] was lying sick at Norwich, for his expenses, 6s. 8d. For 8 gallons of wine given to the confessor of the Lord King, 5s. 4d. Upon the Justices of the Lord King . . . for cherrys, 6d.

## LXXII.—2-3 Henry V. [1414-5].

Paid. To Roger the clerk of William Crakeford for [his] trouble because he has written [the names of] all the citizens summoned (suu') to appear (essend') before the Mayor with his mace bearer, and that he did enter all the citizens in the register from the year that they had a Mayor [1404] to the year that Richard Drew was Mayor [1413], by order of the Mayor, 2s. To Austyn Bange, for 1 labourer for carrying of muck out of "ye poremenys! house," 4d. For a book for entering the citizens², 2s.  $9\frac{1}{2}d$ .

## LXXIII.—3-4 Henry V. [1415-6].

Received. From the worsted celd viz. one chamber, of one worstedman, 6s 8d. For a house in Coteler Rowe granted to a Dowcheman for 8 weeks, 4s.

¹ Possibly the Leper House at St. Giles' Gates. See Blomefield, Vol. IV. p. 245.

² The "Book of Miscellaneous Matters before the Mayor."

³ In the "Book of Accounts" only.

Paid. To Henry Christian for making irons for the seal of worsted, 4d. To John Bonkes for 2 "ferrene sparres" for syntrell, 3d. To John Whythed for nails, for syntrell, 3d. To John Awdre for 6 boards to syntrell, 6d. To William Custans when carrying a letter from the Lord King to the city when the war in France was ended, by order of the Mayor, 4os. To Henry Engelose, John Berneye and William Chetoures, clerk, for divers expenses for the right of the community and our liberty at Carhowe when the inquisition was taken before the Escheator of the Lord King at Lodne, by order of the Mayor, 26s. 8d. To John Mannyng and his fellows collectors of the tenth of the Lord King for burnt (ardentibus) houses in Wymer Lete, granted to them in the common assembly, 5os. In expenses at Newebrigg, 54s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . To a messenger of the Earl of Dorsetre carrying a letter from Harflew as far as Norwich, 2os.

#### LXXIV.-4-5 Henry V. [1416-7].

Paid. For divers expenses at London for the renewing of the charter, 13s. 6d. To Robert Dunston for prosecuting in the exchequer of the Lord King for a certain sum of money advanced upon a pledge² of the Lord King, 4os. To Henry Rafman for completing (implend') the sum of 300 marks, advanced to the Lord King, 2 marks. For the renewing of the charter,³ when the said charter was sealed, £5. To John Lancastre esquire for conferring with the said lord [the Earl Marchall] for the sum of money which is being furnished (prestetur) to the Lord King, 2os.

## LXXV.-5-6 Henry V. [1417-8].

Paid. To the Prioress of Carrowe for rents of Stalls and rent of Bixton's Stathe, 6s. 8d. In the presence (in p'senc') of John Danyell, Mayor, Walter Danyell, Henry Rafman, William Sedeman, and others for the renewing of the charter,  4  £3. To Robert Brasier and Robert Dunston for the parliament at Westminster during 38 days taking per diem, 6s. 8d., 19 marks. To Robert Dunston for his riding to London for suing in the exchequer for the money advanced upon a gold coronet (circulum), 4os. To Thomas Rous in the presence of the Mayor for suing in the Lord King's Bench for a copy of an inquisition taken against the city of Norwich before Edmund Oldehalle, and for having counsel for defending all matters against the Prior etc. £4. For the expenses of a writ for the Mayor's oath (iuramento), 5s. 6d.

¹ Perhaps cintre, the wooden frames upon which arches are built.

² See No. LXXV. ³ ib. ⁴ See Vol. I. pp. lxx. and 36. ⁶ See Blomefield, Vol. III. pp. 134-5. ⁶ See Vol. I. p. 320.

⁷ In the "Book of Accounts" only.

#### LXXVI.-7-8 Henry V. [1419-20.]

Paid. For the carriage (portacione) of a certain jewell (jocal') of the Lord King at London and to petition for (prosequend') the security of the same, 20s. To Nicholas Brethenham for a beaverhat for the Mayor, 40d. To William Spaldyng for furrying the said beaverhat, 6s. 8d. For 3 yards of red cloth, 11s.; and 3 yards of cloth of medele, 27s. 6d. for the vesture of William Paston this year. To a messenger of the Duke of Excetre bearing a letter with news, 6s. 8d.

#### LXXVII.-8-9 Henry V. [1420-21].

Received. Of William Holm, chaplain, for the farm of a solar beyond the Bishop's Gates for one whole year, 4s. In full payment for the worstedceld for the whole year, £4 6s. 8d. Of Richard Purdaunce for a certain fine made by (per) a chaplain in the office of Justice of Peace, 13s. 4d. Of the same of money levied against the King's coming, not expended, at two times, £18 9s. 8d. Of Henry Mayster for the defaults of those who did not work at Coslany Gates, 6s. 7d.

Paid. To Hugh Grenak for I gallon and I quart of wine called Tyre4 given to the Treasurer and Chief Barons of the King's exchequer, 20d. To Beatrice Baxter for frenssh bread given to the same, 2s. To Walter Eton for making a letter to the Bishop of Norwich for the payment (pacacione) of 1,000 marks for which the King's coronet⁵ (circulum) lies in pledge, 44d. To Robert Dunston, William Grey and Thomas Ussher riding to London with the King's jewel, for the cost of six horses, 20s. For three servants hired to ride with them, 5s. For the repair of 1 lock, r chest (ciste) in the Priory of Norwich in which the King's jewel is kept, 10d. To John Fitz Rauf, sheriff of Norfolk, and William Dallyng, undersheriff, for having their favour for a writ taken against divers persons of the city at the King's suit, 46s 8d. To Robert Baxtere for a writ of dedimus potestatem for the oath of William Sedeman, Mayor, 4s. 5d. For a pipe of white wine of Gascoigne given to Thomas Erpingham, knight, for having his good counsel against the King's coming, 5 marks. For William Babyngton, Justice of the Lord King's gaol of the Castle of Norwich, upon the delivery there, 2 qrs. 4 bz. of oats, 5s. 5d. To Richard Pur launce for John Preston riding to Lynn bearing a letter about the Lord King's jewel, 3s. 4d.

## LXXVIII.—I Henry VI. [1421-2].

Paid. To William Sedeman Mayor for his fee for half a year, £10.6

¹ See Blomefield, Vol. III., pp. 134-5.

² Mixed colours.

³ See No. LXXX.

⁴ A sweet wine.

⁵ See No. LXXV.

⁶ The, Mayor's fee was now reduced to £20 per annum.

To John Mannyng for the same, £10. To Thomas Ussher for the expenses of riding to William Babyngton with a letter for the excusing of the exchange (escamb')¹ of gold in the City of Norwich, 20s. To William Grey, mercer, for his costs to London for the exchange, 6s. 8d. To a messenger of the King bearing a writ for parliament and a pair of scales (scoles) with weights for gold, 6s. 8d.

## LXXIX.-1-2 Henry VI. [1422-3].

Paid. To William Magson, reder, working there [the stathe] upon the warehouse for 5 days with his servant, 3s. 9d. To William Spaldyng for 13 rigges of fine grey and 10 rigges of erestigrey² and the furrying [of the Mayor's hat], 5s. 5d. To Robert Rose for velvet, gilding of the bars, chape³ and girdle, and the furbishing⁴ of the Mayor's sword, 8s. 2d.⁵

## LXXX.-2-3 Henry VI. [1423-4].

Paid. To John Dugard making and repairing the Cross in the Market with ship tar (bitumine) and roofing stalls, 3s. 3d. To Richard Pilly for 16 lb ship tar, at  $1\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb, 20d. To Thomas Asshman for 54 lb of rosine at \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per lb, 2s. 3d. To John Dugard for 1 earthen pot for mixing the ship tar and rosine, 1 d. To John Bladsmyth bearing a letter to William Paston for saving the issues of the community upon a writ directed to the Sheriff of Norfolk for a coronet of Lord H. V. late King pledged (invadiat') to the community, and for his trouble at attending the said William about the answer, and remitting letters to the Mayor, 40d. To John Bladsmyth for expenses incurred in the King's exchequer about the answer, and saving the issues for a gold coronet, pledged to the Mayor and Commonalty, by the advise of the Mayor, 13s. 4d. To John Mey riding to London and bearing to William Paston the letters patent of H. V. by which the coronet was pledged to the Mayor and Commonalty, 115. To John Belhagh, sergeant, riding to Bishops' Lynn, bearing a letter to the Mayor and Commonalty of Lynn for holding the key, under which the coronet was shut up in the Priory of Norwich, 40d. To Robert Dunston and William Grey riding to Rysyng to treat with the Duke of Exeter for 500 marks advanced to Lord H. V. upon the coronet, and for the repayment of the said 500 marks, 20s.

¹ Or mint.

² A variety of grey work, perhaps Irish.

³ The metal plate covering the point of the scabbard.

⁴ Burnishing.

⁵ From this date the rolls are very intermittent and imperfect; the following extracts are therefore taken from the First Book of the Treasurer's Accounts, which ends 1446-7.

⁶ See No. LXXV.

#### LXXXI.-3-4 Henry VI. [1424-5].

Received. Of John Sayer and Isabell his wife for false measures for butter found in the keeping of Isabel, 20d.

Paid. For a fir sparre bought for the pentys over (ultra) the puddyng stokkes, 3d. For nails expended upon the puddyng pentys, 3d. For 2 stagnyng¹ hirdel and 1 wyndow stall bought of the wife of William Gamen, to be seviceable (ad deseruiend') there [the common stathe], 9d. For the wyndyng of 1 dormaunt² in a house there called the wynhous,³ 13d. For a cabill bought for the crane, 10s. For 2 pair of purses (burs') for placing the common gold in, by order of the Mayor, 8d. To Robert Coupere for binding a buschell which is called the standard of the King, 12d. To John Tynkere for a lock for the dongeon in the Hospital meadow, 4d.

## LXXXII.-5-6 Henry VI. [1426-7].4

Paid. To Thomas Wetherby, Mayor, for his fee for half a year granted in the common assembly held on Friday, before St Petronilla, 6 H. VI. [28 May, 1428] viz. for the whole year 50 marks, 25 marks, To John Arnald carpenter for a cappestan and the spokes for the same [at the Common Stathel, 17s. To Geoffrey Smyth for the plates under the cappestan and for vyroles⁵ and a gogeon⁶ of iron required (deservient') there, weighing 68 lb, at 2d, per lb, and for broddys used there, 11s, 10d. To Augustin Bange for two logs for the bekerell7 there, new made, 13s. 4d. To Richard Baxter, bracyer, working 34 lb of the community's brass for the schives8 for the bekerell, price of the work 2d. per lb. 5s. 8d. To Thomas Turnour for 3 shyves of wood for making moldys, 6d. To John Wulfleet for a lock for the kitchen and a lock for the door of the oratorye [at the Common Inn], 10d. For an iron ring and 30 keyes made for lockers (cistis), 5s. 3d. To John Doraunt, carpenter, for a planke of popill called dressour in the new kitchen, 40d. For 400 sexpenynaill, 600 fourpenynaill, 200 eightepenynaill, 1300 lathnaill, 400 threpenynaill, 2 iron bonds, for the sign of the peacock,9 2 iron ancors, 4 hooks called stonhookes weighing 14 lb. at 11d. per lb. 10s. 3d. To Henry Todenham, carpenter, for fashioning (fact') the timber and boards for the baywyndowe, £,4 6s. 8d.

¹ Scaffolding. 
² A sleeper or horizontal beam. 
³ Winehouse.

⁴ A lengthy account chiefly of the expenditure upon the various holdings of the community, especially the Common Inn. A number of items for old materials sold are entered among the receipts. There is also a roll in duplicate.

⁵ Ferrules. ⁶ A pivot. ⁷ The meaning is obscure; perhaps a pulley.

Paid. To Richard Ber, goldsmyth, for 6 oz. of amelyng¹ silver at 34d. the oz. 17s. To the same for 11 oz. of silver at 32d. the oz. 29s. 4d. To the same for making the said silver into 3 skochonys and the gyldyng for the mynstralls, 2 marks. To Robert Rose for a belt (zona) with a bokell, and a pendaunt, and 3 bars of silver for the Mayors' black (nigr') scabbard, 5s. To John Esger for divers wooden measures bought to be used as standards of the Lord King, 3s.

#### LXXXIII.-6-7 Henry VI. [1427-8].

Paid. To William Hervy, peyntour, for painting the sign of the peacock new made, and repairing the other old peacock belonging to the said inn [the Common Inn], by agreement, 46s. 8d. To John Belaugh for bearing 2 torches in the field in the night against (citra) the coming of the lord [Duke] of Norfolk, by order of the Mayor, 8d. For two cart loads of wood bought in the market for burning William Qwytte, eretic, 24s. 8d. To John Jekkes for the carriage of the wood from the city to Bishop's Gates for burning William Waddon and Hugh Pye, eretycs, by agreement made with the said John, 16d. To John Pecok for bread given to William Babyngton and John Cheneye, Justices of the Lord King, 2s. To Edmund Sterr for a potell of rupney³ put into the said bread, 8d. To Master John Excetre⁴ for half a hundred fagottes bought from him for punishing (comparand') the said lollards, 18d. To Edmund Snetysham for two logs to which the said eretics were bound, 6d.

## LXXXIV.—8-9 Henry VI. [1429-30].

Received. Of John Belhagh, sergeant at mace, in full payment from the meat, fish, wool, and ropery markets, £93 8s. 1d. Of Thomas Ingham, William Grey, Robert Chapeleyn, John Coppyng, Gregory Draper, and Henry Mayster, late wardens of the common treasury, namely £207 12d. delivered to them by the hands of Robert Baxter, Mayor, viz. of the arrears of the said sum, £4 17s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . Of William Sedman because he is discharged from all offices in the city, £20. Of John Folcard for the like, 20 marks. Money collected from certain persons assessed for the repair of the mills built anew £37 16s. 4d. Of the profits of the mills from the Translation of St Thomas the Martyr in the said 8th year [7 July, 1430] until Michaelmas following, £4 19d.⁵ In full payment for the wurstedecelde for the whole year, £4. Of Edmund Lymbrenner for the farm of a solar at Bishop's Gates, 5s. Of John Goddes and Robert Legard, late treasurers, of the arrears of their account, £43 14s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . By the hands of Robert Baxtere of

Enamelling.
 See Blomefield, Vol. III. p. 140.
 See No. LXIX.
 Blomefield III. p. 139.

⁵ Fifty marks were received for the farm of the Mills in the following year.

the executors of the most excellent prince, Lord Henry V. late King, for a coronet¹ pledged to the citizens by the said Lord King for 500 marks, 200 marks.²

Paid. To Thomas Northalys for carrying the charter of the City's liberties from Norwich to London to be renewed and confirmed etc. £3 3s. 4d. To the same for a box (cofyn), in which the said charter was carried, and a belt (zone) for suspending the box, 3d. Paid. To William Cok and John Arnald, carpenters, for causing 4 water mills³ to be constructed anew and repaired in the said city, as is more fully contained in certain indentures between the supervisors and treasurers of the city and the said William and John, in full payment, 100 marks. Total cost of the Mills £211 5s. 7d.

## LXXXV.-11-12 Henry VI. [1432-3].

Paid. To John Colman, farmer of the manor of Heygham, for loss occasioned (habit') in his pasture in Heigham, and in order that he might not complain to the Abbot of S^t Bennet's, moreover for his good word before the said Abbot, by the order of Thomas Wetherby⁴ Mayor, 13s. 4d. To Ricard Bere, goldsmyth, for a silver skochon of the arms of the city made for a minstrel (histrion'), weighing  $6\frac{1}{4}$  oz minus 2 dwt. at 32d. the oz. and making the same, 24s. 6d. For expenses incurred for parcel of the revell made to Lord William, Bishop of Norwich, by the advice of Thomas Wetherby, Mayor, Aldermen and many of the commons, of which the Mayor and Aldermen have seen and audited the account, £6 2s. 8d.

## LXXXVI.—12-13 Henry VI. [1433-4].

Paid. To Richard Purdaunce in full payment for the vesture of the waytes this year, 3s. 4d. For a small key required for the excheker in the Guyhald, 4d. To William Tauerham riding to Bury for obtaining the seal of clerk of the Statute of Merchants to be granted to the community of Norwich by the King, 6s. 8d. To John Assger for a book for writing within all the assemblies and all acts which are discussed (aguntur) in the time of each Mayor from henceforth in the City of Norwich, 56s. 8d.

## LXXXVII.—13-14 Henry VI. [1434-5].

Paid. To Richard Monesle in common assembly for his expenses about the estreating of a tally for £200 advanced to the Lord King, and in

¹ See No. LXXV.

² Two hundred marks were handed to the Treasurers by the Mayor to be expended on the New Mills.
² Vol. I. p. 350.

⁴ Vol. I. p. 348. The next year Wetherby began to promote strife in the city. The First Assembly Book.

the said assembly delivered by the said Richard to the Mayor, 9s. 3d. To Richard Boteler, Mayor's sergeant, for a horse hired and for his trouble when riding to find out (explorand') by what way and on what day the Lady Katerine, the Queen, would come to Norwich, 2od. Delivered to the Mayor and Aldermen for money provided by them to be given to the said Queen, £10.

#### LXXXVIII.—14-15 Henry VI. [1435-6].

Paid. To Thomas Ingham, Robert Chapeleyn, Robert Londesdale and others for their expenses incurred in their riding to Wyngfelde to the Lord Earl of Suffolk for having the assistance of the same Earl to defend against the Abbot of S^t Bennet of Holme in a commission of the Lord King, directed to William Goodred and others to hear and determine against the City of Norwich at Hengham, 100s.

## LXXXIX.--15-16 Henry VI. [1436-7].

Paid. To Swanton of Yarmouth for wall tyle expended upon a tower of the Guyhalde for the common chest etc. to be shut up in (includend'), viz. 2000 at 8s. the thousand, 16s. To Andrew Flekke for lockkys keyes, barrys and bondys made for the chest in which the common seal is shut up (ceratum), 16s. 8d. To a foreign carter for bringing the said chest to the Guyhald while the Earl of Suffolk¹ was present, 2d. For a cartload of window stalls from the old stathe to the market, 5d. To Richard Lord vintner, for divers white wines bought at the instalment (stallacionem) of the bishop,² and afterwards returned to the said Richard because the bishop would not receive them. viz. for the detriment of the wines and other expenses, 7s. 2d.

## XC.—16-17 Henry VI. [1437-8].

Paid. To Nicholas Ryngere working for 1 day at the Cross in the Meat-Market, 6d. For a barge of the Prior for conveying (nauig') the bishop to the manor of Thorpe with John Well³ and the rest (cet') of the Aldermen of Norwich, 2od. To Simon Walsoken for 4 robes for the Waits, and for 1 robe for Thomas Aylemer, 33s. 11d. For 3 ells of matsale⁴ bought for the rolls⁵ (pro roll') of the hoods (capiciis) [for the servants of John Well], 12d. For 1 quarter of bleuwad del Inde⁶ for the same, 5d. To Robert Hay for 33 ells of green cloth for robes delivered to the officer of John Well, 41s. 3d.

¹ Vol. I. p. 336. ² Thomas Brown.

Warden of the city, the liberties being seized.
 Cloth made at Mattishall, Norfolk.
 Rolls of hoods encircling the head.
 Blue woad of India, perhaps indigo.

For 2 pieces of striped (stragulato) cloth, and 41 rayes, 46s. 2d. To Robert Drowry for 4 pieces of timber for making a trice¹ for the crane, 7d.²

## XCI.—21-22 Henry VI. [1442-3].

Paid. To Richard Brasier for himself and John Gerard, Simon Walsoken, Ralph Segryme, Thomas Aleyn, and William Oldbarly riding to Wyndesore for making and presenting a supplication to the Lord King on Good Friday (die Parasceues) [19 April, 1443] for the whole community, by the order of Sir John Clifton, governor, £9 13s. 4d. To John Warnere, for the King's commission made for John Lynford³ and Robert Aleyn for receiving the Sheriffs' office, 9s. 6d. For bagges of linen cloth bought, made for the 500 marks sent to the Lord King to be put in, 10d.

## XCII.-22-23 Henry VI. [1443-4].

To John Intewode⁴ and Robert Aleyn, sheriffs of this city, for divers expenses incurred by them, by the assent of the community, at the Lord King's exchequer for exonerating the citizens from £113 8s. of the fee farm of the same city, 109s. 3d. To Thomas Ingham, Gregory Drapere and Richard Brasyer riding to London upon the business of the community, for suing (prosequend') to the Lord King and his council for the restoration of the liberties etc. by the assent of the whole community and common counsil, 5 £, 8 6s, 8d. To John Clifton, knight, 20 marks, which he advanced to the community for part of the expenses of Thomas Ingham, Gregory Drapere, and John Drolle elected in the common assembly held at Norwich on Wednesday after the Epiphany in the 22nd year of the present King [8 Jan. 1444], for suing etc. before the Lord King and his council for the reformation and restoration of the liberties etc. Moreover for the payment of 200 marks of the 1,000 marks of the fine6 etc. and doing other things on behalf of the community as are contained and specified in the assembly held on Monday after the Conversion of St Paul in the said year [27 Jan. 1444], among other (matters). To Richard Bere, goldsmith, by the order of Sir John Clifton, warden of this city, by the hands of William Thurstan and John Belawe, in part payment of the expenses of the same warden this year, as appears by a bill signed with the sign manual of the warden, which remains with the said William, 7 marks.

## XCIII.—23-24 Henry VI. [1444-5].

Received. Of William Aubre, Common Sergeant at Mace, in payment of his charge, £60 4s. 3d. Of John Hauk in part payment of the arrears of

¹ A pulley or roller. ² The accounts or the next five years are missing.

³ See Blomefield Vol. III. p. 164. ⁴ ib.

⁵ Vol. I. p. 338, et seq. ⁶ Vol. I. p. xciii. Note B.

rents in the past year, 54s. 8d. Of the butchers coming once in the week viz. on Saturdays, each of them paying 2d. per diem, £5 13s. 2d.

Fees and wages [were paid to the following persons]. To William Thurstan and Geoffrey Quyncy, treasurers, 40s. To John Hauk, common clerk, [including] parchment and paper, £4 6s. 8d. To William Aubre, common sergeant at mace, £4. To Henry Waltham and Thomas Segore, sergeants at mace of Sir John Clyfton, warden, 40s. To Thomas Ingham going (exeunti) to the parliament of the Lord King, in part payment, 20s. To Robert Toppes for the like, 20s.

## XCIV.-24-25 Henry VI. [1445-6].

Receipts of money of the community of the city of Norwich by William Aubre common sergeant at mace, because the persons elected as (in) Treasurers of the said city refused to occupy the office: viz. from Michaelmas in the 24 year of H. VI. [1445] to Michaelmas then next following; Gregory Draper and Richard Brasyer [being] at that time supervisors of the said city, and John Hauk, common clerk.²

Received. Of half the fine made by William Hemelyn, baxter, in his craft for the first offence against the assize of bread, 40d. Of half the fine made by Robert Estau, wever, for a default made in his craft in a piece of woollen cloth of one Ralph Picot, 12d.

Paid. For certain sea fish against the coming of Lord Walter, Bishop of Norwich, at his installment (stallac').⁸ First, for 4 turbots, 3 fresh cods (leng'), 4 large haddoks, 8 brettes, 4 40 crabbs and creves, 5 34s. 7d. 6 lamperys, and the 8th part of a barrel of sturgeon, 14s. For 2 lucys6 and 5 roaches, 2 marks. For an ox carcass, 2 sheep carcasses, 4 swans given to the Lord Bishop coming to the city before the dedication (day) of the church of the Holy Trinity [24 Sept.], by the order of the warden and assent of the Aldermen and part of the common council, 20s. To Henry Coll, clerk of Sir John Clyfton,7 for a written commission directed to John Gerard, Gregory Drapere, Richard Brasyer and Richard Steynolf, for having the government of the city in the absence of Sir John, 12d. For fulling a piece of woollen cloth ordered for a doser in the upper hall of the Guyhald, by the advice of the aldermen and supervisors, 18d. For the beam of the wool balance new made, [and] for painting the same [and] for cord for the same, 17d. To John Mendham, clerk, collector of green wax in the county of Norfolk, for divers amercements in which the community is involved, 2s. 9d. For fuel bought for burning meat and fish in the market, by the order of the warden; And for a new key and repairing the lock to the entry of the tower, 5d.

¹ The liberties being seized. ² Introduction III. 1.

³ Walter Lyhert was installed 3 April, 1446. ⁴ Brill. ⁵ Crayfish (lobsters?).

⁶ Pikes. ⁷ Governor of the city. See Vol. I. pp. xci, 352.

## XCV.-25-26 Henry VI. [1446-7].

Receipts of money etc. by William Aubry etc. because in the present year there are no treasurers nor chamberlains viz. from Michaelmas in the 25 year of H. VI. [1446] to the Michaelmas following. Nor are there supervisors this year. John Hauk, clerk.

By the hands of Thomas Segore, of the bakers refusing to come before the warden when they were summoned, of each of them 20d., 11s. 8d. Of William Rode, warden of the common quay, of the weighing or tronage of the iron and resine of the York merchants, 30s. Of 2 wevers for disobedience and opprobrious words given to the wardens of their craft, 4s. Of William the servant of William Strong, fuller, of a fine for muck placed at the mills, by Thomas Catworth, warden, 12d. Of William Frend, fuller, of a fine adjudged by the warden of the city and the aldermen, for the mandate of the wardens of his craft contemned, the said William speaking robust words, [viz.] that he is not bound to obey their orders etc. 6s. 8d.¹

## XCVI.-26-27 Henry VI. [1447-8].

Payments made by William Aubry, Common Sergeant.²

Paid. For woollen cloth for 5 cloaks (togis) given to John Hauke, common clerk, Thomas Trewe, Mayor's esquire, (armigero), Nicholas Dunston and Thomas Segore, Mayor's sergeants at mace, and William Aubry, common sergeant, against the feast of the Nativity in the 26th year [25 Dec. 1447] 40s. To the Prioress of Carhowe a seam (summa)3 of wheat, that she might not take toll at the time of her fair, 2s. 8d. To a foreigner (extraneo) of Wymondham bringing the letters patent of the Lord King, found at Wymondham, that the Justices of the Lord King might not hold (facerent) any sessions in the city of Norwich but only in the Shirehous,4 16d. To John Burgeys for wine given to the Provost of the Royal College of Eton, viz. one gallon of malueseye, by order of William Henstede, Mayor, 16d. And a gallon of red wine, 8d. And a gallon of white wine, 8d. For 3 yards (virg') of broad cloth, of blue (blod') colour, for the vesture of John Damme, Recorder of the City, price 4s. 8d. the yard, 14s. For burnishing (rubiginacione) 3 swords belonging (deservient') to the Mayor's office, and for keeping them for 5 years, 19d. To William Henstede⁵ for a bevyr hat and for tartaryne for the same, bought from him when he was restorred to the office of Mayoralty, 4s. To Robert Roo, skinner, for a roll and the making of the same for the hat, 8d. To the

¹ No payments are recorded.

² Introduction III. I. The accounts from this time to 1457-8 are found in the "First Book of Apprenticeship Indentures." ³ Perhaps a load.

⁴ See Vol. I. pp. xxxix., xl. ⁵ The Mayor, who had been in prison.

same for 38 skins of pured grey¹ for the same, price 4d. the skin, 12s. 8d. For 6 wooden shields made for placing at divers gates of the city against the coming of the Lord King, by order of William Asshwell, Mayor, 3s. To Robert Grey for painting the same with the arms of St George, and the Lord King, and the City, 12s. To John Elger, goldsmyth, for gilding one of the maces which the Mayor bore before the lord king, 3s. 4d. For 2 faggots for burning a putrid salmon, 1d. For a pie's nest (nido pice) extracted from the chimney (caminum) of a renter belonging to the hospice of the community, 2d. For varnishing the shields of arms aforesaid, to Robert Grey peyntour, 16d. For a breakfast made for William Yelverton Justice of the Lord King coming to the city of Norwich soon after the restoration of the liberties, at the hospice of the Mayor, 8s. 6d.

For a breakfast made and prepared both for the Justices coming at the feast of St Margaret [20 July, 1448] to deliver the gaol of the Castle, and the Sheriff and Escheator of Norfolk and Suffolk, and the Clerk of the Crown of the Lord King, and the Aldermen and others, being [held] at the hospice of William Asshwell Mayor, viz.—To William Adkyn, baxter, for bread, 21d. To Henry Kyng and William Taverner for 9 gallons of red wine, 6s. For 18 gallons of the best ale, 2s. 3d. For 9 gallons medium ale, 9d. To John Bekeliswade for a swan bought from him, 20d. To Nicholas Lincoln for 2 swans, 2s. 4d. To John Buklee for 6 cygnets (signicul'), 18d. 6 geese bought in the market, 2s. For 4 sucking pigs (porcell), of Antyngham, shomaker, 2s. For 10 capons bought in the market, 2s. 8d. For 12 rabbits bought of John Durrant, junior, 18d. For a peacock bought in the market, 12d. For a calf bought of Thomas Segore, 2s. For 3 quarters of lamb, 9d. For 5 quarters of mutton, 18d. For 6 marybones, 6d. For \frac{1}{2} lb. of grees, 2d. For 1 quarter of butter, 1\frac{1}{2}d. For 31 chickens bought in the market, 2s. 9d. For 200 eggs, 12d. For chese (fro') and milk, 7\frac{1}{2}d. For the spice? (thepis), 1d. For herrings, salt fish, 2\frac{1}{2}d. For 2 eel pasties, 2d. For 3 quarts of vinegar (vini acr'), 41d. For beer, 1d. For 1 lb. of tallow candles, 11d. For a bushel of wheat flour (floris fri') used there, 11d. To Thomas Aleyn, grocer, for divers spices provided for Buklee, bought from him, 4s. 2d. To a cook of the Justices working in the kitchen for his trouble, 12d. To John Bukle, cook, for himself and his 3 servants, and for 3 attendants (girantibus) in the kitchen, 4s. 4d. To the same for 3 sets (garnyssh) of pewter vessels, hired from him, 6d. For a cart load of faggots, 20d. Sum 48s. 51d.

# XCVII.-27-28 Henry VI. [1448-9].

Payments made by William Aubry, Common Sergeant. On the vigil of St Gregory [11 March, 1449] while they (the auditors) were sitting

¹ Embroidered grey-work.

upon the determination of the accounts of William Aubry¹; In bread and ale, 12d. In fish salt and fresh, 14d. In oysters, 6d. In salmon, 2d. In figs, nuts and preserves (reser'), 3d. In ale after the dinner (prandium), 1d.²

## XCVIII.—Chamberlains' Accounts. 27 Henry VI. [1449].

Payments etc. made by Thomas Ingham, junior and Robert Hawys, Chamberlains³ of the City of Norwich, from the feast of the Annunciation [25 March] 27 H. VI. [1449] until Michaelmas following.

To William Henstede late Mayor in part payment of his fee for the 21st year of the present King [1443], £10. To Ralph Segrym and Thomas Aleyn late Sheriffs, by the assent of the Common Council, £11 5s. To the same late Sheriffs in part payment of the money due for their office, because they were twice charged with the said office; the said payment is also made from the arrears of the money collected towards the coming of the Lord King, £10. To the executors of John Clifton, knight, in part payment of 300 marks viz. for (pro) the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross in the year instant [3 May 1449], £6 13s. 4d. To Thomas Trewe, lictor, for his fee this year, with 6s. 8d. paid by William Asshwell, Mayor, to the same Thomas, 33s. 4d.—40s.

## XCIX.-28-29 Henry VI. [1449-50.]

Payments made by the same Chamberlains from Michaelmas 28 H. VI. [1449] to the Michaelmas following.

To a valet of the Lord King bearing a letter from the Lord King to the Mayor with certain credentials (credentia), 6s. 8d. To the steward (pincerne) of the Lord Duke of Norfolk, by order of the Mayor, 2s. 6d.

## C.-36-37 Henry VI. [1457-8].4

Toll and Custom of the Gates. They answer for £4 6s. 8d. for the custom and toll of the gates collected by the porters of the city of the goods of foreigners collected at the gates of the city this year, viz. of Fybriggates 7s. 6d.; of St Augustin's Gates 11s. 4d.; of St Giles' Gates 13s.; of Coslanygates 6s. 8d.; of Westwick Gates 4s. 6d. [? 14s. 6d.]; of Nedham Gates 33s. 4d.

¹ From the next account it is evident that he was superseded by the Chamberlains at Lady Day, 1449.

² Several other accounts were also audited at this time. ³ Introduction III. 1.

⁴ This is an especial roll containing the details of the Rents of Assise and of the Castle Fee. See No. CCCCII.

#### CI.—22 Edward IV.—1 Richard III. [1482-3].

And the said accountants answer for 42s. 8d. from divers men occupying the ground of the community of Norwich at the first Free Mart, beginning on Thursday in the first week of lent in the 23rd year of Edward IV. [20 March, 1483] and continuing for twenty days then next ensuing, for every foot of the said ground 1d. viz. from Florentius Johnson, hardewareman, 8d., Robert Elys, cutteler, 15d., William Notte, hardewareman, 8d., the wife of John Digon, mercer, 6d., Thomas Thornham, wever, 10d., Thomas Cuttler and Thomas Tower of Halesworth, hardewaremen, 2s. 2d., Robert Skyner, purser, 4d., Richard Umfrey, smith, 7d., John Newman, smith, 10d., Robert Crowche, pynner, 14d., John Balle, hardewareman, 14d., Gerard Johnson, hardewareman, 15d., Peter Peterson, hardewareman, 15d., John Withinale, capper, 17d., Robert Drory, mercer, 13d., John Crudde, hosier, 20d., Peter William, mercer, 9d., William Doget, pewtrer, 10d., Richard Pernell for mercery, 6d., William Curteys, brasier, 20d., William Smyth, draper, 12d., William Yekesworth, rafman, 40d., Robert Adams, shomaker, 15d., John Norman, shomaker, 15d., Robert Iryng, mercer, 9d., William Phelippe, hosier, 18d., William Gryme, hosier, 12d., John Olyver, hosier, 14d., Richard Forthe, mercer, 8d. The said William Gryme, hosier, 12d., Richard Turnour, mercer, 10d., Robert Belgemyn, cardmaker, 8d., John Lumbard, hosier, 12d., Thomas Dereham, cordwaner, 12d., William Bacon, hosier, 6d., Nicholas Corpusty for mercery, 12d., William Cook, mercer, 7d., One Plowryght, 1d., One Parker, glover, \(\frac{1}{2}d.\), Edmund Buxton, cowper, ½d. The wife of a certain Wiseman, 3d., Margaret Gabell, mercer, 2d., Henry Berton, mercer, 5d., Reginald Turnour, turnour, 3d., John Parker, 3d., John Randoff, 2d., John Doget, 2d., John Ingot, 1d., John Kyng, smyth, 2d., Edward Joynour, 3d., John Noble, 3d., William Cutteler, 6d., William Gracer, hardwareman, 4d., Thomas Anderson, hardewareman, 1d., Thomas Baldewyn, cowper, 1d.1

## CII.—1-2 Richard III. [1483-4].

Given. In reward, by the order of John Coke, Mayor, to John Hogekyns for proclaiming the martes, 1d. To the sacrist of the chuch of St Peter in the Market Place for ringing at that time with the largest bell for half an hour, 2d.

## CIII.—1-2 Henry VII. [1485-6].

Paid. To the Sheriffs of Norwich as annually in several preceding accounts, in aid of the fee farm of the city, £30. To the same for the 2

¹ Introduction VII. 3. Almost the same persons came to the next mart held in the autumn. There were present, however, in addition, a brewer, a beer-brewer and hardwareman, a barbor, and a shere-grinder.

Marts held this year, that they may not, by their office, hinder anyone in coming and returning to his own [place] by any arrests at the same etc. as in the last account; and for the discontinuance of the courts of the Lord King held before them, as at the Assembly held on Monday before the feast of St David r H. VII. [27 Feb. 1486], nothing here in money, because it is agreed by the whole assembly that they may have, as they do have, the fines for making 4 citizens, so that no Sheriffs, holding office (occupaturi) from henceforth, may have of the community above the fines of 4 citizens who have been previously apprentices in this city.

#### CIV.-2-3 Henry VII. [1486-7].

Profits of the Martes. Nothing, because the ground of the Community was not occupied nor hired.²

## CV.-4-5 Henry VIII. [1512-3].

Paid. To 4 waits for sounding (sufflacione) the Martes at (per) the two times of the year, 16d. And to the sacrist of S^t Peter for ringing at the Martes, 4d.

## CVI.—14-15 and 15-16 Henry VIII. [1522-3 and 1523-4].

Received. 2s. 8d. of the profits received at Tomblond on Good Friday³ (in die parasceves), whereof 14d. of the profits of half the vacant ground there by the walls of the Priory.

## CVII.—23-24 Henry VIII. [1531-2].

Gates and Towers. Received, £8 of the executors of Robert Jannys, Alderman, of a certain annuity or yearly rent late graunted to the commonaltie for discharge of alle maner of tolles and customes to be taken at the gates of the citie.

## CVIII.—29-30 Henry VIII. [1537-8].

Mynute Expences. Paid, in dyuers expences ffor the bothe at Maudelyn Feyer, that is to saye to Capon ffor makyng off the same bothe, 2s. For caryeng off the bothe tymber to and ffrom the Fayer, and ffor house fferme off the bote tymber, 2s. 9d. For nayles and lyme to the same, one poste, 2 couple of speres and one pece off tymber, and ffor taking down and drynk, 2s. 9d. To the goldffyner⁴ ffor tryeng of certen metall ffounde upon Mussold, and ffor his charcole theron spent, 12d.

¹ "But that they may freely come and go, no one being attached except in causes committed within the liberty of the said liberties."

² This entry is repeated for many years. ³ Good Friday Fair. ⁴ Gold refiner.

## CIX.-35-36 Henry VIII. [1543-4].

Offrynges and Certens of Guyldes. Received of Syr John Kempe, prest of ve Comon Halle, for the offrynges and certens of dyuerse guyldes kept there win the tyme of yis accompt. And fyrst of the Parish Clarkes offryng, 3s. 7d. Item of the Mercers offryng, 9s. 11d. And of them for a certeyn, 5s. Item of the Taylours offryng, 4s. 9d. And of them for a certeyn, 4s. 4d. Item of the Schomakers offryng, 3s. 11d. And of them for a certeyn, 4s. 4d. Item of the Masons and Smythys offryng, 3s. 5d. And of them for a certeyn, 4s. 4d. Item of the Beddewevers offryng, 2s. 3d. And of them for a certeyn, 4s. 4d. Item of the Wullen Wevers, Fullers and Shermen offryng, 3s. 7d. And for a certen, 4s. 4d. Item of the Bochers offryng, 2s. 1d. And of them for a certeyn, 4s. 4d. Item of the Reders offryng, 22d. And of them for a certeyn, 4s. 4d. Item of the Goldesmythes, Sadlers, Kalendrers and Dyers offryng, 3s. 2d. And of them for a certeyn, 4s. 4d. Item of the Carpenters offryng, 3s. 4d. And of them for a certen and benevolens, 8s. 8d.

Certens oonly. Of the Fyshmongers for a certen, 4s. 4d. Of the Worsted Wevers for a certen, 5s. Of the Tanners for a certeyn, 4s. the Inkepers and Typlers, 5s. Of the Bakers, Brewers, and Cowpers for a certeyn, for 2 yeres, 13s. 4d. Of the Hatmakers for a certen, 5s. Of the Barbers certen, 2 yeres, 6s. 8s. Of the Grocers, for 2 yeres certeyn, 10s. Sum £,7 35. 6d.1

## CX.-36-37 Henry VIII. [1544-5].

Paid to Andrew Robynson ffor wedyng of the market place ouer growen wt wedys dyners times win the tyme of this accompte, 7s. 10d.2

## CXI.—Book of Accounts of Barnham Broome Estate. 1546-1642. (Case 24 c.)

Mr Terris Chest.

The Account of the Chamberlyns of Norwich as Baliffs of the Manor of Hawkyns in Barneham Broome from Lady Day 1623 for one year.

Paid to Mr Alexander Anguishe, Alderman, Treasurer of the stocke belonginge to the house called the Childrens Hospital, aswell the cli given by Mr Alderman Fawcett deceased towardes the erectinge and maintenance of the said hospitall, as also iij xiiij paid by Mr John Fawcett executour of the said Mr Alderman Fawcett for the forbearance of the said cli after yt was due, ciijli xiiijs.

Item paid to John Everard, keeper of the said howse called the Childrens

¹ Introduction III. 3. ² Introduction V. 1.

Hospitall, for the dyet and mayntenance of the children kept in the said house, for three quarters ended at our Lady 1624, as by 3 severall warrantes may appeare, xxxvjii vjs viijd.

Item paid to Christopher Fuller of East Dereham for the purchase of a closse conteyninge by estimacion fifty acres, ouer and beside the aforesaid ciijⁱⁱ xiiij^s. mencioned to be paid to M^r Anguishe, treasuror for the said howse called the Childrens Hospitall, by warrant of assembly, cccxxjⁱⁱ vj^s.

Item paid to M^r Kynge, Towneclarke, the vjth of August 1623 for chardges and mony by him disbursed to Fullers wife about the purchase of the said closse, as by warrant dated the second of August appeareth, iijⁱⁱ.

Item paid for wrightinge of this accompt, ijs. vjd. Sum of the payements, iiijc lxiiiji ixs. ijd.1

#### CXII.-Girls' Hospital Account Book.

The Account of the Treasurer of the Girles' Hospitall newly erected from 7 Feb.  $165\frac{2}{3}$  to Lady Day 1654. (Case 25 f.)

Inprimis this Accomptant doth here charge himself wth tenne poundes for the interest of ccl^{li} which was given by M^r Bobert Baron, late Alderman disceassed, for a begyninge of the said girles hospitall, for eight monthes ended the 26 Maye 1653, with which monyes, and 200^{li} more given by M^r Henry Whitingham of London, the Great Garden was purchased of the Citty.²

## CXIII.—Book of Alnage Accounts 1580-1610. (Case 17d.)

The accompt of Mr Fraunces Rugg and Mr Richard Ferrour, Aldermen, Henrye Davy and Richard Toolye, junior, Tresaurers of the citie of Norwiche, of all suche profitts and commodities as doo aryse and growe by vertue of her Majesty's letters patentes for Alnage and Subsidie of all the new commodityes and drapereyes made within the sayd citic, for one whole yere ended the 20 April 1585, and in the 27th yere of the reign of our soueraigne Ladie Queen Elizabeth.

In primis the said Accomptantes doo here charge themselves for monye by them received of William Lyttlewood appoynted to bee searcher and sealler of all the sayd commodityes from the 20 April 1584 untill  $y^e$  20 Julye then next followeng, viz. At  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . the piece; For 262 Tuftes, 10s. 11d. For 2080 Damaskes, £4 6s. 8d. For 310 Caffaese, 12s. 11d. For 1604 Olyotes, £3 6s. 10d. For 580 Valures, £1 4s. 2d. For 670 Large Mockadowes, £1 7s. 11d. For

880 Buffynes, £1 16s. 8d. For 1008 Carrolles, £2 2s. od. For 670 dozen of Hose at  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . the dozen, £1 7s. 11d. For 1470 Sayes at 1d. the piece, £6 2s. 6d. For 440 Grogaryses at  $\frac{3}{4}d$ . the piece, £1 7s. 6d. For 1204 grosse of Lace at  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . the grosse, £1 5s. 1d.

Sum, £25 11s. 1d.

From the 20 July 1584 until the 20 October then next, viz. At  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . the piece, For 130 Tuftes, 5s. 5d. For 1760 Damaskes, £3 13s. 4d. For 140 Caffaese, 5s. 10d. For 124 Syettes, 5s. 2d. For 1008 Olyottes, £3 2s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . For 607 Large Mockadowes, £1 5s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . For 710 Buffynnes, £1 9s. 7d. For 510 Valuers, £1 1s. 3d. For 610 Carrolles, £1 5s. 5d. For 540 dozen of Knytte Hose at  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . the dozen, £1 2s. 6d. For 1910 Sayes at 1d. the peece, £7 19s. 2d. For 124 Grogaryfes at  $\frac{3}{4}d$ . the peece, 7s. 9d. For 800 grosse of Lace at  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . the grosse, 16s. 8d. Sum, £23.

From the 20 October 1584 untill the 20 January then next, viz. At  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . the peece, For 50 Tuftes, 2s. 1d. For 2440 Damaskes, £5 1s. 8d. For 1506 Olyotes, £3 2s. 9d. For 130 Caffaese, 5s. 5d. For 140 Syettes, 5s. 10d. For 830 Large Mockadowes, £1 14s. 7d. For 660 Valuers, £1 7s. 6d. For 740 Smalle Buffynes, £1 10s. 10d. For 880 Carrolles, £1 16s. 8d. For 732 dozen of Knytte Hose at  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . the dozen, £1 10s. 6d. For 1944 Sayes at 1d. the piece, £8 2s. 0d. For 43 Grogaryfes at  $\frac{3}{4}d$ . the peece, 2s.  $8\frac{1}{4}d$ . For 1180 grosse of Lace at  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . the grosse, £1 4s. 7d. Sum, £26 7s.  $1\frac{1}{4}d$ .

From the 20 Januarie 158 $\frac{4}{5}$  untill the 20 Aprill 1585, viz. At  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . the peece, For 100 Tuftes, 4s. 2d. For 2616 Damaskes, £5 9s. 0d. For 80 Caffaes, 3s. 4d. For 1813 Ollyottes, £3 15s.  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . For 860 Large Mokadowes, £1 15s. 10d. For 702 Valuers, £1 9s. 3d. For 8 Plommettes, 4d. For 160 Bombasyes, 6s. 8d. For 140 Syettes, 5s. 10d. For 760 Buffyns, £1 11s. 8d. For 802 Carrolles, £1 13s. 5d. For 1040 dozen of Knytt Hose at  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . the dozen, £2 3s. 4d. For 1304 grosse of Lace at  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . the grosse, £1 7s. 2d. For 2038 Sayes at 1d. the peece, £8 9s. 10d. For 16 Grogarynes at  $\frac{3}{4}d$ . the peece, 1s. Sum, £28 16s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . In all, £103 14s.  $6\frac{3}{4}d$ .

Also the sayd Accomptantes doo here charge them selves with monie by them received of Peter Obrie and Christian Verkyn, Aliens, appointed Seallers for the Crowne Sealle of all the Bayes made within the citie quarterly, viz. From the I April, 1584 until the 30 June following viz. For I133½ Dooble Bayes at 2d.

the peece, £9 8s. 11d. For  $672\frac{1}{2}$  Single Bayes at  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ , the peece,

£4 4s.  $0\frac{3}{4}d$ .

From the I Julie till the 30 September 1584, viz. For 1491 Dooble Bayes at 2d. the peece, £12 8s. 6d. For 640 Syngle Bayes at  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . the peece, £4.

From the 1 October untill the 31 December 1584, viz. For 890 Dooble Bayes at 2d. the peece, £7 8s. 4d. For 664 Syngle Bayes at

 $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . the peece, £4 3s. od.

From the I January untill the 31 March 1585, viz. For 981 Dooble Bayes at 2d. the peece, £8 3s. 6d. For 604 Syngle Bayes at  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . the peece, £3 15s. 6d. Sum, £53 11s.  $9\frac{3}{4}d$ .

Sum total, £157 6s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ .

Payed to William Lyttlewoode for his fee for sealleng the sayd commodityes and for collectyng the sayd summe of £103 14s.  $6\frac{3}{4}d$ . beyng the total of his charge at 2s. the pownd, £10 7s. 6d. And allowed to him for 42,500 leads for the sealles of the sayd commodityes at 4d. the hundred, £7 1s. 8d. Also allowed to him for amendyng  $y^e$  crown seall, 6d. And allowed to Peter Obrie and Christian Verkyn for their fee in sealleng the bayes and collecting the sayd summe of £53 11s.  $9\frac{3}{4}d$ . beeyng the totall of their charge at 2s. the pownd, £5 7s. 2d. Also allowed to the sayd Peter and Christian for 7072 leads for the sealles for the same bayes at 4d. the hundred, £1 3s. 6d. And allowed to Thomas Corie, Towneclerk for wrytyng this accompt, 3s. 4d. Summe of all the paiements and allowancys aforeseid £24 3s. 8d.

And so remayneth in thandes of the seid accomptauntes,

£133 2s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d.^{1}$ 

# THE CITY ASSEMBLY.

## Extracts from the Assembly Rolls.

CXIV.—Assembly on Thursday after St Andrew 46 E. III. [2 Dec. 1372].

There was a discussion respecting a barge to be made by letter of the Lord King under his privy seal, directed to the Bailiffs and Community. And there were elected Henry Lomynour, John de Welbourne and Henry Skye to go to Yarmouth for ordering, providing and making an agreement concerning the making of the said barge in the best way they can.

¹ Introduction V. 4.

CXV.—Assembly on Friday after the Conception of the Virgin. 10 Dec. 1372].

Henry Lominour, John de Welbourne, and Richard Fisch were elected by the whole Community for causing a barge to be made for the Lord King, to interview (supervidend') a master carpenter, to make an agreement with him, and to buy timber, and to do all other matters for the Community at the charges of the Community. And a tax of a double tenth¹ is granted for making the said barge.

CXVI.—Assembly on Wednesday, the feast of St Thomas the Martyr. . [29 Dec. 1372].

There was a discussion concerning a Master for making a barge for the aid of the Lord King; And Henry Lomynour reported that he has agreed with a very good master called John Pondere of Ipswich, and that the said master with his companions will work at the said barge at this city when the Bailiffs and Community shall wish. And there was a discussion concerning a cart to be sent to Ipswich for carrying their necessaries hither on the Friday next after the Epiphany [7 Jan. 1373] at the charges of the Community, Geoffrey Sewale and Richard Fisch are elected supervisors of the carpenters, and providers of food and all other necessaries each (uterque) of them taking 40d. the week. And the common seal is granted them for warrant. And they are sworn to act faithfully.

CXVII.—Assembly on Tuesday, the feast of St Peter in Cathedra 47 E. III. [22 Feb. 1373].

There was a discussion concerning a letter of the Lord King directed under the privy seal for causing the barge to be made and for ordering and providing concerning the master and sufficient mariners and for conducting the said barge safe to Sandwich on the first day of March next coming. Ralph Skiet, Bailiff, and Henry Lomynour are elected to go to Yarmouth to arrange for a master to conduct the said barge as above, and with the advice of the said master [to arrange for] a mast, sail, anchor, cable and ropes, and other necessaries for the said barge in the best way in which they can, and for the mariners as many as are necessary.

CXVIII.—Assembly on 3 March [1373].

Ralph Skiet and Henry Lomynour were elected in the preceding assembly to order and provide a master of our barge and they have chosen John Douhty in the name of the Community.

¹ About £190.

CXIX.—Assembly on 7 March [1373].

There was granted a tax of a double tenth for causing the Barge to be made. Also a warrant, sealed with the common seal, for buying a mast, cables and other necessaries was granted to Henry Lomynour and John de Welbourne going to Yarmouth in the name of the community. Also an obligation, sealed with the common seal, of  $\pounds_{200}$  to be paid at Easter next coming was granted to them. Also it was ordered by the whole Community that such proclamation shall be made viz. that all citizens shall pay in the Tolhouse to the auditors and treasurers of the city, at a certain appointed day, the money assessed upon them for causing the barge to be made.

CXX.—Assembly on Wednesday after S^t Gregory. [16 March, 1373]. There was read there the letter of the Lord King under his privy seal for delivering the barge with all the equipment (apparatu) to John Brice.

CXXI.—Assembly on Tuesday in the Week of Easter [19 April, 1373].

There was granted to the bailiffs an obligation of £200 for preserving them harmless concerning the imprisonment of those rebelling and refusing to pay the tax assessed upon them for causing the barge to be made to the aid of the Lord King.

CXXII.—Assembly on Friday in the Week of Pentecost. [10 June, 1373].

The butchers complain against the cooks of the city because the said cooks feed calves, lambs and other [animals] in their houses to the great hurt of the said butchers and of the whole Community. And it is ordered by the whole Community that it shall be prohibited to the cooks by the Bailiffs that until (citra) the next assembly they shall no longer feed any beasts in their houses, and that the said cooks shall be forewarned to attend the next assembly to answer to the Bailiffs, the Community and the said butchers by what warrant they thus feed, as has been said, or why they ought not to do [so].

CXXIII.—Assembly on Friday after Corpus Christi. [17 June, 1373]. It is ordained that if any cook shall feed ox, pig, calf, sheep or lamb in his house that for the first time he shall be amerced 20s. If he is found guilty for a second time he shall be amerced 40s. And that one half of the amercement shall remain to the Community, and the other half to the Bailiffs. And if he is found guilty for a third time he shall abjure his occupation, save by (nisi) the special grace of the Community.

Also William de Spoerle and William Mannyng, shereman, were chosen supervisors of all victuals exposed for sale in the market of Norwich, so that no cook nor regrator may buy any victuals before the bell of S^t Peter of Mancroft is rung for mass.

CXXIV.—Assembly on Wednesday after the octave of Trinity. [22 June, 1373].

There was a discussion there because, although the whole tax of a quadruple tenth for causing the barge to be made had been fully paid the expenses of the said barge exceed the said tax by £30 and more. In addition there are owing to Roger de Ridlyngton for small expenses for the boat of the said barge 40s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ . Also to John Brice for two anchors 10 marks. Also it was agreed that the Community shall buy one other boat for the said barge larger than the other boat, because [that is] too small. And Simon de Aleman was elected to go to Yarmouth to provide for a boat in the best way in which he can and the treasurers shall pay for his expenses.

CXXV.—Assembly on the Vigil of the Nativity of S^t John the Baptist. [23 June, 1373].

Having accounted for the expenses and costs of the boats and anchors that ought to be accounted for there is a deficit of £50.

CXXVI.—Assembly on Thursday after St Edmund the Bishop. [17 Nov. 1373].

It is agreed by the whole Community that the treasurers shall pay to Roger de Ridlington for the necessaries to be bought (emend') £15 4s. 1d. whereof he shall have 44s. 1d. forthwith.

CXXVII.—Assembly on Tuesday after the Epiphany [10 Jan. 1374]. There was a discussion there concerning the arrest of the barge which John Brice has arrested for 2 anchors and 4 panniers (paneys): And there were chosen 4 citizens viz. Henry Skye, Thomas Stannard, John de Bastwyk and William Boteler for electing 2 citizens to go to Yarmouth in the name of the Community for delivering the said barge viz. John de Welbourne and Geoffrey Sewale, and [it is agreed] that the treasurers shall pay their expenses.

CXXVIII.—Assembly on Thursday after the Translation of St Thomas, 48 E. III. [13 July, 1374].

Be it remembered that Robert Rope, called to account concerning his liberty, came to this assembly and his evidences viz. charters drawn in

¹ See Nos. CXV, CXIX.

divers times of Kings (diversis Regum temporibus) and his father's will enrolled; He is admitted by the Bailiffs and the whole Community as our fellow citizen and his heirs forever.

CXXIX.—Assembly on Wednesday before S^t Margaret. [19 July, 1374].

There was a discussion there concerning the keeping of our barge coming from the service of the Lord King, the skipper (patronus) viz. Robert Twyg and the master of the said barge viz. John Greygoes having been arrested at Rye, as they say. And they are agreed that Thomas de Bukerton, treasurer, and John Pykyng [be elected] to go to Yarmouth to supervise the said barge with all the equipment, and for providing sufficient keeping for the said barge and its equipment; And they are agreed that Roger de Ridelyngton shall have the keeping of the said barge with all the equipment, and he shall have for wages, every day, 2s. and the said Roger has sworn in this assembly for having the keeping.

CXXX.—Assembly on Monday after the Circumcision. [4 Jan, 1378]. Letters patent of the Lord King were read there for causing one small barge called a balinger to be made. It is ordained that two [men] of the 4 leets shall be elected by the whole Community for assessing (agistand') a parish tax for the said balinger [which is to be raised] however from the more substantal (probioribus) [inhabitants]. William de Blachomore [and others] were elected for chosing two worthy (probos) citizens to take measures (proficissend') for causing the said balinger to be made [viz.] Geoffrey de Bixton and John Pykyng.

CXXXI.—Assembly on Wednesday after St Luke. [19 Oct. 1379].

It is ordained that Walter Nyche and Roger de Ridelyngton shall go to Yarmouth for making the account with John Hakon, mariner, for the keeping of the barge. Also there were elected two Bailiffs and six citizens to confer with friar Walter de Disce¹ on behalf of John Hakon concerning the keeping of the barge.

CXXXII.—Assembly on Friday after All Saints 3 R. II. [4 Nov. 1379].

There was a discussion concerning the stalls in the Butchery, whether they ought to belong to the Community or to the Bailiffs: And they are agreed that they put themselves to the discretion and judgement of Simon de Bliclyngge, Thomas de Bumpsted, Bartholomew de Appillyerd and Walter de Bixton. They are agreed that for the future the said stalls shall

¹ Confessor of the Duke of Lancaster,

remain to the Community forever, without hinderance or contradiction of the present Bailiffs or of future Bailiffs. Also a deed concerning the said stalls, sealed with the common seal, is granted to Bartholomew de Appilyerd and his companions.

CXXXIII.—Assembly on Tuesday after the feast of Palms. [21 March, 1380].

It is ordained that no one, of whatsoever condition he may be, shall carry any muck by ships or boats, by night or day by the King's river, and if anyone does he shall be heavily amerced, viz. for the first time 20s. and if he is found thus delinquent a second time 40s. and if a third 60s. and if he be a "par civitatis" he shall lose his liberty, and if he be a foreigner he shall abjure the city without return save by the special grace of the Bailiffs and Community. And that the said amercement shall be equally divided between the Bailiffs and the Community.¹

Also that if anyone has at this time cast or collected together any muck and refuse in the market place or in any places and locality of the city he shall remove it or cause it to be removed before the feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist [24 June] next to come, under the penalty of 40d. and for every day afterwards 40d. Also if anyone in future shall have placed any muck and refuse in the market place or in any places and locality, that he shall remove it or cause it to be removed within the 4 next days under the penalty of 40d. and for every day afterwards 40d. and the half part of the amercement shall be for the Bailiffs and the other part for the Community as above.

CXXXIV.—Assembly on Friday after the Invention of the Holy Cross. [4 May, 1380].

It is ordained that if any citizen shall implead in the court of the Lord Prior of the church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich any other citizen or any foreigner resident in the city who can be distrained (distringi) at the time of the fairs, he shall lose his liberty.²

CXXXV.—Assembly on Monday after S^t Augustin. [28 May, 1380]. There was read a letter under the privy seal for repairing the barge and there were appointed the 4 Bailiffs and 6 citizens to confer and treat with Sir William de Elmham, admiral in the northern parts.

CXXXVI.—Assembly on Thursday, the Vigil of St Gregory 5 R. II. [11 March, 1382].

Order is given to the Treasurers by the whole Community that they

¹ Introduction VII. 2. ² See No. CCCCXVI.

shall pay to Thomas de Worthsted and Adam Redberd his companion for guarding the gates at the time of the tumult (rumoris)¹ 6s. 8d.

CXXXVII.—Assembly on Friday in the Week of Pentecost. [30 May, 1382].

John Pays is sworn for carrying muck by his boat by the King's river without injury to the river, and he shall warn the Bailiffs if any one else shall carry muck by the King's river, if he does not do that he shall be amerced 6s. 8d.

CXXXVIII.—Assembly on Thursday after S^t Matthew 6 R. II. [25 Sept. 1382].

John de Walsham, Geoffrey de Chichester, William atte Hill and Adam de Swerdeston present to the Bailiffs and Community by their oath, concerning the King's river for the common utility, viz. that no one may fish with a net called seynes or dragge in the said river within the liberty of the said city from the feast of St Michael [29 Sept.] until the feast of St Peter Advincula [1 Aug.] under penalty. Also that no net of this kind may have any stone called capston hanging [on it] of greater weight than two pounds under the said penalty. Also that no one, of whatsoever condition he may be, may fish with any net in the said river in the fortnight at the end of the month of April nor in the fortnight in the beginning of the month of May, except only with draglamms (draglammis) under the said penalty. Also that every one may fish with lamms, 2 long and short, until the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Mary [8 Sept.] and not otherwise during the whole year under the said penalty in no manner. Also that no one may in any manner fish in the said river with leaps (lepis), trimmers (trimmis) and bowenetis at no time of the year under the said penalty.8

CXXXIX.—Assembly on Tuesday after St Lucy. [19 Dec. 1385].

Bartholomew Appilyerd is elected to the office of Mayor of the Statute of Merchants.4

CXL.—Assembly on Friday after S^t Ambrose. [6 April, 1386]. It is agreed by the whole community that the malt market shall be transferred to the pillory.

CXLI.—Assembly on Thursday before St Ambrose 9 H. V. [3 April, 1421].

At which assembly it was ordained and a statute [was] there made for

¹ Lytester's Rebellion.

² Nets into which fish are driven by beating the water. East Ang. Gloss.

³ Introduction VII. 2. Also in Book of Customs.

⁴ Introduction IV. 1.

the fullers and weavers in these words. We, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, by the assent of the Community of Norwich, under certain causes moving us, have ordained that those who exercise the craft of a fuller, and the craft of a weaver, within the liberty of the said city, shall every year elect two masters for either of the said crafts, according to the form of a certain ordinance drawn up by the assent of the Community of the said city in the form of an indenture under the common seal of the said city. Ordaining also and deciding by the same assent, that no one within the liberty of the said city shall in future set any woollen cloth to anyone to be woven or fulled, unless that weaver or fuller shall reside and ply his said craft within the said liberty. And if anyone shall contravene, and shall on that account be committed before the Sheriffs and the masters of the said craft for the time being, or by inquiition, examination, or in any other way, he shall pay for every default 6s. 8d. to be levied from his goods by the Sheriffs of the said city for the time being. Whereof one half shall remain with the said Sheriffs to be held to their proper uses. But the other half shall be delivered by the said Sheriffs to the masters of that art (artis) for the time being, in which craft that default was discovered, to be held to the profit of the said craft. Provided always that those who practise the said craft shall practise it well and faithfully in taking reasonably for performing and following their said craft.

CXLII.—Assembly on Saturday, the Invention of the Holy Cross. [3 May, 1421].

It is ordained that every butcher, who brings any horns of any animal into the market of Norwich, shall lose the head of that animal as often as etc. And the keeper of the Gaol of the City of Norwich shall have and receive the said head thus forfeited, and shall give [it] to the prisoners. And in like manner the heart of the animal for the lungs (per les loungez).

CXLIII.—Assembly on Friday before St James 10 H. V. [24 July 1422].

It is ordained that the Chandlers, viz. the sellers of tallow candles, for the future shall sell a pound of candles by the old weight, viz. by four marks of troy weight, and in no other way under the penalty of losing those candles which are not of that weight. And if anyone shall do the contrary of this ordinance he shall lose his freedom.

Item it is ordained that the sellers of puddings and intestines of animals for the future shall sell the puddings and intestines of animals in the market place between the west part of the fish shop late Robert Papungeay's, and a certain arch, late Thomas Pennyng's, and not elsewhere, under the penalty

^{1 15,360} grs. or rather more than 2 lbs. averdupois.

of losing the said puddings and intestines of animals found in any other part of the market place except in the part aforesaid.

CXLIV.—Assembly on Tuesday after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross 1 H. VI. [15 Sept. 1422].

It is ordained that the common market viz. for butchers, fishmongers, and others such like, shall not be held henceforth in the City of Norwich on Sundays in so far as it concerns the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Commonalty.¹ And if anyone of the butchers shall do the contrary of such ordinance he shall pay for every default 20s. Whereof the Bishop of Norwich shall have for his gratuity 6s. 8d. the Sheriffs for the time being 6s. 8d. and the men of the butchers' craft shall have for the repair of the pageant of their craft, 6s. 8d.

Also it is ordained that no one of the said city of whatsoever state, position, or condition he may be for the future shall keep any open shop on Sundays in Lent, nor on any Sunday of the whole year for selling anything there, cooks, brewers, and taverners nevertheless excepted. And if anyone shall do the contrary of such ordinance, except as before excepted, he shall pay 6s. 8d. which the serjeant at mace of the Community shall cause to be levied to the use of the same Community, as often as any one has been found delinquent against the said ordinance.

CXLV.—Assembly on Thursday before S^t Peter in Cathedra 4 H. VI. [21 Feb. 1426].

It is ordained and granted in this assembly that no alien dwelling within the City of Norwich, whether he be a citizen or a foreigner, shall for the future presume to lodge or to receive in lodging any other alien coming to the said city for the purpose of merchandising, or their goods or merchandise. And if any such alien shall contravene or do the contrary, as often as he is found thus delinquent, he shall pay to the use of the Community, to be levied from his goods and chattels, 20s.

## Extracts from First Assembly Book.

CXLVI.—Assembly on Friday, the Feast of S^t Matthew 15 H. VI. [21 Sept. 1436].

It was granted that [whereas] all those inhabiting the said city and the liberty of the same and exercising the craft of Bakers during past times were accustomed to pay to the Bailiffs of the said city while the Bailiffs existed and after that to certain Sheriffs of the same city a certain rent of four pounds annually called furnage; concerning which payment a doubt

¹ See No. CCCCLXXIII.

was had between the Sheriffs of the said city and the bakers of the same, and traverse arose between them. And because it is more necessary to encourage the bakers craft there among others, and for avoiding the said doubts, and that the said rents of four pounds called furnage may be paid in future to the Sheriffs of the same city and their successors quietly in the accustomed manner; in nullification of the said traverse they have determined and ordained by virtue of the liberties granted to them and confirmed by the most excellent princes, the Kings of England, that the said bakers and their successors, for the future, in every year forever, may elect among themselves and enjoy two masters in the aforesaid craft as the other craftsmen of the same city do and use, according to the form of a certain composition in force there. Also at every examination of the assize of bread to be made there by the Mayor for the time being, the Masters of the said craft may be present if they wish according to warning to be given to them. Also whereas the men of the said craft have been wont to be empannelled before the Sheriffs of the same city in Inquests between party and party pleading before the same Sheriffs at the Guyhald aforesaid, while for the benefit of the common people flocking to the said city and there remaining they ought to be attending to the said craft; It is established and ordained that those using the said craft in the said city and the liberty of the same, or their successors, shall never be empannelled in future between parties pleading in the said Guyhald before the Sheriffs there for the time being. Also when and as often as the Maior of the said City for the time being shall in the accustomed manner test the assise of bread there, he shall test the said assise of bread according to the highest price of the best corn sold in the market of Norwich, in the market next Also if the said bakers or any of them or of before the said test. their successors shall be dealt with by the Mayor or Sheriffs for the time being contrary to the premises, then the said rent of four pounds shall altogether cease.

CXLVII.—Assembly on Tuesday before St Leonard 16 H. VI. [5 Nov. 1437].

It is granted that all sows (porce) and ducks wandering in the streets of the said city to the nuisance of the neighbours shall be expelled out of the city within 14 days next following after the first proclamation then made for them, under the penalty of forfeiting both the said pigs (porcorum) and ducks.

CXLVIII.—Assembly on Wednesday before St Thomas the Apostle. [18 Dec. 1437].

It is ordained that, during 12 nights at the Nativity of the Lord next,

diligent watch shall be made in each Ward by the constables and by able men, and not of great or of youthful age, as the said watches are kept at other times of the year.

Also it is ordained that the Warden¹ of this City on behalf of the Lord King shall cause to be proclaimed throughout the whole Community of the said community aforesaid, that every householder in the said city, the poor excepted, during 12 consecutive nights at the Nativity of the Lord next following, shall have outside the door or window of his dwelling a lantern or a sconce with a tallow candle, the pound weight containing 12 candles, for burning while night approaches until they are burnt out, to the comfort of the people of the Lord King there passing, and every delinquent shall pay for every offence 2d. to the use of the Chamber of the said city.²

Also for mitigation and combating accidents of fire, happening in this city in future, sufficient ladders and other instruments called cromes shall be more adequately appointed in divers parishes in every ward of this city, and they shall be kept in the open. So that every liege of the Lord King may have access to them for combating and mitigating the said accident.

CXLIX.—Assembly on Friday after Corpus Christi 18 H. VI. [27 May, 1440].

It is granted ordained and established that no one of the city, of whatsoever state position or condition he may be, shall in future use or cause to be used any measure in buying or selling unless such measure shall be in accordance with the statute³ of the Lord King of England, and stamped with the seal of the Lord King ordained for this [purpose] in the City of Norwich, under the fixed penalty contained in the statutes of the same Lord King. And that every person of the said city, of whatsoever state, position, or condition he may be, having bushel or other measures not fully in accordance with the said statute, shall cause those measures to be brought before the Mayor of the said city at the Guyhald of the same city within eight days next coming, there to be measured and tested according to the said statute, under the penalty of forfeiture of such measure, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the said city first beginning [their yearly office]. Provided always that all and singular persons shall have the measurement and stamping of their measures whatsoever there freely and without any charge to be paid for them during the said eight days and no longer. And that the said ordenance shall be proclaimed without delay in every ward of the said city.

CL.—Assembly on Saturday, the Nativity of S^t John the Baptist. [24 June, 1440].

It is granted that the men of the craft of Wosted-weavers of the city

³ 8 Henry VI. c. 5.

¹ John Welles, the liberties being seized. ² Introduction VII. 2.

shall collect and cause to be levied all the money of the custom of the Worsted Selde being in arrear, and from the day of the present assembly until the feast of S^t Michael [29 Sept.] next coming reasonably to be levied, so that the men of the same craft may well and truly answer to the said Community concerning the said money by giving their oath etc.

Also it is agreed by the whole assembly that all and singular the clothes called worsteds made and to be made within the said city for sale, and all cloths of Worsted which in any way come to the said city for sale for the future, shall not be sold nor bought in any place of the said city nor in the suburbs of the same except only in a certain hospice of the citizens of the said city called the Common Inn. That is to say in a certain place there accustomed and ordained for this purpose called the Worsted Selde¹; And whosoever shall do the contrary in any of the premises, of whatsoever state, degree, or condition he may be, he shall pay or cause to be paid to the Community of the said city 20s. of lawful money of England as often as he shall be found delinquent.

CLI.—Assembly on Friday after Relique Sunday 30 H. VI. [14 July, 1452].

John Togode, baker, was sent to prison on complaint of the Miller, because he has not ground his corn as ordained; And whereas his fine stands at 6s. 8d. he was pardoned of 4od. by the assent of the Community.

CLII.—Assembly on Wednesday after S^t Peter ad Vincula. [2 Aug. 1452].

A certain bill was presented by the masters of the Drapers' craft containing the customs which foreign drapers shall pay for their cloths; And that they shall not loose (solvent) viz. *unprikke*² their burdens (onera) save only in the accustomed place.

Viz for every Habyndon³ kerseye,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . For I dozen Kendale,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . For I piece of broad cloth 24 or 26 yards (virg') long, Id.; and if it be longer according to the quantity. For I dozen narrow cloth,  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . For I piece of Mattessale,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . For I dozen Kendale russet,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . For I piece of frieze, I $\frac{1}{2}d$ . For I dozen Pole⁴ cloth, Id. And that the said custom shall be

levied on every cloth at its entry.

CLIII.—Assembly on Friday after S¹ Lucy 32 H. VI. [14 Dec. 1453]. It is ordained that all the inhabitants of the city shall keep and find lights before their doors and gates from the vigil of the Nativity of the

¹ Introduction III. 1.

² "Solvent onera" would usually mean "pay their debts." "Unprikke" appears to have been inserted to show that some other meaning must be understood in this case. Wülcker—Wright's Vocabularies I. 583. "Fixura, anglice, prykkynge or festenynge."

³ Abingdon. 4 Welshepool.

Lord until the day after the feast of Epiphany of the Lord [6 Jan.]. And the said lights shall be lighted at the fifth hour after noon and their light shall last until the ninth hour. And all who shall thus find lights shall be forwarned by the constable. And whosoever shall fail in the premises, as often as he shall be found offending by the constable, he shall lose a penny to be divided between them [the constables] and the Community and power and authority of distraining are granted to the constables.

Moreover it is ordained that the gates of the city shall be shut at the sixth hour and opened at the sixth hour, and if anyone, of whatsoever condition he may be, shall come to the city after the closing of the gates he shall pay a halfpenny to the porters for his entry, unless he be a victualler.

And it is ordained [that] all those holding common inns in the city shall not receive or entertain any person or persons in their inns, except those for whom they are willing to answer according to the ancient ordinances of the city. And that all men dwelling in the city, of whatsoever condition they may be, shall warn their servants that they shall not be absent outside the houses of their masters after the eighth hour, under the penalty of imprisonment.

Also it is ordained that, as regards the carriage of muck by water, a certain Richard Hert shall have the carriage of the said muck so to be carried by water and no one else, taking 4d. for the boat [load] provided that the boat shall be of half a last [burden]. And if any one else shall carry [it] that he [Richard] shall have power of arresting the said man, and of bringing him to the Mayor or the Chamberlain. And when he shall carry the said muck that muck he shall carry into and out of his boat by a barrow, and he shall not cast any muck within the chain.¹ He is sworn.

CLIV.—Assembly on Friday after St Hillary. [18 Jan. 1454].

It was announced by the Mayor, that of the good will and attachment which Ralph Segrym bears to the community he proposes to construct a prison for detaining women therein and for separating them from the society of men, and for avoiding crimes which might arise. And this to be done of the goods and at the cost of John Wilbeye.²

CLV.—Assembly on Friday before Pentecost 33 H. VI. [23 May, 1455].

It is ordained that no one, of whatsoever condition he may be, citizen or foreigner, viz. dwelling without the city or in the city, shall presume to buy any victuals, of whatsoever kind they may be, for retailing within the said city, before the tenth hour, under the penalty which is postponed (respectuatur) to the next assembly.

Above the chain across the river at the Boom Tower. See No. CCCXCIII.

² Blomefield IV. p. 232, says that Segrym was Wilbeye's executor.

CLVI.—Assembly on Friday before St Simon and St Jude 34 H. VI. [24 Oct. 1455].

The ordinances for the worsted Seld ordained in the time of King Henry V. in [his] seventh year shall be observed in all points. Provided that the order shall commence on the feast of S^t Martin in the Winter [11 Nov.].

It is granted that the cloth workers in the country shall in future expose all their cloths for sale every day in the week in the Common Inn, in the house¹ there provided. Provided always that they shall not sell by retail and only to the citizens of the city, under the penalty of losing the cloths. And this order shall last until the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Mary next [25 March] according to the ordinances of the Worsted Seld.

CLVII.—Assembly on Friday before St Laurence. [6 Aug. 1456].

A motion was made by the Mayor for keeping the day of the obit and commenoration of the benefactors of the Community in the College of the blessed Mary in the Fields on the day of S^t Jerome [30 Sept.]. On which day and to which place the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Common Council, the 24 constables of the city and 2 masters of craft of the 24 honorable crafts of the city shall come, for respectfully observing the exequies under this form, namely, 13 poor persons in one suit to intercede, each of them to receive 2d. nine chaplains for reading the lectures at the said exequies each chaplain to receive 4d. to be spent in loaves for the poor and the prisoners both in the Castle of Norwich and in the Guyhald of the city, in either place, 7d. to the leper houses at the gates of the city, to each house 4d. for ringing 12d. and for 4 wax [torches] and the herce² 16d. Whereon the said Common Council wish to be advised.³

It was delared by the Mayor that the honourable man and special benefactor, Ralph Segrym, has bequeathed  $\mathcal{L}$  to for clensing the common river of the city. Concerning which it was asked of the common council how and in what manner they desired the said  $\mathcal{L}$  to to be expended about the said clensing. Whereon the common council wishes to be advised.

CLVIII.—Assembly on Friday, 8 April 35 H. VI. [1457].

Richard Broun and others, executors of the will of Ralph Segrym,⁴ declare that, the poverty and need of the city having been considered, they propose to expend 200 marks of the goods of the said Raiph upon the

¹ The Worsted Seld. ² A frame for the tapers.

³ Introduction VI. 2. This motion was passed at an Assembly held on Friday after the Conception of the Virgin. [10 Dec.].

⁴ Introduction VI. 2.

repair of the walls of the city under the following conditions, viz. if the said two hundred marks are not sufficient for the repair of the walls around and throughout the whole city, that then it shall be arranged by the discretion of the common council of the city for the remainder of the repair of the walls in what way the said walls shall be repaired.

And it was then moved on the said day that the Aldermen of each Ward of the city shall have supervision of and over the walls of such Ward where they are elected. Whereon the common council wishes to be advised.

CLIX.—Assembly on Friday after S^t Peter ad Vincula. [4 Aug. 1458]. Concerning halfclothes. It was declared by the Mayor, how he and the Aldermen at divers times had consulted for the reformation of the making of woollen cloth called Norwich cloth to the advancement of the poor of the city, so that the said cloths should be made more truly both in breadth and in length, and that the price of the same should be increased. And the Commonalty gave no answer, and thus it is postponed until etc.¹

CLX.—Assembly on Friday before St Martin in the Winter 37 H. VI. [10 Nov. 1458].

There was a motion concerning the tokening of worsteads whether it shall be continued or no. And the common council, after many questions and answeres moved and brought forward both for and against, say that they wish it to be observed until Easter. So that the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Wardens of that craft and each of them shall make and cause to be made due execution according to the form of the ordinance. That is to say, it anyone, of whatsoever condition he may be, shall buy any cloth of worstead untokened or not sealed within the city, he shall lose and forfeit the said cloth and it shall be appraised, whereof one part shall revert to the office of the Mayor, the second part to the office of the Sheriffs, the third to the Community and the fourth part to the wardens of the craft, or to him who shall discover the cloth. And if any Alderman shall offend and contravene the ordinance, he shall lose the cloth and also six shillings and eight pence to the profit of the community.

Also if any dyer, sherman, calandrer or blacker (blaker) dye, shear, calander, or black (blake) any cloth untokened or not sealed, he shall forfeit the said cloth which shall be divided as above. And it shall be lawful for any cocitizen to complain in any council to be held between this day and the feast of Easter if any thing shall be found injurious or wrong, or any unjust execution be adjudged or administered by the Mayor Sheriffs and Wardens of the craft.²

¹ Introduction IV. 2. ² ii

CLXI.—Assembly on Thursday, the Vigil of the Purification of the Virgin. [1 Feb. 1459].

It was moved and granted that the quay lately purchased of the Abbot of Wendling shall be repaired and constructed with all possible haste, according to the discretion of the Chamberlains and their council, so that it may be used by (deserviri) one man for brewing beer. And it is granted that no foreigner or anyone else, of what condition he be, shall brew beer for sale within the city except only he who shall dwell there in the said quay. Except that every citizen shall brew beer for his own and domestic use.

It is also granted that the barrels to be ordained for beer shall be assayed according to the assize used in other places, and that the Mayor of the city shall supervise the assize of the said barrels.

CLXII.—Assembly on Tuesday, the Vigil of St George 38 H. VI. [22 April, 1460].

Concerning Norych Clothes. It is granted that a certain seal (signum) lying in the common chest shall be newly executed so that cloths of wool called Wollencloth Norwich Cloth shall be made sufficient in this form. It is accorded and assented bt every cloth shall be tokened yt is sufficiantely made, and as for be making berof it is bus accorded and assented be be weuers and ffulleres, bt be weuers shall no stuffe take but soche as he wyll undertake to make a cloth sufficient in lengthe and brede, and be ffullere shall do his parte in his trade. And uppon b's be wollenweuers haue broughte in a rolle of all be names of be craft wib her merkes, so bt be cloth which shall be sufficiantely made shall be tokened. And if be cloth be tokened and founde defauty under be tokene, ban shall be tokener bere soche punysshement as can be auysed. And it is also accorded be be weuers, ffulleres, spynneres and corderes1 shall have redy money for her werkmanshipp, and what persone profre ware agen bs ordenaunce and be partes wyll, or ell if be parte take ware but first take his money and ban bye his ware,2 shall lese xld half to be parte and half to be Commonalte. And also it is accorded bt ber shall no comown berer be fro bis tyme forth to bere cloth aboute to sale. It is ordeyned bt euery persone bt hath cloth to selle, and wyll selle it, shall putte it to sale be hym, be his wyf or be his children or seruaunt takyng for be cloth whan it is tokened x^{5,3}

CLXIII.—Assembly on Wednesday after St Mathias 39 H. VI. [25 Feb. 1461].

It was moved by the Mayor for the safeguarding of the city it shall stand thus, that five gates of the city shall be kept open and guarded at the

¹ Carders.

² Receives money with the understanding that he will purchase the payer's goods with it.

³ Introduction IV, 2,

expense of the Community and the rest of the gates of the city shall be closed and locked. And these five gates to be guarded and kept open under the following form: That is to say, Berstrete Gates with 3 men, Nedham Gates with 5 men, Westwyk Gates with 4 men, Coslany Gates with 3 men, [and] the Gates of Fybbriggate with 3 men. The Gates of Barregates and Bishop's Gates shall be guarded under this form, that is to say, the wickets of the said Gates shall be kept open and the wickets guarded, shut and opened, viz. by one man, by the discretion of the Mayor and the Aldermen of the Ward.

And for the watch by night the said Gates and Wards shall be so guarded by a watch sufficient in number, according to the discretion of the Aldermen of the said ward, as shall be thought fit.¹

CLXIV.—Assembly on the feast of St Romanus I E. IV. [9 Aug. 1461].

It is ordered that the Constables of the city shall warn the inhabitants of the city, who keep open shops in the streets of the city, that they shall have ready and to hand within their shops as many staves as they have men servants in their shops for preserving the peace in the city, and for resisting rioters and rebels who desire to disturb the peace within the city, under the penalty of 40d. as often as etc.

CLXV.—Assembly on Friday after St Peter and St Paul. [2 July, 1462]. It was declared that the ship called the Barge of Yarmouth had been granted to the city by the owners for setting out in the King's navy at the expense of the Community. Wherefore, by the assent of the whole assembly, it is granted that the Mayor with the persons underwritten shall hear the proffers of the inhabitants voluntarily proposed towards the costs of the said ship. And when they are positively informed of the true amount of the expenses of the ship and of wages, the same proffers are to be collected and received, and the receipts to be accounted, and the expenses allowed in the common assembly next to be held. (John Butte, Mayor and 19 others are named.)

Edward Coteler, William Swayn and William London are elected for hiring a certain ship at Lynn, seeing that the ship called The Barge of Yarmouth is, by the assent of the persons aforesaid, taken by Gilbert Debenham by the commission of the Lord King.

CLXVI.—Assembly on Friday before S^t Bartholomew. [20 Aug. 1462].

It was declared by the Mayor that the Community of the City has at present a ship hired at Lynn, called The Katerine, with sufficient equipme

¹ The Second battle of St. Albans had occurred on Feb. 17.

and victuals and 80 soldiers, of which 80, forty are at the expense of the King and 40 at the charges of the City, and the [vessel] is now named The Norwich Ship or The Barge of Norwich.

CLXVII.—Assembly on the feast of the Translation of S^t Edward the Confessor 4 E. IV. [13 Oct. 1464].

It was declared by the Recorder that there were differences between the clergy and the laity concerning the guarding of a certain Thomas White, alias Blundell, who took ecclesiastical sanctuary (municionem) within the churchyard of the church of St Mary Incombusta for the homicide of John Cook, yeoman, and how he had been guarded for 40 days. And seeing that he refuses to abjure the realm within 40 days, by the advice of William Yelverton the honourable Judge of the Lord King and others skilled in the law conserning and about the premises stated, a proclamation was made throughout the city by the Coroner of the Lord King in the said city, in the name of the King of England, that no one shall give, send, or throw food to the said Thomas White in any way whatsoever, under the penalty of a (charge of) felony, and of being taken as the King's enemy. Whereupon came Master John Salet, vicar general in spirituals of the reverend father in Christ, lord William, Bishop of Norwich, with the Prior of the Cathedral Church of Norwich, and a great number of other ecclesiastical persons, and claimed (petiit) that they may have leave to spend alms on the said Thomas for preserving ecclesiastical privilege, or that the said Thomas should be delivered to them under sufficient security to be found for him for the indemnity of the City. And the Recorder answers that these questions are very difficult and ambiguous in law to be answered, wherefore it is well to be further advised.

CLXVIII.—Assembly on Monday after S^t George 6 E. IV. [28 April, 1466].

It is agreed that Robert Tompson, lately commissioned for sealing clothes of wool, shall have for his counsel for conferring with them respecting the manufacture of the said cloths of wool, and for other matters incident to the said manufacture, these persons following, viz. on behalf of the weavers Thomas Lynne [and] John Knyght, and on behalf of the fullers Thomas Alicok, John Cloyte and Andrew Broun.

CLXIX.—Assembly on Friday before S^t Peter in Cathedra. [20 Feb. 1467].

Because the Kings River, a thing very useful to this City, is so greatly filled with dirt, so tha at divers times of the year dry ground is observed in certain places in the same, and the flow of the water prevented, and in addition to this greater and more harm occurs daily; the Mayor, Sheriffs,

Aldermen and the sixty cocitizens elected for the common council. providing suitable remedies and desiring to remove those things which are injurious to the said river, have ordained by unanimous assent at this assembly, that every one dwelling in this City, poor people however oppressed with want alone excepted, shall apply his helping hand towards the following [works] in labour or money. That is to say thus, that every one whether he be occupier (possessor), owner (appropriator) or farmer shall heap up over against his dwelling before the day of May now next coming, all the filth in the streets opposite his dwelling to the middle (per medium) [of the street] and then the owner of that dwelling shall be bound to cause to be carried away and removed all the dirt and filth out of the King's Street before the said day. And they have further ordained that when the said streets are dried up by the fineness of the weather, every owner of every dwelling shall level the street to the middle (per medium) with sand or stone pavement, before the day of June then next coming. Provided however that a beginning of the leveling shall be made at the higher part of the ancient water drain, so that the water falling in future may run down to the lowest part of the street as far as the great gutters called the Cokeys, or directly to the river, and that no one in future shall do injury to this drain by raising it too much or covering it with sand or pavement. And if any one has previously been in the habit of so acting to the nuisance of his vicinity, he shall be absolutely compelled to correct his offence, and that every farmer of every dwelling shall only undertake to spread the said sand before the extent of his dwelling. And in the same way for carrying out these matters in the manner stated, all the wardens of churches shall be charged to the middle of the streets opposite to the churchyards at the expense of the parishioners, and moreover Convents of religious persons shall be called upon [to perform] the same in due form on their own behalf. And if any one through delay, neglect or malevolent disposition shall not perform the premises, then such offence shall be forthwith certified to the Mayor by the Aldermen and supervisors of that Aldermanry in which the said offence may be discovered by the same [persons], and that transgressor shall forfeit forty pence for every offence without any indulgence, and the Mayor shall cause those offences to be reported in writings to the Sheriffs, and the same Sheriffs shall cause all the sums of money so forfeited to be levied and collected, retaining of those forty pence for the office of the Sheriffs 20d, and assigning to the use of the community by the hands of the said Mayor 12d, and to the supervisors certifying those offences 8d. And if those supervisors shall not give their diligence in all the aforesaid, and especially in the levelling of the streets, then their Aldermen perceiving the defaults of the same supervisors shall certify [them] to the Maior, and the defaults of such as is aforesaid shall be fully corrected. Moreover they have ordained that every one dwelling in

this City who will buy hay, fuel, heather, straw, or hair, or anything to him useful shall not permit the country people to strew or deposit any things, which putrifying may accumulate (ampliare) in the streets of the city, under the penalty of 12d, for every offence, to be forfeited levied and distributed in the form aforesaid. And moreover they have ordained that at the assembly to be held annually in Lent, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and the sixty cocitizens for the common councill of the city, for the time being, shall elect and assign two supervisors in every Aldermanry for carrying out all the premises, that no excessive putrifaction may take place in future in the King's streets. And further they have ordained, with the unanimous assent of the whole assembly, if the Mayor, now being, shall not cause all the premises to be carried out with all diligence without remission, that then one hundred shillings part (de parte) of the greater sum, which he receives annually from the Community, shall be wholly retained in the hands of the Chamberlains, and by no means paid over to the same Mayor. And in like manner, if the Mayor immediately forthwith succeeding shall not give his diligence with effect both in carrying out the premises as, on behalf of the king's river, for providing remedies of the injuries of the river, and reforming [them] this summer time by the discretion and consent of the common council, that then one hundred shillings shall be retained in the form aforesaid, without payment of the same sum to be made to him.1

CLXX.—Assembly on Friday, the Morrow of the Translation of St Thomas the Martyr 8 Ed. IV. [8 July, 1468].

A certain ordinance for the brewers [made] in the time of Richard Brasier, Mayor for the second time,² shall be observed in all points; and further that all and singular common brewers of this city shall appear before the Mayor, and shall give their oath under this form. For the tyme ye or your wife excercise comon brewyng ye shall graunte and delyuer to eny persone axyng berme callid goddisgood takyng forasmoche goddisgood as shall be sufficient for the brewe of a quarter malte a ferthyng at the moost. And noon denye, nor coniecte³ by ffraude or subtilte such meanes wherby that such persones or persone shall be unspedde or onserued. Forseen alway, that for your owen use ye shall resonably reteyne and kepe at alle tymes accordyng to certeyn ordinaunces by the Mair, Shireffes, and comon counseile of this Cite theruppon ordeyned and made. And that this othe extende not to eny olde custome betwix the comon brewers and the bakers of this cite, herbifore lefully had and used.

The Mair of this Cite comaundith on the Kynges bihalve, that alle maner brewers that shall brewe to sale from hens foorth withynne this cite,

¹ Introduction VII. 2. ² Assembly, Friday after S^t Valentine. 3 E. IV.

³ Contrive.

kepe the assise according to the statute,1 and uppon peyne theruppon ordeyned. And wher as berme, othirwise clepid goddisgood, withoute tyme of mynde hath frely be voven or delyuered for brede, whete, malte, egges, or othir honest rewarde to the value only of a ferthyng at the uttermost, and noon warned,2 bicause it cometh of the grete grace of god; Certeyn persones of this cite callyng them selfe comon brewers, these premises not considering, for their singler lucre and avayle, haue nowe newely bigonne to take money for their seid goddisgood, for the leest parte therof be it neuer so litle, and insufficient to serue the payer therfore, an halfpeny or a peny, and ferthermore exaltyng the price of the seid goddisgood at their propr wille, agevns the olde and laudable custome of alle Englonde, and specially of this cite, to grete hurte and slaunder of the same cite. Wherfore the seide Mair, by avis of the Shireffes, Aldermen and comon counseile of the seid cite, hath ordeyned and provided, that no maner brewer of this cite from this tyme foorth shall take of eny persone, for lyueryng,3 yevyng or grauntyng of the seid goddisgood in money nor othir rewarde, aboue the value of a ferthyng. Ne that no maner brewer havyng the seid goddisgood shall, for no malice feyned ne sought, colour,4 warne, ne restreyne the said goddisgood to eny persone that wille honestly and lefully aske it, and pave therfore the value of a ferthyng, as is bifore rehercid, their owen use resonabely serued oonly except, uppon peyne of forfetur of iijs. iiijd, to be paied as often as it can be founde that they or eny of them do contrary to this seid ordynaunce and prouision in fourme following; that is to sey, to the partie that proveth it, iiijd. to the officer doyng execucion, iiijd. to the Shireffes, xvjd. and to the comens, xvjd. Forseen alwaye that this ordynaunce and prouision extende ne streche not to env olde custome bitwix the seid comon brewers and the bakers of the seid cite, resonabely herbifore bitwix them hadde and usid.

CLXXI.—Assembly on Monday, the Morrow of S^t Leonard. [7 Nov. 1468].

It is ordeyned by the assent of the comon counseile that hens forward ther shall be no persone selle withynne this cite any lynen warp, the which is byhoveable to Bedweuerscrafte, but if that warpe be truly nowmbred, and that it bere at the leest withynne the bowt of euery haspe⁵ a yard by the Kyngges standard, accordyng to the half yarde reele. And if eny such yarne be founde defectif after proclamation hereof made, It is ordeyned yat that warp so found defectif shall be brought byfore the Mair and Shireffs, and ther bifore them to be moten⁶ and forfeted. Of which forfeture, the half valour shall streeche to the vayle⁷ of the Shireffs, and the othir half to that persone that so shall fynde and prove the defaute.

¹ 51 H. III. ² Denied. ³ Delivering. ⁴ Excuse.

⁶ Circuit of every skein. ⁶ Debated. ⁷ Avail or profit.

CLXXII.—Assembly on Friday before Holy Trinity 9 E. IV. 26 May, 1469].

It was moved by Geoffrey Sperlyng concerning a certain ell [measure], taken and seised by the present Mayor on the Vigil of Pentecost [20 May] last past in the scrutiny and supervision of the Prior's fairs etc. owing to the defect of the length of the same ell [measure]. Which same ell [measure] at the instance and special request of William Yelverton, substeward of the said Prior's court of the aforesaid fairs, was delivered to the same William for safe keeping until the Wednesday next following, on which day the said William re-delivered the aforesaid ell [measure] to the said Mayor, which remains in the chamber of the Gildhall of the city.

### CLXXIII.—Assembly on Friday, 8 March 49 H. VI. [1471].

It is notified by the Mayor to the common council, that a grievous complaint is abroad in this city about the common beer brewers, concerning and about their weak and unwholesome brewing. And upon this, the persons underwritten are elected to taste and assay all and singular the brewings of the said common brewers, upon due warning to be given them thereon by such brewers at a suitable time. So that the present ordinance shall follow the effect of a certain ordinance here made for the brewing of beer, in a certain assembly held here on the Friday next after the feast of St Valentine in the third year of King Edward IV. [17 Feb. 1468] namely, in the second Mayoralty of Richard Brasier, with a few words now newly added and expressed in the mother tongue in the following form. The common ale brewers of this cite shall not brewe to sale but tweyn maner of Ales. And also that they shall not brewe nowther with hoppes nor gawle, nor noon othir thyng which may be founde unholsom for mannes body upon peyne of grevous punysshment. (Two persons were elected in each Ward as tasters.)

CLXXIV.—Assembly on Tuesday after St Augustin 11 E. IV. [28 May, 1471].

It is agreed that watches shall be made by persons equipped for defence (defensibiles), every night in the form which appears at the assembly held here on the 23rd day of July in the ninth year of the present King [1469]. So that in every Aldermanry one Alderman and one constable and eight other equipped persons shall be present every night and to watch from the 9th hour to the second hour. And because it would be too burdensome for the constables to watch every second night, therefore, 24 other persons with the 24 constables are appointed. So that one of these 48 persons may always be present with the Alderman in every aldermanry. And thereupon these 24 persons are elected having power equal to the said Constables.

CLXXV.—Assembly on 28 May 13 E. IV. [1473].

[It is agreed] that John Russell shall be sergeant for the inspection of victuals in the market to receive of the Community in the name of stipend 26s. 8d. so that he shall claim nothing at the Nativity of the Lord by way of gratuities. And the new-elect [Mayor] conceeds that the same John shall be boarded in his house in the time of his Mayoralty. Provided, however, that the other sergeants at mace of the Mayor shall not be excluded from the inspection of victuals in the market.

The buyers of victuals for the lepers near the city for the future shall not touch any victuals with their hands, but with a wand, and that the butchers and fishmongers permitting the contrary shall be punished according to the discretion of the Mayor.

CLXXVI.—Assembly on the Feast of St Katherine 14 E. IV. [25 Nov. 1474].

It is ordained that all aliens bringing any merchandise by water shall lodge it at the Common Staith and not elsewhere. And that all other merchandise to be brought by them by land from Lenn, Blakeney or elsewhere on the sea-coast, shall be lodged at the Common Inn.

CLXXVII.—Assembly on the Vigil of the Conception of the Virgin 15 E. IV. [7 Dec. 1475].

It is ordained by common assent that every Merchant, coming to this City from the parts beyond the sea, shall lodge with citizens and not in exempt places for the time of selling his merchandise. And as soon as he has been lodged, that citizen who is host shall come before the Mayor and the Chamberlains, certifying them of the coming of such merchant, and shall become surety for the same, that the same merchant shall pay to the office of the Sheriffs the fine underwritten viz. 1d. for the value of 20s. of his merchandise for the whole time he shall stay within the City, and thus according to the quantity less or more, whether the time of the stay of such merchant may be for a year, quarter, month, week, day, or hour. And the quantity and value of such merchandise shall be viewed by the Mayor, or another by him to be nominated, the Chamberlains or one of them, always to be avowed (advocand') at the first coming of the said merchants.¹

CLXXVIII.—Assembly on 13 Feb. 17 E. IV. [1478].

That Thomas Bokenham and Hamo Claxton, Citizens and Aldermen of Norwich, shall be called before the Mayor, and shall be compelled, that is to say each of them, to send away a domestic servant, an alien and born in parts beyond the sea and far distant, whose parents as it is said are

¹ Introduction V. 4.

merchants there and fraudulently endeavour that their sons may be fostered here, so that in subtle manner they might teach the lucrative method in buying merchandise used here and transfer report thereon to their friends when they wish. And that in future such [aliens] shall not be so fostered here.¹

CLXXIX.—Assembly on Wednesday after S^t Bartholomew 18 E. IV. [26 Aug. 1478].

It is ordained that no shearer of worsted in future shall use those instruments sharp and made of iron called rubbours, because many pieces of worsted are cut by them to the great loss etc. And this under the penalty per head of 6s. 8d. to be forfeited to the use of the Community. And that every iron smith, who hereafter shall make such [instruments], shall incur the same penalty.

The Aldermen elect John Tomson, William Blofeld, Thomas Swayn and Richard Tedde with the 2 then Chamberlains, and the 60 citizens by the number of them present elect John Awbry and John Welles, Aldermen, for having oversight in the river for cutting the rushes and drawing them to dry land as far as possible, from the Mill of the City as far as Surlyngham, and for setting limits and bounds in what width the rushes shall be cut, and for providing a man to cut the rushes, and for making a contract with him for his labour to continue working thus (sic facturo) for a term of years, with security for fulfilling that contract, and according as they shall have done they shall certify when there shall be a suitable and convenient time.²

CLXXX.—Assembly on Friday after the Assumption of the Virgin 19 E. IV. [20 Aug. 1479].

It is ordained that each person dwelling by the river on either side, from the tail³ of the Mills of the City as far as the chains near Conesford Gates, shall cause all the rushes growing in the river over against his own dwelling to be cut, and shall draw them to his own ground before the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 Sept.] in this year, under the penalty of 20s. per head. And that the constables dwelling on either side of the river shall warn them to fulfil the present ordinance.⁴

CLXXXI.—Assembly on Friday after St Michael 22 E. IV. [4 Oct. 1482].

It is agreed by common assent that the now Recorder shall ride to Harling to the lord King, who was personally present in this City this week, and with the same Recorder William Swayn and Hamon Claxton to

¹ Introduction V. 4. ² Introduction VII. 2. ³ Pool. ⁴ Introduction VII. 2.

the same Lord King, being at the said town of Harling, to wait upon his majesty in order that of his plenteous grace he may further vouchsafe to seal with his privy seal a certain schedule or bill, which the same Lord King at his departure from this City graciously signed with his sign manual, for two perpetual fairs called *Fremartes* to be held in this City; without rendering other fine or fee either then or thenceforth to the Lord King or to his heirs. And be it known that as for the cost and expenses of the said Recorder, William Swayn and Hamon, with the remuneration to the said Recorder for giving his worthy service, the same shall be paid at the cost of the Community.

And . . . . besides divers other charges and expenses incurred for the said Lord King during his presence, fifty marks of gold were given to his supreme majesty etc.¹

CLXXXII.—Assembly on Friday after St Valentine. [21 Feb. 1483]. It is agreed that all wishing to hire booths in the Free Fairs called Fre Martes now, for the first time, about to begin, viz. on Thursday in the first week of Lent [20 Feb.] next to come, shall have and occupy in the Market Place of this city unoccupied places of the ground by paying to the Community for every foot, according to the measure of the length, 1d. for this time. And that the present Chamberlains shall assign each one to his place of standing, for the benefit of the Community.

CLXXXIII.—Assembly on Friday before S^t Peter and S^t Paul 1 E. V. [27 June, 1483].

Proclamacions shall be made in the Market Place to morrow for all cattle and animals coming to the Free Marts, where they shall lie and walk within the City.

CLXXXIV.—Assembly on 22 June 2 R. III. [1485].

It is agreed by common assent, that at the next Marts the present Sheriffs shall appoint and mominate their present steward, or Robert Machon their Sub-Sheriff to be present as steward or warden of the court of the said Marts.

CLXXXV.—Assembly on Monday before St Margaret 5 H. VII. [19 July, 1490].

Every person, who in future shall weave those merchantable things called worstedlyours, 2 shall not work at weaving the same, unless he makes

¹ Introduction VII. 3.

² Laces or bindings.

them double in length two yards besides the fasses.¹ And that when doubly woven they shall contain in breadth 20 threads at least. And that all those merchantable things made to the contrary shall be forfeited, according to the discretion of the Mayor of Norwich, for the time being, when he has had view thereof.

CLXXXVI.—Assembly on the Feast of S^t Matthew 6 H. VII. [21 Sept. 1490].

It is agreed that the bill of the Shomakers craft shall be enacted according to the effect of that bill. And whosoever of the said craft shall act to the contrary, he shall forfeit six shillings and eight pence, and they shall be diuided in this form, viz. one part to the Community and the other part to the craft. Which same bill, word for word follows.

To our right honourable Mastres, the Meire and his Brethern Aldermen, and to our good mastres and weelwillers of the Common Cownsell of the Cite, Sheweth to your grete discrecions the poor Artificers and craftymen of Shomakers of the seid cite, that wher dyuers jornymen and seruaunts of the seid crafte gretly disposed to riot and idelnes, whereby may succede grete pouerte, so that dyuers dayes wekely whan them luste to leve ther bodyly labour till a grete parte of the weke be almost so expended and wasted, avenst the avauntage and profight werely2 of them self and of ther Mastres also. And also contrary to the lawe [of] god and good guydyng temporall, they labour qwikly toward the Sondaye and festyuall dayes on the Saterdayes and vigils ffro iiij of the clock at after none to the depnes and derknes of the nyght followeng. And not onely that synfull disposicion but moche warse so offendyng in the morownynggs3 of such festes, and omyttyng the heryng of ther dyuyne seruyce; Wherfor prayeth the seid artificers hertyly, that the rather for goddys cause and also that vertuous and true labour myght help to the sustentacion of the seid crafte, that by your generall assent may be ordeyned and enacted for a laudable custume, that none such seruaunt or jornyman from hensforth presume to occupye nor werke after the seid howre in vigeles and Saterdayes aforeseid, upon peyne by your discrecions to be sette for punyshment alsweel of the seid artificers for ther fauoryng and supportyng, as for the seid jornymen so werkyng and offendyng.

# Extracts from the Second Assembly Book.

CLXXXVII.—Assembly on Friday before Pentecost 10 H. VII. [5 June, 1495].

Aliens—Peter Peterson, Ducheman, [and] Gerard Jonson, Ducheman, are sworn as citizens for 5 marks [apiece].⁴

¹ Tassels or tags. ² Verily. ³ Mornings. ⁴ Introduction V. 4.

CLXXXVIII.—Assembly on 12 June [1495].

[Orders were passed for curtailing the charges of the gild feasts. They were repeated and made more stringent in 1531. See No. CCIV.]

CLXXXIX.—Assembly on Wednesday, 16 March 11 H. VII. [1496].

There were sworn as citizens, Newell Addurge, Frencheman, for 26s. 8d. because he is an alien. He paid in hand 20s. and at the feast of S^t Peter, which is called Advincula, 6s. 8d.

[Also] Andrew Kenetton, bagmaker, for 20s. if he is not a Scotchman. And if he be a Scotchman and this shall have been proved he shall hold nothing of the liberty.¹ It is void because it was ascertained afterwards that he is a Scotchman and born in Scotland.²

CXC.—Assembly on 15 March 14 H. VII. [1499].

It is ordained that no cocitizen shall in future employ within the city or take more apprentices dwelling with him than three under the Upenalty of 100s. as often as etc. and those [shall] not [be taken] under the age of 14 years.

CXCI.—Assembly on Wednesday after St Hillary 17 H. VII. [12 Jan. 1502].

Mekely compleynyth and shewen to your grete wysdoms and good discrecions your daily oratours Thomas Swayn, John Powle, and John Watts of the craft of wollenweuers within the seid Cite of Norwich in the name of all the hole craft within the same that wher the assises of clothmakyng in the seid craft of long tyme haue be discontynued and not kept to the uttir distruccion of the seid craft and to the grete hurt hyndryng and enpouereng of the artificers of the same Wherfor may it plese your good Maistershippes at the reuerence of god and in the wey of charite for the comune wele of the inhabitants within this seid cite and for the good ordre and reule of the artificers of the seid craft to enact in your comune assemble that no craftyman of the seid occupacion from the fest of the Annunciacion of our Lady [25 March] next comyng make no brode cloth whele sponne under the assise called a vij hundreth,3 takyng for workmanship of euery pees so made xxd. And that euery pece cloth so made conteyne in length xiij elles and in brede xj quarters4 in the

^{1 &}quot;Nichil capia de libertate."

² This sentence occurs only in the Smaller Assembly Book. England and Scotland were at war.

³700 threads in the warp. ⁴ Of an ell.

lome and that other peces of cloth aboue the seid assises of vij hundreth be of the assises of x hundreths or of xij hundreth And that every pece of x hundreth rok sponne¹ conteyne in brede xj quarters and on lenght xiij elles And also that euery pece of xij hundrethes conteyne in brede xiij quarters and in lenght xiiij elles takyng for workmanship of the seid peces of the assise of x hundreth and xij hundreth as the parties may agre wt concience after the quantite of the vij hundreth and that euery narowe cloth of rok spynnyng be of the assise of vjc and the lowast assise wele spone iij di' [31 hundreds] under peyne of forfeture of euery brode cloth not wouen in forme aforseid ijs, half to the Maisters of the craft and halff to the Sherreves and to the Chaumber euenly to be deuyded Provided alwey that no brode cloth be made by ony artificer or artificers of the seid craft undir the assise of vij hundreth after the fest of the Annunciacion of our Lady aforseid undir peyne of forfeture of ich pece so made vjs viijd, halff to the Shirreves and Chaumber and halff to the maisters of the craft Also that no pece of cloth above specified shalbe put to sale till it be duly serged by the maisters of the weuers and fullers or on of either craft at the lest And such as shalbe founde sufficient upon the seid serge to be tokened with a token therto assigned upon peyne of forfeture of euery pece so put to sale the hole cloth callid xxiiij yerdes ijs, the halff cloth xijd, and the dosens vjd. Thos clothes aftyrward taken and founde defectiff to be brought afor the Meire for the tyme beyng to be kitte in iij peces The seid peynes to be levyed by the seid Maisters of weuers and fullers the on halff to ther use and the othir halff to the use of the Shirreves and of the Chaumber evenly to be devyded and if ony cloth be aftyrward founde defectiff after it is so serged and tokened by the seid Maisters that the tokeners therof to forfette for euery defawte of euery hole cloth xld, halff cloth xxd, and the dozens xijd, halff to the Shirreves and halff to the Chaumber. And that it may plese your grete wisdomes and good discrecions at the reuerence of god for a comune wele of the seid cite, encrees and good ordre of the artificers of the seid craftys, to enact and conferme in your seid assemble the premisses befor rehersid and your seid oratours with all the artificers of the seid occupacion shall dayly prey to god for you.

¹ The rock was the distaff. "Rock spun" yarn appears to mean yarn spun by rotating the spindle with the hand. "Wheel spun" would be yarn manufactured either by rotating the spindle by a mechanical contrivance or simply twisting the wool after the manner of making hempen cord.

CXCII.—Under the Assembly on Monday in the Week of the Passion of the Lord 23 H. VII. [10 April 1508].

On Tuesday in the week of the Lord's Passion etc [11 April] John Pettman, junior, rafman, Thomas Leeke, bocher, Peter Dryver, rafman, and Robert Thorn, worstedweaver, entered into a recognisance before the Mayor viz each of them in 100s. to be paid to the Chamberlain to the use of the community.

The condition of this recognisance is such, that if Robert Broun, bocher, who is this day elected into the estate of an Alderman, shall for the future renounce his craft of bochers craft [to be occupied] by himself or by anyone else to his use. So that he shall in no (ullo) way meddle with (se intromittat in) the said craft for the future, and receive the oath of an Alderman whensoever he shall be called by the Mayor and his brethren, and shall cause himself to be enrolled in another occupation, that then [etc].1

CXCIII.—Assembly on the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross [3 May 1508].

Robert Broun desires from the Mayor and Aldermen that he may be enrolled in the mercers' craft (arte), and because he has promised that for the future he will not occupy the craft (artificium) of bochers craft.

CXCIV.—Assembly on Friday after Ascension Day 1 H. VIII. [18 May 1509].

It is agreed that in future all buildings within the City which shall be rebuilt anew shall be covered with *thaktyle* and by no means with reed straw called *thakke* under the penalty of 20s. for every offence of every house or building detected, to be paid by the proprietor thereof to the use of the community.²

CXCV.—Assembly on Thursday in the Week of Easter [4 April 1510].

It is granted by common assent that the stalls newly erected in the Market Place for hardwaremen and others who sell any wares in the Market Place, victuals and all things pertaining to victuals however excepted, and those shops of the Drapery, Mercery, Grocery, and of the said hardwaremen with the glovers shall be removed from the Market Place under the penalty of forfeiting such things sold in the Market Place to the use of the community, and making fine thereon by the discretion of the Mayor and of others,

¹ Introduction III. 2. ² Introduction V. 1.

his brethren to be called to him in this behalf, to the use of the community. And that for the future each one shall keep his shop in his dwelling or in his own shop. And warning shall be given hereon by the Chamberlains and the Common Sergeant for fulfilling all the promisses on the next market day and on the eighth day after that and no longer under the said penalty.

CXCVI.—Assembly on Tuesday, 9 March 3 H. VIII. [1512].

It is firmly ordained that in future all indentures of all and singular apprentices of any crafts taken within the city shall be enrolled and established before the Mayor of the said city within one quarter of a year next and immediately after their sealing. And if it shall happen that any such indenture shall be made [and] not enrolled in the said form the agreements of that apprentice shall be void and annulled, and the indenture made thereon shall be of no strength. For which same enrolment the Clerk of the Community of the said city shall not take above 6d. for each enrolment.

CXCVII.—Assembly on Friday, 19 March [1512].

Where heretofore the comoditie of byeng and sellyng of Worsteddes and wevyng of the same as well in the Citie of Norwiche as elleswhere in all the realme of England have ben moche profightable to peple of the same realme by reason that the same worsteddes have been suerly wrought and made; till nowe of late dyuers and many persons of the same crafte by ther subtyle and crafty meanes have wouen many and dyuers peces of worsted whiche ben defectiff in stuff and workmanship, lenght and brede, for whiche the weuers therof leue out of the same peces ther wouen markys and oftetymes brynge them to Innes and shermens houses in secret maner to be solde, and otherwhile brynge them to the tokeners houses in secret and selle them to the tokener. And so the tokeners conueve them in hydde and couert corners where as straungers hauving no conyng to deserne the insufficiencies of the same clothes shuld bye them, wherby the Kyng our soueraign Lord, the byers and werers therof haue ben disceyued to the unyuersall hurte of the comen peple and great hurt of the said craste of worstedweuers The Maiour, Aldermen, Shereffes and Commonaltie of the said Citie the premysses consideryng by auctoritie of many and dyuers grauntis to them their heires and successours by dyuers Kynges of Englond, progenitours to the Kyng our soueraign lord that nowe is, grauntid for remedies in such cases, and all others concernyng the comen weell to prouyde, have enactid

ordevned and establysshed that fromhensforth no man of the said craft of worstedweuers nor non other in his or ther name shall selle wythynne the said citie any worsted or worsteddes wythynne any inne or innes, tokeners houses or other where, but openly in marchauntes shoppes or stretes of the said citie, where euery man may surely knowe that the worstedes [are] perfightly serged tokened and wouen marked accordyng to a statutel therof hadde and made, upon payne of forfeture for every pece so bought iijs, the one parte therof, that is to wete xijd, to the Maiour of the citie for the tyme beyng, xijd to the use of the citie, and xijd to the fynder of the same, to be leuved of hym or them, so byeng and founde defective, of ther goodes and catalles withynne the same citie. And that besides that a like peyne to be assessid and in lyke fourme and cause levved and in maner aforesaid to be devyded to be arrerid upon suche persone or persones that be owners or occupiers of the houses where suche pece or peces of whight worsted shall herafter ayenst this ordenaunce be founde solde. And that it shalbe lefull to the Majours officers to the mace assigned, for all such forfeitures and paynes so founde att all tymes att the shoppes houses or dwellyng placis of them so founde defectiff, to distresse withoute fraude, collucion or disceyte, upon payne therupon by the Maiour and his brethern to be assigned. Provyded allwey that this ordenaunce shall not extende to the prohibicion or lettyng of ony tokener, sherman or inholder beyng citezen, to bye ony whight worsted or worsteddes in the shoppes, houses or dwellyng places, so they be bought by them to ther propre uses for them and to ther propre behoue withoute decepcion, gyle, ffraude, craft or collusion in any wyse founde ayenst this present ordenaunce. Which bill is now by the whole assembly inacted and established.

CXCVIII.—Assembly on Thursday after the Nativity of St John the Baptist 9 H. VIII. [25 June 1517].

It is agreed by the whole assembly that the sum of £40 shall be levied of the inhabitants of the city after the rate of half a fifteenth² for the purpose of cleansing the King's river: And that the said sum shall be levied and collected by the constables of every ward before the feast of S^t Peter ad Vincula [1 Aug.] next coming.

And also that a common tumbril (biga) shall be kept within the city, and one channel raker (unum le canelraker), and for that tumbrel there shall be collected of the inhabitants within the city £10, and for

the channel raker 40s, for which the same channel raker shall collect the muck in the ways and carry the muck away weekly with the said tumbril. Provided that no one shall cast muck out of their houses into the said ways.

CXCIX.—Assembly on Tuesday before the Nativity of S^t John the Baptist 10 H. VIII. [22 June 1518].

Fromhensforth shalbe hadde too comon cartes for the avoiding of the ffilthie and vile mater ffor which it is graunted to be levied yeerly upon the comons as herafter folowith; that is to saye, off the Warde of Southconesford xs., Northconesford xiijs iiijd., Berstrete xs., Saynt Stevyns xxxs., Saynt Peters xxvjs viijd., Saynt Giles vjs viijd., Westwymer xxxs., Medilwymer xls., Estwymer xxs., Coslany xxs., Colgate xxxiijs iiijd., and Fibrigge xxvjs viijd. And euery person dwellyng withinne the said citie shall gather all suche ffilthe and vile mater ayenst ther own groundes and leye it upon rounde hepys redye to the carte wekely, and that the seid heepys be leyde from the chanell so it be nat redye to be wasshed into the cokeys etc.

CC.—Assembly on Tuesday, the Feast of St Matthew. [21 Sept. 1518].

It is agreed that from hensforth no artificer shall employ apprentices² working by the day viz. carpenters, masons, tilers, reeders, by taking³ for the wages of such an apprentice more than one penny a day until he has been appointed to better wages or salery by the headmen of that craft in the presence of the Mayor for the time being. And if anyone shall do the contrary he shall forfeit 12d, to be levied from the goods of the master of that apprentice to the use of the community.

CCI.—Assembly on Friday, 13 May 11 H. VIII. [1519].

It is agreed that ther shalbe made proclamations in divers places where ffeires and markettes shalbe holden withinne the shires of Norffolk, Suffolk and Cambridge, that all men willing to come to the martes accustomed tobe holden and kept in the City of Norwich shall come tolle ffree and shall have ffre passage according to the liberties thereof graunted. Except iche man shall paye 1^d called a passage peny, for all bestes of his owne marke, and for every stall containing vj ffoote 1^d, or iiij^d for like ffeete for all the ffeier.⁴

CCII.—Assembly on Friday before Pentecost [10 June 1519]. It is reported by Master Mayor that Richard Denyes, John

¹Away from. ² Servants. ³ From the employer. ⁴Introduction VII. 3.

Newton and Geoffrey Reve, bread bakers within the city, because they have been detected in the third offence etc. Therefore fines are assessed upon them for their redemption from the judgement of the pillory as appears upon their heads.¹

CCIII.—Assembly on Monday, the Invention of the Holy Cross 21st H. VIII. [3 May 1529].

It is enacted that no dyer dwellyng within the cite of Norwich bye hym self ner by his seruaunts fromhensforth use ner occupye the craft or mystery of a calaunder whiles he use or occupye the misterye of a dyer, under the peyn of fforffetur for euery pece x yerdes worstede, stamyn, or half stamyn, or monkes clothe, blak or calandred vjs viijd, the one half therof to the ffinder therof and the seconde parte to the Mayer of the said citie for the tyme beyng and the iijde parte therof to the commonaltie of the said citie and the same distres to be levied by distres, accion of dette or otherwise, wheryn the said defendant shall not be admytted to the wager of his lawe. And in likewise that noman of the mister or craft of calaundrers nor non other to hys use occupye ner use the mister of a dyer whiles he use or occupye the myster or craft of a calaundrer, upon peyn of fforfetur for euery x yerdes worsted, hole stamen, half stamyn or monkes clothe dyed other colour than blak, vis viiid, to be levied and deuvded as is aforeseid.

CCIV.—Assembly on Thursday before the Nativity of the Virgin 23 H. VIII, [7 Sept. 1531].

Where before this tyme that nobill Kyng Herry the thirde, progenytour to our soueraign lord the Kyng Herry that nowe is, of his vertuous and gracious disposicion willyng that the citezens and enhabitaunts of this citie of Norwiche shuld leve in reste and quyetnes, wherby thei myght the better prospere and encrease in riches; by his letters patentes emonges other grauntes of liberties and ffrancheses graunted to the Maier Shireves Citizens and Commonaltie of this citie of Norwiche, didde prohibite that non Gilde incorporated shuld be holden and kepte win the sayd citie to the hurte hynderaunce or empouerysshing of the same citie, as in the sayd letters patentes more atte large dothe appere. The Mayre, Sheriffes etc. having clere understondyng that the keping and holdyng of gildes of craftes yerly was used win the same citie to the grette ondoyng and empouerysshing of the ffestmakers thereof, wherthrough generallye all the seid citie is sore decayed be cause the charges of the sayd

¹ Papers set upon their heads. See No. CCCLXXIX. ² Vol. I. p. 18.

Gildes were of so grette emportaunce that many of them that did bere the charges of suche gildes cowde nat after that recouer the gret losses that thei susteyned in makyng of the same. By occasion wheroff many of them ffled and dayly went from the said citie and enhabited them selffe other where for pouertie. And many wold haue comen to the same citie iff it were nat for such costes and importune charges that myght be leyd uppon them, which caused that many houses, habitacions and dwellynges with inne the same citie stode onlaten and grue to ruyn. And in conclusion the same Citie felle thereby to desolacion, the seruyce of god mynyyshed, churches that were wonte to be richelye adhourned ruyned and ffell down. consideracion whereof and for reformacion of the premysses itte was therfor ordeyned and enacted by a comon counsaill of the sayd citie atte asemble holden accordyng to the custome and libertie of the same the xiijd day of Marche in the xth yeere of the reign of Kyng Herry the vijth, that non gilde of craftes win the same citie fromhensforth chose eny ffestmakers but that were or from thens sholde be electe and chosen Masters of the craftes ther by ther ffelauship or by the Mayer for the tyme beyng. And that those ffestmakers so chosen shuld yerly purvey for the same gild takyng unto them a clerk which shuld writen allemaner costys and charges thereto apperteyning. And those accompted and the clere somme thereof understond that than euery broder and suster there beyng shuld paye ratelye to fulfille and content the said somme of thexpences, costys and charges so made and don as is aforeseid, and evenly to be born emong the same ffelauship so that the ffestmakers shuld haue non losse therby, uppon certayn penalyties conteyned in the seid acte as in the same more atte large itte doth appere.1 Neuertheles sithe the makyng of the seid good ordynaunces dyvers compenys, ffelaushippes and brotherhoodes of craftys win the said citie of ther ffroward ffolysshe myndes, prodigall and pervers disposicions the said acte and penalitye nat regardyng, haue chosen ffestmakers of the gildes of craftes and holden the same contrarye to theffecte and meaning of the sayd acte, which hath ben aswell to the furder losse and undoyng of the seid ffestmakers as to the grette hynderaunce and enpouerysshing of the comon weall of the same cite. Itte is therfor now ordayned and enacted by the Mayer Sheriffes etc. by auctorytie of this present assemble that non companye brotherhode or ffelauship of any gilde of craftes or any other gilde nat corporated hereafter to be holden within the sayd citie shall ffrom hensforth chose any ffestmakers but suche as are or shalbe wardens

¹ Introduction III. 2.

of the craftys or other sufficient persons of the same gilde, ffor defaute of suche eleccion the Mayer for the tyme beyng shall and maye electe suche persones, as shall seme to his discression, to be ffestmakers of suche gilde or gildes, and those soo chosen shall hereafter purvey for the said gilde ffor ij melys, that is to saye, oone dyner and oone supper, and that dyner and supper shalbe holden inne and uppon oone daye and nomore. And also shall doo tobe wretyn all the purveyaunces, that is to save, allemaner of vitall, wages of the cookes, seruantes, mynstrelles, costes of lightes, offerynges and all other expences appurteyning to the same by a scribe tobe assigned unto the sayd ffestmakers by the hedeman of the same gilde for the tyme beyng. And the said charges soo hooly and clerelye wretyn and made shalbe openly redde and accompted by the sayd ffestmakers and scribe before the ffelauship of the said gilde the same daye that the gilde is or shalbe holden. And those costes and charges soo accompted and rekned and the clere somme thereof understond, that euery broder and sister ther beyng shall paye ratelye to ffulfille and contente the seid somme of thexpences, costes and charges soo doon and expendid as is aforeseid, which somme ffromhensforth shall be evynly born emonges the same ffelauship so that the seid ffestmakers have non losse therby. And that all ale, bere, brede and all other thing vaylabill, that shall fortune tobe lefte of the seid dyner and supper, by iiij sufficient persones of the same gilde to be assigned by the hedeman of the same gilde for the tyme beyng, shalbe valued and sold, and the money theroff commyng tobe accompted to helpe to the charge of the said ffelauship and brethern. Also itte is ordayned that what broder or suster that is of any gilde aforeseid holden withinne the sayd citie and is or shalbe hereafter warned and promyseth to comme to the dyner of any suche gilde and comme nat, that he or she shall paye for his or hir sayd dyner as other brethern and susterne doon of the same gilde. And also itte is ffurder ordeyned that iff ther [be] ony broder or suster of any of the sayd gildes in the sayd citie that is bedden to dyner and maye comme to the same dyner and will nat, [he] shall paye to the sayd ffestmakers iiijd taking nothing therfor. Provided alwey that iff he or she be syke, or ympotente, or oute of the citie, or haue other lauffull excuse [they] shall not be compelled to paye any money to the same. Also itte is ordeyned that thei shall compelle noman tobe abroder of any gilde till it may be thought and understond by the Hedeman or Alderman of the seid gilde and vj honest men of the same gilde atte the leest, or elles allowed by the Mayer for the tyme beyng, that he bee in substaunce and value of goodes mete ffor the same. And itte is also orderned and enacted that theobyte of euery suche

gilde shalbe holden and kepte the same daye that the gilde is soo holden or the sondaye next ffollowing. Except the objte of the worstedweuers gilde, which obyte shalbe holden and kepte the mondaye in Pentecoste weke wtoute ffest or dyner coste or other charge off any flestmakers of the same gilde. And iff the brodern and sisters of any suche presume to chose or makers1 or kepe ther sayd gilde otherwise than is aforeseid that than the Mayre shall discharge the ffestmakers soo newly chosen. And ouer that the hedeman of the same gilde the olde ffestemakers and the newe ffestmakers, iff eny of them doo contrary to this acte, and the masters wardens of the same crafte or craftes than beyng in ther office atte the tyme of the seid newe election or suche gilde kepyng either of them for sufferyng tobe don contrary to this ordynaunce shall fforfette xxs. And euery other broder or sister of eny gilde offendyng or doyng contrarye to this acte shall forfette xijd. And that itte shalbe leffull to the Mayer and to euery other person or persons atte the Mayers commaundement for the tyme beyng for euery suche defaute evydently proved to distreyn the seid offender by his goodys, and the distres so taken to kepe and bereaway till the said fforfett be full contentid and payed to the uses hereafter ensuyng. And for defaute of distres the said offender tobe attached by the body atte the Mayers commandement and therupon tobe commytted to prison ther to remayn according to the lawe and custome of the sayd citie untill euery suche fforfette or forfettes shall be contentid and payd. And that euery suche fforfette or fforfettes so taken shalbe deuyded in iii seuerall partys that is to saye the oone parte to the Mayre before whom such forfette or forfettes shall be provid, and the other parte to the comons of the same citie and the thred parte to hym that will and [shall] prosue for the same forfette to an ende by byll of complaynte before the Mayer, by distress, accion of dette or otherwise by the lawe win the sayd citie ffirst tobe sued according to the actes and ordynaunces of this citie. Also itte is ordeyned that no gildes of craftys, ffraternyties or company shall make or assesse nomaner of ffynes for any maner of defaute win them self butte all suche defautes shalbe presendid unto the Mayer and the defaute so presented the said Mayer, callyng unto hym dyuers of the occupacion where suche defaute falleth, shall assesse suche ffynes accordyng to the composicion thereof made2 win the same citie. Provided alwey that the ffestmakers of any suche gilde in tyme for to come shall not in any wise make any provision for any suche gilde wherby the brethern and sustern shalbe charged aboue ijs the hooll messe³ for iiij persons, uppon payn of forfaytur of xx^s tobe levyed and

¹ Choose or make feastmakers. ² Vol. I. p. 105. ³ Provision.

deuyded as is aforesaid. Provided also that the ffestmakers of the Mercers gilde shall in nowise be bounden to any thing in this acte conteyned, but that they make prouysion for the same atte ther pleasure as before itte hath ben used, this acte or any thing in the same conteyned not withstandyng.

CCV.—Assembly on Friday, 7 June 24 H. VIII. [1532].

Forasmoche as the Kynges Ryver is soore in decaye and lyke tobe in grevous ffurder decaye and the more rather for the weedys growing in the same ryver be nat verly substauncially cutte and avoyded out and ffrom the same ryver, and also that the ffylthe contynuallye resorting in to the same ryver by cockeys, gutters and other meanes be not successyvely avoyded, but euermore suffered to augment and encrease more and more, the whiche in shorte is like utterly to decaye the same ryver, the which god forbid. For reformacion wherof beit atte this present tyme and assemble ordeyned and enacted that every Justice of Peace win the same citie shall ffynde oone workeman yerlye in the sayd ryver iiij dayes, euery oder alderman to ffynde oone man to work in the same ryver yerly iii dayes, euery Broder of Saynt Georges gilde ij dayes, and euery oder inhabitaunt tobe charged yerlye to the same ryver and worke by the discression of the Mayer and his bredern Justyces of the Peace or the more parte of them. And that euery owner of house or grounde adyoynyng to the ryver from the Mylles unto the southe tower in Conesford, yerly after the ffeste of Pentecoste as ofte as nede shall require, cutte the wedys in to the myddes of the rever and avoyde the same wedys outte of the same ryver. Provided that barkers, dyers, calaundrers, parchementmakers, tewers, sadelers, brewers, wasshers of shepe, and all suche gret novers of the same rever tobe ffurder charged than other persons shalbe, and that by discression of the Mayer and Justices of Peas as is aforeseid. And that the Mayer and ij Justices of Peace yerly shall assigne surveyers suche as he shall seme most necessarye and convenyent for the surveyeng and ouere seyng of the premysses atte his pleasure. And also that every suche workeman as shall be assigned to worke in the sayd ryver shall ffirste be seen and admytted by the said Mayer to be an ableman and mete for to labour aboute the sayed And iff eny person or persons before mensioned do atte eny tyme hereafter refuse to ffynde ther sayd workemen, or dothe ellys refuse payement of suche assessement as shalbe therfor made yerly by the sayd Mayer and Justices, that than it shalbe lauffull to the Mayers officers appoynted for the same to distreyn for the wages of suche workemen and assessementes1 and the distres so then taken to bere carye or dryve

¹ Assementes.

awey, and them and euery of them to holde kepe and deteyn in the name of the Mayer, Shreves etc. of the citie till the seid wages and assementes beyng bihynde and nat payed shalbe to the collectour or collectours fully holly and entierlye contendid and payed. So that the person so distreyned redeme his distresse win eight dayes after the takyng of the same orellys the same distresse tobe apprised by too persons tobe named by the Mayer of the said citie for the tyme beyng, and it so apprised to be sold win too dayes next after suche appriseng made. And the money due of the said wages or assessments tobe immediatly delyuered to the sayd collectours and the ouerplus of the same apprisyng (iff eny shalbe) to remayne in the custodye of the Mayour to the use of the awner till he will demaunde itte. And ffor lak of distres the non payer tobe attached by the boodye and tobe commyttid to prison atte the Mayers commandement untill the said wages and assessement be ffully contentid and payed. And ouer that the Mayer shall diligently see and cause the seid assessement tobe mad oute in wrytyng by thandes of the Comon Clerk or his depute and delyuered to the said officers and se due spede made in takyng of the reconyng of the same receytes and also of thexpendyng of the same convenyently. And iff the Mayour do nat his diligent dutie in the puttyng of [this] acte in execucion according to thentent and trewe meaning of the same, that the same Mayer so not doyng his dylygent dutye theren to fforffayte tenne poundes, and that forfayture to be received in the handes of the Chamberleyn, and the same Chamberleyn therwt to be charged uppon his accompte. And the same forfayture to be devyded in flourme flolowyng that is to wete ffyve markes therof tobe bestowed in reparacion of the brigges win the sayd citie atte the mynde and assignement of hym that shall ffirst ffynd and putte forth the same forfayture, and oder ffyve markes to the same ffynder and putter fforth of the same, and the oder ffyve markes to the use of the commonaltie of the said citie.1

### CCVI.—Assembly on Monday, 8 July [1532].

In consideracion that nowe of late grayn hath ben soore and grevously mountid in to high and excesse prises to the grette pennury and punysshement of the poore people, and many tymes cornes skantly brought to the market place here wtinne this citie to serue the poore commoners and inhabitauntes of the same wherunto they euermore must nedely truste. And yet that notwtstondyng the vitellers and innekepers dwellyng wtinne the same citie will make for them selffe litill oder provision but bye uppe suche grayne as commeth in to the said market ffor ther oun occupyeng insomoche that the poore people is like to be

¹ Introduction VII: 2.

in gret jeoberdye off ffamysshing oneles remedye weere therfore brevaly1 provided. Itte is therffor in this present assemble enacted and establisshed by auctoryte of the same, that ffromhensforth non comon victaller as comon bakers, brewers of ale or brewers of beere, otemele makers ner inkepers shall bye [any] maner grayne as whete, malte, mexstelyn, rve, barlye ner others in the market aforeseid, ner suche cornes as ben brought to the citie to thentent tobe sold in the same. But that every suche baker, bruer, otemele maker and innekeper make prouvsion for suche graynes as thei shall conuenyently nede for ther necessarye occupying in suche oder place or places as thei shall not in any wise strayght the market by the byeng of suche greyn beyng brought to the citie to the entent to be sold in the sayd market. And iff env person doo offende contrarye to this acte, than euery such person shall loose and forfayte the value of all suche greyn by them sobought and the same fforfayture to be levyed by distresse or by accion of dette byfore the Sheriffes in which accions of dette sommes, 2 essoynes3 ner wager of lawe shalbe admitted ner receyved. And the same fforfayture tobe equally deuyded in thre partes, that is to saye, the ffirst parte therof to the Mayer before whom the said defaulte and forfayture shall ffyrst be certified by enformacion of the ffynder of the same, the second parte therof to be bestowed in the reparacion of the place ordeyned for the corne market, and that to be doon by the chamberleyn atte the devyce and appoyntement of the ffynder or presenter therof, and the thirde parte of the fforfettur to the same ffynder or presenter for his labour. And itte is ffurder enacted that from the ffeest of Cristmes next commyng euery person bryngeng fromhensforth to the market eny grayne of eny kynde shall sette down his or ther sekke or sekkes at the seid place ordeyned for the corne market of the citie, and immediatly conuey his horse or horses, mare or mares, geldyng or geldynges, in to such place or places as thei ner any of them shall or maye be perceyued standyng or taryeng, tyed or loosse, nere or atte the same corne market, and that to be doon before his or their sekke or sekkes ther beyng ben sette openyd wt eny greyn or the same greyn ther beyng in enywise be shewid. And iff eny person ther doo to the contrarie of this acte havyng his sekke or sekkes openyd and his horse etc. be ther taken stondyng loose or tyed by the officer therunto by the Mayer assigned, than he or she so offendyng to forffayte for every busshell of greyn, so beyng in openyd sekkes and the bests not conveyed, too pence and the sekke wheryn the same greyne is putte. And the forfayture tobe leuyed immediatly by the said officer therunto assigned and deuyded by And iff the sayd officer doo not his diligent attendaunce in

¹ Briefly. ² Summons? See p. 119 ³ Excuses

execution of sure and necessarye serching of the premysses from tyme to tyme w'out remiss in eny behalue, that than the same officer tobe condignely punnysshed immediatly for his defaute by emprisonement in the stokkes openly by the dyscression of the Mayer. And ffurdermore beyt enacted that no sekke ner sekkes hereafter tobe brought into the seid cornemarket after itte be sette doun there and opened tobe sold shall stonde or be there onsold env lenger tyme than the market bell be rongon accordyng to the tenur and effecte of an ordinaunce therefor heretofore made. But all suche sekkes of greyne ther beyng onsold atte the rynging of the same market bell shalbe incontynetly conveyed by the owner or possessor of the same greyn in to [a] house now bilded win the said cornemarket and to non oder place win the same citie, and in the same house to be kept untill the next market daye to the use of the awner of the same. And than to ffetche the same greyn ageyn at the mynde and pleasure of the awner thereof or his deputie wtout eny money payeng therfor. And iff eny citezen or inhabitaunt win the sayd citie atte eny tyme after the ffest of the birthe off Cryst callid Crystmes next commyng after the date of this assemble shall receyue or doo receyue enye sakke or sakkes wt greyne out of the seid corne market and nat solde and there kepe the same sakkes or sekke wt greyn contrarye to this acte shall forfette for euery sekke so receyued vjs viijd to be levyed and deuyded in iij partes as is aforeseid by distres, accion of dette or oderwise as vs aforeseid.1

CCVII.—Assembly on Friday,² the Vigil of S^t Thomas the Apostle [20 Dec. 1532].

Maye itte lyke your good and discrete wysdoms that itte may by eacted by auctorytie of this assemble that ffromhensforthe non person beyng citezen or inhabytaunt of or winne this citie shall use or occupye by hym or by eny person or persones win his or ther house or housez orellyswhere eny of the said occupacions of dyers, couerlightweverz, calaundrers or eny oder handy crafte or handy occupacion but oonly oone, and that tobe suche as the person or persons haue ben bounden apprentice unto and seruyed ther apprentycehodes duly and accordynglye orellys admytted to occupye the same hande occupacion, to ye which he hath not ben bounden, by the Mayer and his brethern Aldermen, or the more parte of them wt thassent of the wardens of the same occupacion, so to bee occupied by any person oder than he hath ben apprentice unto. And yt iff it shall happen or chaunce eny person hereafter to use any hand crafte or hand occupacion contrarye to the same acte at enye tyme ffromhensforth, that he soo offendyng shall

¹ Introduction VI. 1. ² The folio book has Saturday.

loose and forfayte for every daye soo occupying eny suche hande crafte contrarye to this acte ffyve poundes tobe deuyde equally in thre partes that is to wete oone parte to the Mayre before whom the same fforfayture shall chaunse to be presented, the secunde parte to the commonaltie of the citie, and the thirde parte to the ffynder and prover therof. All which fforfaytures tobe leuyed by distresse or accion of dette, in whiche accion [no] somons essoynes nor wager of lawe shalbe admytted ner in eny wyse admytted. Provided alweys that it shall be lauffull to the coverlightwevers winne the citie to dye ther coverlightyerne in maner and ffourme as of olde tyme they have used for to doo, eny prohibicion in this acte to ye contrarye not wistandyng. Except wollen and lynen clothemakers which shalbe at libertie [Ends].

#### CCVIII.-Same Day.

Where as the chieff and principall lyvyng of a grette multitude of poore people win this citie hertofore ben hadde many yeeres nowe passid by the occasion of spynnyng of mentil1 warpe, small offe2 and hevyll³ yarne, which is nowe moche soore and grevouslye mynysshed of late in somoche that many poore people havyng non oder prouysion for ther lyvyng but oonely such spynnyng ben compelled for pure nede to axe ther mete and drynk for Cristes sake, and moche of the occasion thereof is ffor that the bochers aswell of the citie as of the countre uttervng ther vitall in the market of the said citie do use to make sale of ther wolleskynnes in gret and grosse sommes to the white lether tewers, perchemakers, glovers and poyntmakers4 in suche maners that the seid poore people be compelled bye nede to bye the pore mortes skynnes, by the which aryseth nomaner of profight. And therupon gret dissolacion is lyke shortlye to ensewe iff redye redresse benot therffor shortly prouyded. Wherfor be ytte nowe atte this present assemble enacted by the auctorytie of the same that ffrom the ffeste off Cristmes till clyppyng tyme next commyng after the date herof, and yerly fromhensforth ffrom the ffeste of All Sayntes [1 Nov.] till clyppyng tyme, euery bocher sellyng ther motons in the market of the citie shall bryng ther ffelles wt the bodyes and there make sale of the ffellys openly in the market to poore women till the houre of xijue. And after that houre to the citizens and enhabitauntes winne the citie aforeseid, upon [peyn] of fforffayture for every wolle skynne sold to eny parchemyner, whight ledder tewer or glover nat beyng resyaunt and enhabyted within the

¹ Mantle, that is blanket.

² Short staple [yarn].

⁸ Havell, the threads which divide the warp to admit the passage of the shuttle.

⁴ Makers of laces.

citie iijs iiijd, to be levyed and devyded as is aforeseid in the actes next before, and that non essoyne ner wager of lawe shalbe allowed in the levyeng of the same.1

#### CCIX.—Same Day.

Upon divers and many consideracions this daye openly shewed it is agreed that an acte late made ayenst redyng of howses shalbe from hensforth repelled and voyde ner of effecte ner strengith. And that euery person atte ther libertie maye couer ther howses wt slatte, tyle or reeyd atte ther ffree willes, eleccion and mynde.²

#### CCX.-Same Day.

For asmoche as of olde, auncient and laudable usuage and custume it hath been usid and accustumed by all the tyme wherof the remembraunce of man is not hadde to the contrari, that the Mayer of this citie yerlie in the ffest of Saynt Marye Magdalen [22 July] with his comperes the Shereffes and Aldermen of the same citie have prepared and accompayed them selffes togueder euery of them ridyng from the said citie unto the Fayer stede nere adioynyng to the said citie callid Magdalen Fayre settyng ffourthe before them the watche in harnes, the which hath been to the greatte lawde, prayes and wurechipp of the said citie and also to the greatt preseruacion of the harneys withynne the said citie, the which harneys is and hath been greate tresoure atte euery tyme when nede hath required, and also to the great ayde secoure and comforte of poore handecraftemen usyng to scoure and emende suche harneys. And nowe of late the said auncient and laudable custume hath been discontynewid by force wherof greatt ruyne and decaye hath com and ffallen amongest the harneys withynne the said citie. For redresse whereof, atte this present assemble by thassent and conscent of the Mayer, his comperes, Shereffes, Aldermen and Comoners in the same assemblie congregat and assemblid, be it enactid and establisshed that from hensforth foreuermore the Mayer of the said citie yerlie for the tyme beyng shall with his compers the Sheriffes and Aldermen of the same citie prepare themselffes and also the Constables in euery warde withynne the same citie by the commaundement of the said Mayer for the tyme beyng shall prepare them selffes with ther watchmen in harneys and to awayte upon the said Maier redye atte his gate atte the houre of one after the myddes of the daye of the ffeste of Saynt Marie Magdalen and so from thens to procede to the Fayer aforesaid in dewe fourme and order as heretofore it hath been laudablie accustumed and used. And the same Maier for the tyme beyng, his comperes, Sheriffes

¹ Introduction VI. 1.

² Introduction V. 1

and Aldermen, doyng his and ther devocion in offeryng withynne the chapell of Saynt Marye Magdalen there, and after that in passyng of the tyme in the wreslyng place atte the cost and charge of the said Mayer for the tyme beyng, as also heretofore hathe laudabli ben And that doon to retourne ayen to the said citie accordynglie. And if it shall chaunce enye defaulte to be in eny Maier for the tyme being eny yere herafter in doing his diligens for the contynuaunce of the premysses, that than the same Maier for the tyme being shall fforfayte tenne pooundes to be devyded equallie in three parties, that is to wete, thone parte of the same fforfayture to be to hym that shall ffynde and presente the same defaulte in the councell hous of the same citie to the Maier of the said cite for the tyme beyng, and the secunde parte to be bestowid in reparacion of the walles of the said citie where as the ffynder of the same default shall thynke most nedefull and necessarie, and the thirde parte of the same forfature to be employed to thuse of the comynaltie of the said citie. And that the same fforfature to be reteyned in the handes of the Chamberleyn of the said citie for the tyme beyng and the same Chamberleyn to be chargid therwith upon his accompte. Prouydyd alweys that if env reyne, trobloous wether, or other lawfull impedyment shall chaunce to ffalle env yere herafter in the said ffeste of Saynt Marie Magdalen is suche maner as the Maier of the said citie for the tyme beyng and his comperes, Sheriffes and Aldermen or the more parte of them, with thassent of sex substanciall commoners to be named by thalderman of Saynt Georges Guyld such as shalbe non of the warde where the said Maier for the tyme is or shalbe Alderman shall thynke a laufull excuse of not settyng fourthe the said watche atte the said day, that than it shalbe laufull to the said Maier for the tyme beyng and his comperes, Sheriffes, Aldermen, and Constables with ther watchemen to be at hoome without eny fforfatour or losse to be therfor demaundid of the same Mayer for the tyme beyng eny thyng in this acte conteyned or mencioned to the contrarie notwithstandyng.1

CCXI.—Assembly on Monday, the feast of S^t Matthew 26 H. VIII. [21 Sept. 1534].

Nicholas Isborn, goldsmyth alien, is admitted etc. under the condition that he shall not receive any apprentice born in the parts beyond the sea, and further that he shall not receive any servant to his craft by the day, week or otherwise without the licence of the Mayor for the time being, and that he shall not be factor [le broker] for aliens without the said licence.

¹ Introduction VII. 3.

And further he is sworn and admitted into the fraternity of the Gild of S^t George and fully discharged from making the feast. For which liberties and privileges the same Nicholas Isborn shall pay five pounds viz. half to the community and half to the said Gild.¹

CCXII.—Assembly on Thursday, 5 April 28 H. VIII. [1537].

This daye a letter of attorney made to John Florens, Chambleyn, and John Soterton to enter in to certen brent groundes in the name of the Commonaltie, accordyng to an acte of parliament late made² for the reediffieng and enclosing of them, was sealed with the comon seale and delyvered the seid Chambirlen and John Sotherton to execute the same with thadvyse of master Mayer and his Counsell.

CCXIII.—Assembly on Friday, 13 July 29 H. VIII. [1537].

Certen persons whose names ffolowen are assigned to vew and see what hernes euery man hath takyng wt them constables of euery warde and to certifie the same in writyng on thisside the xiij daye of Julye next ensuyng. [Twenty-four names follow].3

CCXIV.—Assembly on Friday, 8 Feb. [1538].

This daye also Austyn Styward, alderman, did also present and putte a bill off peticion in thes wordes, Please it Master Meyer and all my Masters your brethern Aldermen and Comen Counsell that wher as I Austen Styward, Citezen and Alderman off this citie, off late bought off Mr Toppes a grounde decaied by the ffyer lying in the parisshe off Saynt George in Tomlond which I entered by the grace off god iff my power be abill to reediffie. And wher I have another voide and decaid grounde nere unto the same callid the Prince Inne off the graunt of the Deane off the Chapell in the Feldes in Norwich ffor the terme off an hundred yeer, whiche voide grounde is soore accombred and replenysshed by divers persons with muk and such other vile mater to the grette noysaunce of all the Kynges liege people passing by the same by reason that itte hath ben open and nat ffensed by many yeres. moche as the said voide grounde is ffallen in to the handes off the Mayer, Sheriffez, Citezens and Commonaltie of this citie by reason that it was not reediffied or muryd in with stoone wallez within a certen tyme therunto lymytted by acte of parlement therof late made and ordeyned. And also I off my oun goode will ffor the maynetenaunce off the citie and to the encoragement off my Lord Suffragen4 ffor the bilding off certen housez whiche he hath gevyn to the cyte did redeme vs off

¹ Introduction V. 4. ² Introduction V. 1. ³ See No. CCX.

⁴ John Underwood, Bishop of Chalcedon. See Blomefield IV. p. 116.

yerlye rent due to the Priory off Saynt Feithez ffor parcell off the same houses ffor iiij^d by the yeer, and also compowned with one Callowe and redemed a leesse off iiij^{xx} yeeres whiche he had in the same, whiche coste me in all xx nobilles. Itte may therffor pleas your Maistershippes with thassent off the Comones off this Comon Counsell in consideracion of thes premyssez and ffor that it lyeth in such noysauuce and yet soo mete ffor my grounde late the seid Mr Toppes to graunte itte me and my heires fforever under the comon seall ffor iiij^d off yerlye rente. And I shall soo ordere it that it shalbe noon displeasure to the citie and also thanke you all and doo the citie suche service and pleasure as lieth in my poure as knoweth our lord etc. Whiche bill redde hade and understond it is agreed that the seid Austen shall have the seid voide grounde to hym and to his heires ffor iiij^d off yerlye Rent as is conteyned in the seid bill.

Item itte is agreed that Robert Ferrour, alderman, shall have to hym and to his heires fforever a certen brente grounde lyeng in the parisshe of Saynt Marye Litill late Bloffeldes, on the weste parte off the chircheyerde ffor ij^d rente by yeere which brente grounde off late ffelle in to the handez off the Commonaltie ffor non bildyng and muryng thereoff with stone walles by fforce off the seid acte off parlemente thereoff late ordened, and provyded that the seid Robert doo newe bilde it well and sufficiently within ffyve yeeres nowe nexte ensuyng.

Item itte is agreed that Thomas Bathcom shall have iiij tenements voide lyeng to geder on the este parte off the chircheyerd of Saynt Georg at Tomlond to hym and to his heires fforever ffor xx^d by yeer which tenements payd somtyme yerly xx^s rent and late ffell in to the handes off the Commonaltie by reason fforseid, Provyded alwey that the seid Thomas do newe bilde the same voide tenements within ffyve yeeres nowe next ensuyng orelles this graunte to be voide and off non effecte.¹

CCXV.—Assembly on 13 July 31 H. VIII. [1539].

It is agreed that wher longe beffore thys tyme the Mayer and his brother Aldermen wt the Sheriffs hath accustomed to ryde to Maudelen Feyer, settyng fforthe beffore them a wetche with men in hernes sette in godely araye²; And ffor asmoche as the ffeste off Marye Magdalen is nowe abrogate and not halowed, therffor itte is nowe ordeyned and enacted that yerly ffrom hensforth shalbe had the Tuysday in Pentecosteweke a like wetche within the seid citie to be ordered in suche wyse as the Mayer and his brothern Aldermen shall think moste convenyent and

¹ Introduction V. 1. ² See No. CCX.

semyng ffor the honour worship and defence of the citie and country

adioyneng.

Wher as manye gildes haue bene holden with inne the citie of Norwich, wheroff some off them bene nowe dissolued and some bene yet kept and not dissolued, to wheche gyldes been dyuers stocks of money belonging, and diuerse parcells of the same money bene delyuered to diuers off the bretherne of the said gildes. Enacted that all such summes of money belonging to eny gild dissolued shal be holy paid to the Mayer for the tyme beyng to the use of the commonaltie to be expended in and about the ruinous decays of the city.¹

### CCXVI.—Assembly on Friday, 11 May 35 H. VIII. [1543].

It is enacted that the Mayer of this citie and his successours nor any of them shall not excede the nounber of six disshes at dyner nor at ony other oone mele. And that the Aldermen and Sheriffes and eny other inhabitaunt win the said citie under the degree of a knyght, ther successours nor any of them shall not excede the noumber of v disshes at eny one meale. Except the Mayer of the seid citie ffor the tyme beyng be present and then nat aboue vj disshes under the peyn of the Mayer cs and euery alderman and Sheriff offendyng this acte shall fforfet xls and every comoner xxs; the seid fforfettes to be deuyded in thre partes wheroff the one parte shalbe to the Mayer, the ijde parte to the Commonaltie and the iijde parte to the presenter theroff. And euery of the seid fforfettes to be levved by distresse by the officers therto to be assigned by the Mayer. And une seid uyes at a nonmber of disshez to be had at gildes within the seid Citie. And this acte to begyn ffrom and after Trynytie Sondaye next ensuyng [20 May].²

## CCXVII.—Assembly on Wednesday, 24 Oct. [1543].

Where before this tyme lether, talow and dyuers kyndes off vitall and other thinges haue ben conueyed oute of this Citie of Norwiche and Countie of Norffolk upon and by the water of Wenson towerd the see to be conueyd to the parties beyonde the see contrarye to the lawes of this Realme; And dyuers thinges to be sold by mesure upon the seid water as coles, corne, salte and suche other thinges haue ben sold by onlauffull mesure; And heryng unlaufully pakked bothe in cadys and barelles; And unlaufull nettes and distruccion of ffisshe in the seid rever haue ben unlauffully used, ffor lak of one water bayly to viewe serche and see yt suche enormyties shuld not be don. For refformacion wherof by this hooll assemble is electid oone, William Corbet, water baylyff of this citie, to serche, see and dilgently execute the hooll effecte of the office

¹ Introduction III. 3. ² See No. CCCCXIX.

of waterbaylye afforeseid. And that the same water baylyff shall haue ffor his labour in the same the moyte of all suche fforffetours that he shall ffynde and be so tryed accordyng to the lawe, and also oone yeerly ffee off xxs of the goodes of the commonaltie, and mete and drynke of the Shreves, and that the seid waterbayly shalbe eligibly and verly electid, named and chosyn on Saynt Mathewe daye.

#### CCXVIII.—Assembly on 17 July 37 H. VIII. [1545].

In most humble wise beseche your good maistershippes the compeny of ffisshermen to tender and pytie ther poore requestes and desires; That wher oone or too ffisshermen inhabiting this citie sekvng rather the destruccion of the comon rever than the maynteyneng of the same doo daylye so ouercharge the seid rever wt so many and sondry tramelyel nettes as well norrowe as wide that your poore oratours arne notte able to maynteyne ther charges and ffamylye wher beffore this tyme by ther fforseid crafte they have lyued bothe well and honestly. Maye it therffor please your good maistershippes the premysses considered to see and directe som goodly order in this behalff which maye redounde bothe to the comon welth and to the comforte of your pore oratours; and that euery ffissherman ffisshing in the seid rever be compelled to kepe a dogge to this entente and purpose, that the otters abydyng win the seid ryver maybe distroyed which gretly doo devoure the ffysshe beyng wtyn the same and your said oratours shall dayly praye. Whiche redde herd and understond, it is enacted that non ffresshewater ffissher beyng an owner or ffermer of any house or tenement win the citie afforeseid or suburbe of the same ffrom hensforth shail use occupye or haue aboue oone groundenette,2 vij tramelles and xne bownettes3 in and upon the rever of the said citie and that every suche ffissher shall have a sufficient dogge to kill otters etc. And that master Mayer wt thadvise of his counsell shall cause a booke to be made and deuysed of and in the premysses as shall seme by ther discreccionz ffor the ffurder assurance to be had in the premysses and perfecting of the same.

## CCXIX.—Assembly on Friday, 26 March [1546].

It is enacted that an ordenaunce and prouysion shalbe made and ordeyned ffor suche persons haueng tenementes and renters win this citie and the same late unto pore persons resorting to this citie to lyve here only by beggyng as shalbe deuysed by lerned Counsell of the said citie.4

¹ A kind of drag-net.

² A trawl.

³ A net stretched round a series of hoops, at present used for catching tench.

⁴ Introduction VI. I.

CCXX.—Assembly on Friday after Ascention Day 2 E. VI. [11 May, 1548].

As touching the election of wardens of Misteryes, and wateryng in Saynt Martyns, or for the Master of the Beggers, or for settyng fforth pageantes this yeere ben differred upon divers considerations.¹

CCXXI.—Assembly on Friday, 13 July [1548].

It is graunted and enacted that all guylde stokkes whatsoeuer their be withyn this citie shalbe employde towardes the fyndyng feyeng² of the rever of the same citie. The stok of the Compenye of Saynt George onely excepte because it is employed to the poore.⁸

It is enacted that every parisshe shall provide and have in ther parisshe churche win the citie lethers, bokettes of lether and ropes ffor welles as shalbe thought mete and conveyente by Mr Mayer and his counsaill to be provided on this side of the Feste of Saynte Mighell [29 Sept.] next ensuyng.

CCXXII.—Assembly on Friday, 31 May 3 E. VI. [1549].

It is enacted that vj Aldermen in euery graunde warde and suche vj comoners as thei will calle to them shall make an assessement ffor the pore what euery man shall paye towerd ther reloeffe; and that the seid vj Aldermen euery of them in ther warde shall haue ffull power and auctorytie by this acte to commytte to warde the denyers of ther assessement and wtholders therof, and ther to remayn wtoute baile or maynprise untill etc.⁵

CCXXIII.—Assembly on Saterday, 3 May 4 E. VI. [1550].

This daye is graunted aswell by thaldermen as by the commen counsaill nowe assembled, that certen nombres of quarters of wheate and other grayne shalbe provyded and boughte for the cittie to avoyde a greate dearth and skarcytie that is thought to be and like to ensewe here after win the saied cittie, according to a booke thereof made. And certen sommes of money to be collected by way of loone towardes the same. Which graynes shalbe solde in the markettes at suche reasonable pryces to the poore, as shalbe thought moost convenyent. The grayne to be boughte and provyded by Thomas Quarles, William Stedde and Robert Wagstaff 6 etc.

CCXXIV.—Assembly on Monday, 13 April 5 E. VI. [1551]. Whereas there is nowe comme to the commen stathe xvj^{xx} combes

¹ Introduction III. 3. ² Cleansing. ³ Introduction III. 3. ⁴ Ladders? ⁵ Introduction V. 1. ⁶ tb.

of rye from the parties beyonde the seas for the victuelling and provision of this cittie, bought and brought hither by Richard Bate out of Flaunders at the request and desire of Mr Mayour and thaldermen. It is nowe graunted and agreed by the hooll assembley that iiijer Aldermen and tenne Commoners wt them shall have powre and aucthoryte to appoynte rate and assesse what and howe muche every citezen and commoner shall have and receyve of the seide rye. And that every Alderman to haue thereof and fetche awaye ffyve combes. And that who so ever refuce their order shall paye for every combe by them appoynted and refuce for every suche refusall iijs iiijd, to be employed to the use of the poore folkes of the late Hospitall, soo that if it maye be the same rye to be hadde awaie to morrowe nexte.

CCXXV.—Assembly on Friday, 30 May [1551].

There shall be baken of the common stoore of the Citie of grayne at the Common Hall certen bredde for the poore peopull to be solde to them for the terme of a ffowrtenight and as then shall seme goode to contynewe.1

CCXXVI.—Assembly on 28 March 6 E. VI. [1552].

Whereas before this tyme dyvers good and godly actes ordynaunces haue ben made and appoynted, aswell for the dayly making and keaping cleane of the streetes thorough out the cittie, as also for the cleanesing, fyeng and contynewall preservacion of the river win the same cittie. And yet notwistanding those goode actes and ordynaunces the seide streetes remayne fowle and fylthye; and also the seide ryver decayethe and fyllethe moore and moore, what for want of dewe executyon of the seide former actes, and for wante of money and other provysion wherewt to doo the yerely and contynewall charges in and abought the same; It is nowe therefore enacted by aucthorytye of this present assembley as hereafter followethe. Firste, that the nomber of xij persons, that is to saie twoo Aldermen xij Persons shall and tenne Citezens, shall have the whoole surveye and order of the bestoweall som leyng out, expending and bestoweng of all and singular suche sommes of money abough the making of money as shall be leyed out, expended and bestowed abought the fyeng, scooring and makyng cleane as well of the seide ryver as of the streetes win the seide cittie for and during one yere nexte followeng after the making hereof. And also to see that all those lawes and ordynaunces heretofore made win the seide cittie for the Se all lawes pure mayntenaunce, preservacion, scoring, cleanesing and keping cleane of leavy all forfey tures. the seide ryver and streetes be put in executyon according to the

¹ Introduction VI. 1.

Disobedyent rsons arrested

Committed to prison.

The offence to be fyned.

Penalty of the Mayor 40s. tenures and purportes of the same. And to leavye, gather and receive all and singuler suche sommes of money and forfeytures of all and singuler personnes win the seide cittie, by them or any of them loste and forfecte by the seide lawes, estatutes and ordynaunces, and the same forfeytures by their discretyons to employe and bestowe in and about the scooring, amendyng, cleanesing, fyeng and makyng cleane of the seide ryver and streetes. And forasmuche as in commen wealthes sturdynes and lacke of obedvence of the peopull cause the goode and godly lawes and ordynaunces to be perverted, except dewe ponysshement and correctyon against suche sturdye and disobedyent persons be presently ministred: It is therefore enacted by aucthorytie aforeseide, that the seide personnes and every of them wt the consent of the seide twoo Aldermen or of one of them shall have aucthorytie at every tyme and in all their affayres and doinges in and about the seide streetes and river, to arreste and take all suche sturdye and disobedyent personnes as shall sturdely resiste, disobeye and refuse to doo suche lawfull and necessary thinges as are thought mete by the discretyons of the seide xij personnes or the moore parte of them to be doon or required to be doon of or by anye citezen or forreyn inhabytaunt eyther in payement of money lawfully taxed, or hereafter to be taxed, uppon him or them, or any labour or dyligence laufully required by the seid xii personnes, or the moore part of them, of any citezen or inhabitaunt to be doon eyther in, for or aboute the reparacion, fyenge and making cleane of the seid ryver and stretes. And the same personne and personnes so arrested and taken by them, to bring unto the two Aldermen or one of them to be commytted to prysonement. And that he or they soo commytted shall there remayne in prysonne untill the cause shall be opened and declared by the seide twoo Aldermen or one of them to the seide Mayour or his depute. And the same offence and offences by the seide Majour or his depute, wt thassent of the seide twoo Aldermen and xij personnes or the moore parte of them, be ponysshed by fyne or otherwyse as it shall seme good to them. And also that all and every fyne hereafter to be assessed uppon every person or personnes hereafter arrested or taken and brought by the seide twoo Aldermen or one of them to the seide Mayour or his depute shalbe levyed, collected and receyued by the seide xij personnes or the moore parte of them, before the person or persons soo arrested and taken be enlarged out of prisonne. And if the Mayour or his deputy doo the contrary hereof, that then the seide Mayour etc. shall for every such defaulte loose fourtye shillinges to be levyed of him by distresse or otherwise by the seide xij personnes or the more parte of them to the use of the scooring and makyng cleane of the seide ryver and stretes.

And also be it further enacted by aucthorytic aforeseide, That the xii personnes shall be readye and dyligent to serve feithfully, trewly and dyligentely in the premisses. And to leavye, gather and collecte all penalties, somme and sommes of money heretofore forfeyte or hereafter to be forffette by any person or persones to the uses and ententes aforesaid.

Levieng forfeitours.

And be it enacted by thaucthorytie aforeseide, That the Mayour, the twoo Aldermen and xij persons aforeseide, or the moore parte of them. shall yerely the first daye of Marche attaxe all citezens and forrevn inhabitauntes dwelling win the cittie and suburbes of the same (the daye of Marc xxiiijii Aldermen and the Companye of the Lyverey excepted) to paye and be charged wt suche sommes of money towardes the yerely reparacions, fyeng and makyng cleane of the seide stretes and ryver as shall be thought goode by them or the moore parte of them. And that the same sommes of money soo attaxed shall be leavyed of every person or personnes soo taxed before the feast of the Natyvytie of St John And levied before Mydson Baptiste [24 June] nexte after the same taxacion by the seide xij personnes or the moore parte of them by distresse or otherwyse.

The taxacion

It is also enacted, That nowe immedyately and soo furthe yerely every year, the xxvt daye of Marche every Justice of Peas shall paye twoo shillinges, every other Aldermen eightene pens, and every citizen being of the lyvereye twelve pens.

xxvt March Justices Aldermen Lyverey.

And also it is further enacted by thaucthorytie aforeseid, That the Chamberlayns of the seide cittie for the tyme beinge shall paye verely out of the yerely ferm of the Mylles, according to an acte made in Mr Nicholas Sotherton his tyme of Mayraltye, every yere tenne poundes. And over and besides that tenne poundes fowre poundes yerely moore in consideracion of the fyeng of the cokkeys,1 whiche seide somme of fourtenne poundes shall yerely be payed by thandes of the Chamberleyn or Chamberleyns to the seide xij personnes or the moore parte of them whenne the same shall be required. Whiche seide severall sommes of money shall be yerely employed, leyed out and bestowed by the seide twelve personnes or the moore parte of them aboute the myking cleane and skooring of the seide ryver, stretes and cokkeys.

The Chambe leyns to pay the Mylles x and iiijli

It is also further enacted, That the seide Mayour twoo Aldermen and xij personnes or the moore parte of them shall have aucthorytie noyours of t yerely, and from tyme to tyme to attaxe all such commen noyeours dwelling uppon the ryver that doo or shall hereafter annoye the same, as dyers, calendrers, tanners, glovers, parchemyn makers, brewers and encrochers of the ryver wt suchelike, of what degree so ever they be, to paie suche fyne somme or sommes of money for their common annoy-

All commen as dyers etc aunce as shall seme goode to them or the moore parte of them. And that the seide xij persons shall leavye and gather suche somme and sommes of money as shalbe hereafter taxed uppon anye suche person or persons as doo or shall anoye the seide ryver.

ne Miller for edys cutting.

And also the seide xij personnes shall have aucthorytie to dyspence wt the myller for cutting of the wedys of the ryver, and to take of him yerely to thuse of the seide ryver soche sommes of money as they shall agree uppon, and they sufficiently to see it doone.

egacyes and bequests. And be it further anacted, That the seide xij personnes shall have aucthorytie to receyve, perceyve and take all suche bequestes as are gyven by Robert Jannes and Edmunde Woode, some tyme Aldermen here, and all other legacyes and benevolences gyven or hereafter to be gyven by any other person or personnes to thuse of the seide ryver and strettes, and the proufightes and legacyes to employe and bestowe in and about the scooring and makyng cleane of the seide ryver and streates.

provement of de groundes. Also the seide xij personnes shall have aucthorytie to emprove and lette for one yere to thuse aforeseide, all suche voyde groundes as belong to this cittie lately wonne and landed out of the ryver.

surveyours St. Mathies aie yerely. It is also enacted, That Mr. Mayour every yere for the tyme being on the feast of Sainct Mathye thappostell [24 Feb.] shall cause a commen assemble and counsaill to be holden and sette. At whiche assembley the seide xij persons shall make their accomptel of their charges and expenses the yere before if they shalbe thereunto requyred by the seide Mayour. And thenne and there shalbe every yere amoved and put of sixe of the seid xij persons, that is to saie one Alderman and fyve Citezens. And to the other sixe remayning shalbe chosen by thassente of the seide assembley sixe newe, that is to saie one Alderman and fyve Citezens suche as be of the lyverey, which xij shalbe called by the name of The Surveyours of the Ryver and Streates, and shall exercyse the same office for one yere nexte followeng, and doo all and every acte and thing as is before appoynted to the seide xij persons in maner and forme to all ententes and purposes as are before lymitted and appoynted.

nalty of the Mayor xli And if it shall fortune the Mayour for the tyme being to be requyred by the seide Surveyours to kepe yerely the seide assembly, and after suche request makyng to omytte and delaye the seide assembley to be holden and kepte uppon the daie and feast of St Mathie thappostell aforeseide, soo that the seide xij persons shall not

¹ The books of these accounts begin in 1556.

² The livery of St George's Company, of which all the Common Councillors were compelled to be members.

thenne and there make their accompte, and that sixe other shall not thenne be chosen to sixe of the elde yerely as is aforeseide; That then the seide Mayour etc. shall forfayte tenne pounds to be levyed to thuse aforeseid.

Provided allweys and it is agreed and enacted, That, if it shall fortune S^t Mathies daie to falle uppon the Sondaie, thenne and so often this assembley shall be holden and kepte the Mondaie thenne nexte ensuing according to the tenour and effect of this acte¹

### Extracts from the Third and Later Assembly Books.

CCXXVII.—Assembly on Monday, 19 Nov. 1 and 2 P. and M. [1554].

Where of long tyme that noo mannys mynde is to the contrarve dyvers personnes win the Cittie of Norwiche and the Suburbes of the same haue used and practysed win the same cittie their severall occupacions and handycraftes, byeing and selling. And have ben by reason of their several occupacions and handycraftes hable to beare and susteyne suche charges as have ben layed uppon them to the good mayntenaunce of the commen wealthe of the cittie, untyll nowe of late daies manye evyll disposed personnes entending as muche as in them is the decaye of the said cittie and the hinderaunce of the inhabytauntes, citezens thereof, haue dwelte win the cittie some by the space of a yere, some haulf a year, some moore and some other untyll they have obteyned the ffraunches and liberties of the same, and thenne haue departed out of the same and haue dwelte in dyvers places in the Countye of Norffolk adiovning to the cittie; By reason whereof they haue and doo daylie comme into the said cittie, as well uppon Markette Dayes as other dayes, and they bye and selle as frelye as any personne of the inhabitauntes doo wtout payeng anye maner skotte or lotte or bering of any maner of charge win the cittie to the utter undoing of the inhabytauntes. Be it therefore enacted by the Mayour Shereves and Commynaltye at this presente assembleye that noo personne or personnes of what occupation, misterye or handycrafte soo ever they be dwelling out of the cyttie and the surburbes shall after the feaste of the Natyuytie of our Lorde God nexte commyng enjoye the liberties of the cittie during the tyme that he or theye shall so dwell or inhabyte out of the same cittie, nor shall bye nor selle win the same cittie anye maner goodes, merchauntdyse, commodyties, thinge or thinges but onelye as forreners inhabyting out of the seid cittie doo or maye doo, any

¹ Introduction VII. 2.

libertye or ffraunchise to them or anye of them before graunted to the contrarye notwtstandinge, uppon payne to fforfeyte all and everye suche goodes, merchaundyse, commodyties, thing and thinges so boughte or solde contrarye to the trewe meaning of this present acte, whereof the one parte to be to the Mayour, the second parte to him or them that shall soo take it, and the thredde parte to be to the use of the cittie. And ffurther it is enacted that all citezens whiche doo nowe or hereafter wt their howseholdes or ffamylie inhabyte and dwell out of the cittie or libertye of the same shall not have nor enjoye any fredome or libertye of the same cittie during his or their dwelling or inhabytinge out thereof.¹

CCXXVIII.—Assembly on Monday, 18 Jan. 3 and 4 P. and M. [1557].

Uppon consultacion had by this howse aswell for the releif of the poore as also to se them sett on worke and not to lyve idely; It is oredered that theise persons viz. Mr Graye, Alderman, Mr Bulwerd and Lowe—Consforthe; Mr Marsham, Mr Norgate, and Thomas Whale—Wymer; Mr Fletcher, Mr Blome, and Nicholas Baker—Mancrofte; Mr Bacon, Master Bongey and Christofer Some—Ultra Aquam; shall see suche poore folkes as be able to worke and take order in euery warde howe they shall be sett a worke fromehens forthe from tyme to tyme.²

CCXXIX.—Assembly on Friday after Passion Sunday. [9 April 1557].

Whereas the Cittie hathe of late bene charged wth diuerse and sundry poore folkes comme owte of the contryth wth hathe not contynued here by the terme of iij yeres according to the statute; For reformacion whereof, be it enacted by this assemblye that no person or persons having any tenementes or tenauntryes in his or there handes shall lette his tenement or tenauntrye to fearme to anye strange poore poorson not having to lyve of hym selfe nor to gett his leving, nor suffer anye suche poore persons being strangers that haue not hadd ther moste abyding here wthin this cittie iij yeres laste paste to remeyne or dwell in anye suche tenement or tenauntrye, uppon payne to loose and forfeyte for every tenement so letten xxs. Whereof two partes to the cittie and the thredd parte to the presentour.4

CCXXX.—Assembly on Monday, the vigil of S^t Lawrence 4 and 5 P. and M. [9 Aug. 1557.].

Uppon consultacion hadd for the releif of the poore, it is ordeyned

¹ Introduction III. 3.

² Introduction VI. 1.

³ 3 and 4 E. VI. c, 16.

⁴ Introduction VI. 1.

that the Aldermen of euery warde shall conferre wth euery inhabitaunte there what he will quietly be content to gyfe to the relief of the pore wekely and make a boke therof and certefie the same, and that money to be gevyn and distributed wekely to suche poore people as be blynde, lame, sycke and bedred. And besydes it is ordered that no poore folkes shall goo aboute a begging but suche as shall haue and were a badge, and that in suche cyrcuyte as shall be appoynted them.¹

#### CCXXXI.—Same Day.

Whereas order hathe bene taken in this howse in tymes paste that there shall be yerly elected ij Chamberleyns as by the records shall appere. This day uppon diuerse consideracions it is agreed that the former order theruppon hadde shall stonde voyde; And that fromhensforthe Mr Mayour, Shereves and Comynaltie shall on their accustomed daye electe and chose one Chamberleyne and so fromethensforthe yerlye, that one person or suche one as shalbe thought moste convenyent for that office to contynewe from tyme to tyme: And the same Chamberleyne to take his Clerke under hym as he shall thynke beste for his tyme.²

CCXXXII.—Assembly on Thursday, the Feast of St Matthew I Eliz. [21 Sept. 1559].

An Actte for the Pavyng of Stretes. Whereas tyme oute of mynde there hathe bene a comely and decent order used win this cittye for the pavyng of the stretes of the same cittye whiche thing hath not only bene a great ease and helthefull commodyte to the inhabitauntes of the same but also a goodly bewtefying and an occasyon that dyuerse havyng accesse to the same cittye from ffarre and strange places haue moche comended and praysed the same and the Maiestrates in the foresight for the mayntenaunce thereof. And for that now of late tyme thorough the great gredynes and obstynacy growne into dyuerse mens hartes whiche neyther regarde the comodyte of helth, ther owne eses and ther naybors, nor yet the bewtefying of the cittie, haue sufferyd many commely and fayer howses adioynyng upon the common and high stretes in diverse and sundry places within this cittie to fall in rewin and decaye and some prostrate to the grounde in the whiche good howseholders and cittizens have heretofore dwelte, and also suffer the paving of the strete ageynst the same howses or grounde to decaye and be broken to the great discommodyte and annoyaunce of the neybours and travaylors thorough or by the same, and to the disworshipp of souche as be Maiestrates at this present, in that thei donot forese3 to maynteyne that thing web heretofore by ther predecessors have ben well

¹ Introduction VI. 4.

² Introduction III. 1.

³ Foresee.

maynteyned and lokyed unto. Be yt therfore by the concent of Mr Mayour, the Shreves, Aldermen and Common Councell of the Cittie of Norwiche at this present assembly enacted, that all maner of parsons havyng howse, howses, grounde or groundes scituate and lying win the walles of the same cittie and adiovnyng upon eny common strete of the cittie agevnst wch howse etc, the strete hathe heretofore at eny tyme win twenti yeares now last past ben paved wth stone, shall ffrom and after the Feast of Savnt Michell tharchaungell [20 Sept.] next commyng, upon reasonable warning geven by the Mayor or by somme other appoynted for that purpose (to the owner or owners of the same howse etc. or to the tenaunte or ffermour of the same to thentente the owner may have knowledge therof) cause the same to be repared and mended ageyne withe stone according to the use and custome of the cittie within one quarter of a yeare at the uttermost next after souche warnyng geven, upon payne of fforfeture for euery yarde of grounde beit more or less, tobe masured and not paved in forme aforeseyde after the rate of vjd for euery yarde, wch payne forfett shalbe levyed by thorder of Mr Mayour or by distresse of eny of the goodes or cattalls of the partie that shall owe the same howse etc. or of the tenaunt or ffermour of the same ageynst the wch the strete ys not kepte paved according as before ys rehersed. And in case the owner or owners of the goodes or cattalles weh shall fortune so tobe distreyned for env souche defalte do not paye the summe of money wch is so fforfited and redeme ther distresses within xiiijten dayes after souche distres shalbe taken, then it shalbe lefull for the Mayor to appoynte fyve or syx honest and discrete persons as to his discression shall seme most mete to pryse the same distresse and to satisfie the payne so fforfited according to theffecte and meaning of this acte,

# CCXXXIII.—Assembly on Tuesday, 8 July 2 Eliz. [1560].

Wheareas in tyme past in harvest tyme moche rocke spon yarne haue ben spente by wevyng of russelles, chamblettes, bustians, sattens and in soucheother like devyses, and also in weaving of laces and other devises woven upon fframes, stoles, or otherwyse consumed or spente by hatters or other parsons to the great decaye of worstedes, by reason wherof husbondry ys moche decayed for want of laborers in tyme of harvest to the greate hynderaunce and decaye of the Common Welthe of the cittie and contry adioynyng. Wherfor beit enacted by this present assembly that no maner of parson or parsons enhabiting within the Cittie of Norwiche or Suburbes of the same shall ffrom the Feaste of Thassumpcion of our Lady [15 Aug.] next commyng by the space and during one hole monethe then next ensuyng weave or cause tobe woven or otherwyse spente eny maner of rocke

spon yarne upon payne to fforffett for euery tyme doyng to the contrary x^s, to be devided in thre partes, that ys to saye one parte to the Mayour, another parte to the presenter or the wardens of thoccupacion of worstedewevers, and the threde parte to the Comminaltie of the same cittie. And that yt shalbe lefull to the Mayour to commytt all souche offendours to prison there to remayne untyll they haue payed ther seide fforfyture. And this acte to contynew for this harvest.

CCXXXIV.—Assembly on Monday, the Feast of S^t Mathias 3 Eliz. [24 Feb. 1561].

Yt is agreid by the Mayor, Shreves, Cittizens and Comynaltie that from hens forthe yt shalbe lefull to chose and take into the Common Councell of the cittie and into the company of S^t George any inhabitaunt and freman dwelling within this cittie that occupieth the mystery or occupacion of a cordewyner or shomaking and that thei shalbe chosen to bere office in this cittie as other cittizens haue done, any acte, lawe, or ordenaunce make within this Cittie at eny tyme heretofore to the contrary not withstanding.¹

CCXXXV.—Assembly on Friday in Whitsun Week. [30 May, 1561]. Whereas Mrs Bulwar, wedowe, late wyfe of Richard Bulwar decessed, for the ease of dyverse of the cittizens and dwellers in the wardes of Connesforde, Berestrete and other places of the cittie of hyr good will and charytie ded do make too stathes in Nether Connesforde only for to wasshe at, sythen weh tyme certeyne parsons have used to lade lyme at the same stathes so that the people cannot wasshe there onles they should moche hurte thos clothes that they shoulde so wasshe there. Therfor yt ys this daye agreed that no person shall lade any lyme at eny of the sayde too stathes from and after the daye of this present assembly upon payne of fforfyture of xxs for euery tyme so ladyng eny lyme, tobe levyed by imprisonment of the partie so offending or distresse at the discression of the Mayour, weh forfett to go [to] the use of the Chamber.²

CCXXXVI.—Assembly on Friday, 13 April 7 Eliz. [1565].

It is agreyd that souche Pageauntes that wer wont to go in this cittie in the tyme of Whitson holy dayes shalbe sett furth by occupacions as in tymes past haue been usyed.³

CCXXXVII.—Assembly on Sunday, the Feast of S^t Matthew 9 Eliz. [21 Sept. 1567].

For that the charge of keepyng twelve posthorses is very chargeable to

¹ Introduction III. 2. ² Introduction VI. 2. ⁸ Introduction III. 3.

the Postmaysters and a great ease and quyettnes to the cittizens and souche as should be troubled wth the takyng upp of the same posthorses; It is agreed that there shalbe three postmaysters which shall have lent to them owt of the treasourye twentye pounds to every of them vj^{ll} xiij^s iiij^d for a yere, puttyng in good suretie for the same. And also to have yerely delyuered unto them by the Shrevis the summe of twelve poundes to euery of them ffowre poundes, whiche xij^{ll} shalbe levyed by the Shrevis that is to say by the Inkepers and Typplers syxe poundes and of other cittizens other syxe.

The Orders for posthorses and hakeney horses within the Cittie of Norwiche taken and made to contynew from the fyrst daye of June A.D. 1566 signed by the hand of the right honorable the Duke of Norffolk, his grace, and now ratefyed and confyrmed by the Mayor etc. as hereafter insueth.

Inprimis, that no man shall require or take upp eny posthorses or hors within the cittie aforeseid onles he be specially lycenced or authorized so to do by commyssyon or warrant from the Quenys Majestie, the Duke of Norffolk, his grace, or the Quene her Majesties councell, or else from the Mayour of the seid cittie. And to have the use of the seid horses not above xij or xiiij myles from the seid cittie or to the next baight. And if it shall so chaunce that the post cannot gett other fresshe horses at the next baight but shalbe compelled to ryde further wth those horses, then as he maketh the dooble post for that waye to make pryce after the noomber of the myles.

Item, that every man so takyng upp posthorses shall have his guyde to bryng back ageyne the seid horses with their sadles and brydles. And in consideracion that nothing is to be required for the horses homeward, they that so shall ryde post to paye twoo pens for every myle owtward as well for the horses that they themselves shall ryde on as allso for the hors of the guyde. And that to be payed at the delyuerye of the horses owtward. And every guyde to have of that parte that so shall ryde post for his labour and travell, vj⁴.

Item, that souche horses as shalbe taken upp in post shall not be pestered to carry enything of burthen but the persons with their reasonable apparell whiche shall ryde upon them, males, cappeases of weight aboue xill clokebagges or other ferdilles to be conveyed upon seuerall horses or otherwise ordred as shall seeme to the owners of the horses most convenyent.

Item, if eny man shall abuse the seid posthorses otherwise or to other purposes then his commyssion doth permytt or give hym authorytee, the seid person to be poonisshed by imprisonment untill he hath satisfyed or mad answer for souche trespace to the owners of the horses.

Item, the Guydes shall allweys stond chardged to delyuer to the owners souche horses and ffurnyture as shalbe commytted to their chardge.

Hakeney Horses. First, cittezens shall have horses to hakeney for their journeys for xij^d the first day and viij^d a daye furth untill the redelyuerye of the same horses, and not to chardge the seid horses with males, clokebagges fardelles or other pesterous burthens without agreament wth the owners.

Item, if eny man havyng a journey certeyne as to London or to eny other place certeyne, and is mynded to hyre a hors for that journey, then the price to be more or les as the parties can agree.

Item, that it shalbe lawfull for souche as shall lett their horses to take sureties of souche (beyng straungers) as shall hyer their horses, aswell for the good usyng as for the redelyuerye of the seid horses and their ffurnyture as allso for the paiement of the hyer.

Item, if the hakeney man shall lett to eny person souche an hakeney as will not serve to furnisshe owt the journey betwixt the parties appoynted, then the hakeney man to satisfie souche charges as the hyerer shalbe at for the provision of an other hors to end his journey. So that by the testymonye of his companye or otherwise it may be wittnessed that the unhabylytee of the hors coommeth not by the defalt of the hyerer eyther for lack of meatyng suffycyently or for the extreeme rydyng, over burthenyng or otherwise mysusyng of the seid horses. Tho. Norffolke.

### CCXXXVIII.—Assembly on Friday, 14 April 12 Eliz. [1570].

Wheareas diuerse casualties and mychaunces by fyer have happened and do happen in the cittie by reason of the greate number of reded and thacked houses. And although men be very ware, yet can they not avoyde ther neyghbowres necligence, especially when the wynde aryseth and bloweth the flakes from howse to howse over all the whole cittie whiche sodenly kyndell and overpasse beyonde all expectacion. Aswell by wch chaunces as also for the present want of buckettes and other necessary prouision to quenche and extinguishe the same many goodly buyldinges and howses ar becom gardens and orteyards wheare somtyme enhabited artificers and others to the great commodety and aduauntage of this common welthe weh now is greatly impouerished and decayed and further lyke tobe if present remedy benot had in that behalfe. And though many good lawes for redresse herof haue ben made weh for wante of some sufficient clause to maynteyne the same hauenot ben put in execucion; It is therfor enacted that from and after the ffeast of Saynt Marke theuangelyste [25 Apr.] next commyng no parson or parsons inhabeting within the Cittie, owner or owners of meswages, howses or tenementes wthin the same, shall erecte, buylde, set upp or repayer any ruff, shud or lading win the cittie aboue the nombre of thre cople of new sparres, but he or they shall couer the same wth tyle, slatt or leade, upon the payne of fforfyture fyve pounds of good Englysshe mony tobe levyed of ther goodes and catalles by the Mayours officer by distresse, and for want therof tobe imprisoned by the commaundement of the Mayor

tyll the aforesayde summe be payed, one parte thereof tobe to the Mayour, and the other parte to the presenter, and the threde to the Chamber of the cittie to be employed upon buckettes, ladders and reparving the same to the cittis use. And further if the sayde offence so corrected benot amended wthin syx monethes after the doyng therof, that then every souche offendour shall forefitt ten poundes of good Englysshe money and so yearly ten poundes of good Englysshe money till the same be reformed, and the same to be levied and devided as is aforesayde envacte or actes before made to the contrary notwithstanding. And be it further enacted by autorety aforesayde that euery Alderman in his warde shall within one moneth next following the sayd ffeaste, admonysshe the Churchewardens of euery parrisshe to prouyde and haue in redynes on this syde the ffeaste of St Michaell the Archaungell [29 Sept.] next ensewyng, haue [sic] ther number of buckettes viz. for Saynt Peter of Southgate vi buckettes, for Saynt Audry and Saynt Julyan vi, for Saynt Peter of Permountergate viijte, for Saynt John Sepulcre xij, for Saynt Mihell in Bearestrete vi, for All Sayntes in Bearestrete vi, for Saynt John in the hill xviii, for Saynt Stephans xxiiijti, for St Peter of Mancrofte xxxte, for Saynt Gyles vi, for Saynt Bennett vi, for Saynt Swithyne viii, for Saynt Margarett vi, for Saynt Lawrence viijte, for Saynt Gregory xviij, for Saynt John of Maddermarkett xviij, for Saynt Andrewes xxiiijte, for St Michaell at the Plea xviij, for Saynt Peter of Hungate xii, for St Symonde and Jude xviii, for St George of Tomblonde xij, for Saynt Marten at the Pallaice xij, for Saynt Gyles at the Hospitall xii, for St Michaell of Coslaney xxiiijte, for Saynt Mary of Coslaney xviij, for Saynt Marten at the Oke xij, for St George of Colgate xviij, for St Augustens vi, for Saynt Clementes xviii, for St Savyour xii, for St Powles xij, for Saynt James xij, and for Saynt Edmonde viij. And further that they provide for euery churche an hable ladder to sarve and to reache the upper parte of the sayde churche upon payne of fforfyture of ten shillinges to be levyed of euery souche warden so offending beyng warned in manner and fourme aforesayde so ofte as the same shalbe unpayed. And that the Aldermen shall onys in the yeare at the leaste make serche and inquyer of the premisses that all buckettes and ladders be maynteyned and renewed in euery churche from tyme to tyme wthin ther seuerall wardes and to certefye the same to the Mayor for the tyme beyng yearly the fyrst Courte daye after the Feaste of All Sayntes [1 Nov.], upon payne to fforfett syx shillinges and eight pence to be employed in buckettes to the cittes use. And further that before the Feaste of All Sayntes next commyng euery Alderman have redy and hanged up in som convenient place in his howse one dosen of good and substanciall buckettes to sarue in tyme of nede, and one sufficient ladder, upon payne to forfiet thre shillinges and fourpence for every buckett or ladder so wanting, thone halfe to the Mayor, the other to the Chamber of the cittie to be employed in ladders and buckettes to the

use of the cittie, eny acte before made to the contrary notwithstanding. And that euery Commoner of the lyuery upon the lyke payne before the byrthe of our Lorde next commyng haue in lyke redynes hanged upp in his howse to sarue in tyme of nede, to good and sufficyent buckettes and one ladder at the leaste. And that every cittizen chosen into the lyvery shall win one yeare after his othe taken have the furnyture upon lyke payne aforesayde. And that euery one that haue buckettes or ladders as vs aforesayde shall set his brande or seuerall marke therto. Wch done, no parson or parsons whatsoeuer shall conveye awaye or take into his custody or keping eny other mens buckett or ledder so marked upon payne to forfeicte for euery buckett or ledder so deteyned of purpose three shillinges and fouer pence, thone halfe to the Mayour and the other halfe to the owner of euery souche buckett or ladder. And if it shall happen eny buckett or ledder lente tobe brent or wanting by occupying at eny souche casualtie, the partie wheare the casualtie began shall make dewe recompence of the wanting of souche buckett or ledder if he be hable, or elles tobe recompensed at the charge of the warde wheare the casultie hapned. And beit further enacted that the inhabitauntes of euery greate warde at ther coste do tobe prepared and hanged in som convenyent place appoynted for that purpose one crome of irone wth ringes and ropes fastened to thesame, and fouer greate ladders to sarve when nede ys, the keye wherof tobe wth some inhabitaunt nerehande to be presently had. And that euery common well in eche warde be also at ther sayde charge furnyshed withe suffycyent stoppes1 and ropes at all tymes to sarve. And that all pyttes, common draynes, and watteringes at ther lyke charge be fyed and maynteyned upon the payne of forty shillinges for every defaulte in the premisses, tobe levyed upon every inhabitaunt of the sayde warde by distresse and tobe devyded in thre partes as ys before recyted. And beit further enacted that euery constable at his or ther othe taking be charged by the Towne Clarke from tyme to tyme to make dew serche concerning the premisses, and of all ladders, cromes and buckettes in ther places and of all welles, pyttes and draynes with ther furnyture and to certefye the same to the Mayour at the Gwildehall in open Courte within one moneth next after the othe of euery souche Constable, and that euery Constable fayling therof shall forfeicte syx shillinges and eight pence the moytie therof tobe to the Mayour and the other to the Chamber of the sayde cittie tobe employed as is aforesayde. And if the Towne Clarke or his deputie shall neclecte to geue in charge to euery Constable as ys aforesayde, then he to forfeicte for his defaulte thre shillinges and fouer pence to be devyded as ys aforesayde. And beit further enacted that upon any souche casualtie of ffyer (web God forbyd) that euery carryer and brewer of the sayde cittie be redie wth horse

¹ Buckets,

and carte and to gett vesselles to carry water to the visited place wth fyer. imedvatly at the towling awkel or knowledge of the sayde fyer, and to contynew carrying of water to the sayde place during the tyme of souche visitacion, unlesse upon some some speciall cawse they be dispenced wth, upon payne of fforfeicte twenty shillinges to be levied and devided in thre partes as is aforesayde. And beit further enacted that every Mayour shall onys in his yeare at the leaste make dyligent serche and enquyry of all and singuler the premisses upon payne of fforfyte to the Chamber of the sayde cittie fyve markes. Prouyded alwayes that it may be lawfull to make a pentice or lading in ther inwarde house tobe coueryd with bourde eny thing beforesayde to the contrary notwithstanding. Prouyded also that if eny reded house chaunce to decaye in souche parte therof as may not convenyently be tyled by reason of rede lying on bothe sydes or otherwyse adioynyng or crypling to² any other reded howse or gutter, that then after notice geven by the owner to the Aldermen or Alderman of the warde wheare souche decaye is or reparacions shall happen or nede to be done, upon the viewe of the sayde Aldermen and by lycence of them or one of them, it shalbe lawfull to the owner to procede and repaire ageyne wth rede any souche decayed house or houses at his or ther will and pleasure for eny thing in the acte aforesayde to the contrary notwithstanding. So that the sayde Aldermen do geue notice at the next Courte following to the Mayor of the cawse of any souche lycence by hym or them so graunted, and the same to be recorded there in open Courte or elles any souche lycence tobe of no effecte.3

### CCXXXIX.—Same Day.

Forasmoche as by suffering a nomber of passage botes to carry and recarry betwyn the Cittie of Norwiche and the Towne of Greate Yarmothe, and euery idell parson to becom a boteman at his will and pleasure withoute order, many inconvenyences haue ensewed as well by secrete conveying of suspecte and disorderyd parsons therby escaping punyshement for ther offences, as also diuerse parcelles of goodes to them delyvered haue ben imbesyled and conveyed from the right owners to the greate hyndraunce of the Quenes majesties lyege people.

For reformacion wherof yt ys enacted as followith. Fyrst, that no manner of parson or parsons shall or maye use or occupye any passage bote betwyn Norwiche and Yarmothe other then souche as shalbe theronto lycenced and be obedyent to all souche orders as hereafter ensew.

Item, that the Mayour and his bretherne for the tyme beyng shall from tyme to tyme nominate and appoynte thre passage botes and accepte and

¹ Tolling awk, a peal of bells rung backwards. See Halliwell, "auk."

² Leaning against. ³ Introduction V. 1.

allow souche parsons as shall goo with the sayde bootes, and by ther discrecions shall take bonde of eche of the same parsons for the well using and ordering them selves and obseruing thes articles following.

Item, they shal not carry any suspecte parson or common roge, harlot or souche lyke, especially after notyce therof geven unto them or eny of them, but shall present them to the Mayour or Shreves yf eny souche they know or be notefied unto them.

Item, that they shall not take common caryage of marchandyse or eny other portage aboue the rate of halfe a tonne or under the rate of a tonne at any tyme and the same shall delyuer at the place assigned wth ther passengers in Norwiche at the common crane, and at Yarmouth at souche place as the Balyffes there shall appoynte and not elswheare.

Item, that they shalnot take for the passage of any one parson at one tyme, eyther for his passage from Norwiche to Yarmouth or for his passage from Yarmouth to Norwiche, aboue thre pence.

Item, that yf any parson or parsons presume to use and occupie a passage bote, other then souche as be lycensed and allowed as ys foresayde, shall for eche tyme so offending forfett ten shillinges and tobe commytted to prison untill he haue payed the same, the one halfe therof tobe to the presenter and the other halfe to the Mayour for the tyme beyng. Prouyded alwayes that it shalbe lawfull for all victulers to use carrying and recarrying of victuales as heretofore they haue done, onely they shall carry no passengers other then souche as shalbe attendaunt upon the victualles so carryed, and also that it shallbe lawfull for euery marchaunt to take any bote at his nede for the spedy transporting of any wares or commodetie, anything in this acte to the contrary therof in any wyse not wth stonding.1

## CCXL.-Same Day.

Where the streetes of this cittie be greatly anoyed for want of contynuall making cleane w^{ch} cheifly happe for y^s divers persons wanting romuth to receive the duste and cumpas of the same be dryven either to leave the same in the streetes or elles to laye the same on other mens groundes where so remayning untill by rage of water the same is wasshed into the comon dreynes and cockeys, and so into the river of the same cittie to the great annoyance of the saide cockyes and rivers, and to the greate and continuall charges of the saide cittie and cittizens, and to the annoyance of straungers to the same cittie resorting. And although for the reformacion therof dyvers good lawes have ben made, yet for want of suche perfeccion as might contynue the same, lytle or no reformacion hath followed. In consideracion whereof; It is enacted that upon the Mondaye in Whitsonwek next and fromthensforth yerely everye Mondaye in Whitsonwek,

¹ Introduction VII. 2.

till the saide lawe be aprogate, that by the Alderman or Aldermen and fower or two of the best Comoners of every petie ward bechosen for every paryshe of the saide warde one man by the name of Skavenger, w^{ch} man so chosen shalbe presentid by the Alderman before the Mayour the Saterdaye folowing, and there to take an othe before the saide Mayour to performe the articles under specified upon payne, if he or they refuse so to doe, to forfycte flowertie shillinges, the one moytie therof to the Mayour, and the other to the Chambre of the cittie to the use of the saide stretes, to be levied by commytting the parti to pryson.

First, the saide skavenger shall warne euery owner and inhabytaunt of howses and groundes and all churchwardens avenst their churches, and also shall see that they and euery of them doe euery weke in the daye appoynted unto them swepe and make cleane agenst their seide groundes churches and howses from the mydell chanell therof and laye redye to be caryed in the carte appoyntid all theire dust and compasse called strete duste or compas, upon the payne of fower pence for the first defalte, and eyght pence for the seconde defaulte, and so dowble euery defaulte of suche owner or inhabitaunt being warned. The moyetie of wch forfeitours to be to the saide skavenger and the other moyetie to the use of the saide stretes, to be levyed by distresse by the Mayours officer and for want thereof by commytting the partie to prison by the commandement of the Alderman of that ward till the same be payed. Prouided alwayes that souche howse or grounde stande voyde the owner or owners shalbe chargeable to the saide sweping to suche as the said Skavenger shall sett a worke theron, upon lyke payne to be devided as aforesaid wthowte respecte of person. And it is further enactide that every skavenger that shalnot truly observe the articles aforeseide to all ententis and shalnot present euery offender always win flower dayes after the offence comyttid or shalnot levy euery suche forfeicture as is aforesaide, then he to forfeicte and louse the dowble value therof to whatsoeuer person that will sue for thesame by complaynt or otherwise, to be levied by commytting the said skavenger to prison by the Aldermen of that warde till it be payed. And it is further enactid that euery Alderman or Aldermen of euery warde wt six of the best commoners of the same or the more parte of them shall one this side the feast of Pentecost next rate, taxe, and assesse euery inhabitaunt or owner of howses or ground voyde and others wt the churchewardens of euery churche as moche as echone shall quarterlye paye aswell to the charges of the carier of suche dust and compasse as also to the skavenger as they shall thinke the same to amounte unto, upon payne of the forfeictour of tenn shillinges for the not doing therof, to be levyed to theuse of the saide stretes. And that the saide Aldermen and six commoners or the more parte of them, shall then hyer one caryer to cary awaye the saide dust and compasse w'in their warde so layde redye at suche daye as they shall appoynt as is aforeseide,

and that euery suche caryer so hired and appoyntid for one yere shall observe and kepe his daye to cary awaye the saide strete dust and compasse wthout neclecting his dutie therein, upon payne to forfeit tenn shillinges for the first default, and so for euery lyke defaulte to doble, the same to be levied by distresse by the Chamberlyn of the cittie to the use of the saide cittie. Prouided alwayes that the saide carier shallnot be charged wth howesmock or dust other then suche as he shalbe agreed wth for the cariage awaye of the same. And it is further enactid that all comon dunghilles be utterly prohibited and forbidden, and that neyther carier or other person or persons whatsoeuer doe laye or cause to be layed in the Castell Ditches, comon dunghell, strete, lane, or eny other place whatseuer any strete dust or compasse other then in suche place as is any manns owne grounde or in suche places as they shall have leave of any owner or owners to laye the same in, or shall lave anye coulder, strawe, filthi matter, marle or such like but in such pittes or places as the same maye be buried in the grounde, upon payne to forfeyte tenn shillinges for euerye defaulte the one moyetie therof to be to hym or them that will watche therefore and present the same and the other moyetie to ye cities use to be levied as is aforesaide. And it is further enactid that euery skavenger shall collecte and gather all such somme and somes of money as shallbe takxid and assessed upon euery person as is aforesaide and so being collectid shall paye the same quarterlye to the Aldermen or Alderman of the warde wthin fowertene dayes of euery quarter. Whin weh tyme, yf anye refuse to paye he shall certefye the Aldermen therof whoe shall commytt the partie to pryson till he have payde the same, upon payne to forfecte six shillinges and eight pence to be levied by commytting the partie offender to prison untill he shall have accompted for the same, the saide forfeycter to goe to the cities use.

Item, that the skavenger shall have in charge to commaunde euery person and persons havinge their strete decayed in the pavement to amend he same agenst their howse and groundes forth wth, wth, if the owner or owners refuse so to doe, the Skavenger maye sett on one worke [man] to imende the same presently and commaunde the owner or owners to paye herefore. Wth, if he or they shall refuse so to doe, the Alderman of the varde shall comytt the offender to pryson till the same be payde. And urther the saide skavenger shall gyve warnyng and se that euery manes shymney be dewlye swepte and the backes of the same to be made suer genst daunger of fyer upon payne aboue saide. Provided alwayes that this cet shall contynew and remayne in full force to all ententes and purposes intill the ffeast of the Natiuitie of St John Baptiste [24 June] wth shalbe in nno 1571. Excepte the same be otherwyse renewed and contynued.

CCXLI.—Assembly on Monday, 11 Dec. 13 Eliz. [1570].

Anthony de Solen, prynter not apprenticed, is admitted Citizen under

¹ Introduction VII. 2.

the condicion that he shall not occupye eny trade of marchandise eyther from the partes beyond the Seaes or from London but only his arte of prynting and selling of Renysshwine and for this he haue agreid to paye xls.1

CCXLII.—Assembly on Friday, 2 Oct. 15 Eliz. [1573].

For diverse great cawses and consideracions for the relyefe of souch as shall fortune by misfortune to have ther legges, armes, or the bones of other partes of ther lymes to be broken [and] of souch as be poore and not able to paye for ther heling, and bicawse it is well knowne that Richard Durrant is a man very skillfull in bone setting and of good will to dwell in the cittie. By the request of Mr Maior and other of the worshipfull and comons of the same cittie, this howse of a very good will that they bere to the same Richard Durrant, have graunted that the said Richard for his paynes and diligence to be taken shall yearely have geven hym flowere poundes of good and lawfull money of Inglond to be paid hym xxs a quarter by the receivor of the Hospitall and also his howse rent to be geven hym wthout paying eny thinge for the same.

CCXLIII.—Assembly on Friday, 11 Dec. 16 Eliz. [1573].

It is agreed that all laborers and men of occupacion web before be not appoynted wheare to worke shall every working daye betwen the howers of five and six of the clocke in the mornyng repayer to the Crosse in the Market bringing wt them souch toles as they comonly use to labour and worke wth, and to be redy and remayne till six of the clocke or halfe an hower past yf eny cittizens or other shalbe mynded or have cause to hyer eny laborer or wokeman.

CCXLIV.—Assembly on Thursday, 3 April 19 Eliz. [1577].

Whereas there is a controversey between the Cittie of London and the Cittie of Norw^{ch} for that the marchauntes and others of this cittie by the Lord Mayor of the Cittie of London and others there ar compelled and constreyned to bringe ther wares and commodytyes w^{ch} they carry from this cittie to a halle, contrary to the lawes of the realme and contrary to the olde auncient custome and liberties that the inhabitantes of this cittie have heretofore had there, to the greate vexacion, trouble, disquiet, losse and hynderance of diuerse and sundry, as well cittizens as inhabitantes of this cittie. And for the better maynetenaunce of the auncient liberties that the cittizens of this cittie and the inhabitantes of the same do clayme to have in the sayd Cittie of London (untill some order maye be sett downe by the too Lord Cheife Justices to whome the hearing of this controversey is committed); Yt is therefore this daye agreid by the

¹ Introduction V. 4.

whoole concent of this assembly that no freman nor other inhabitant or inhabitantes wthin this cittie after the feaste of Easter [7 April] next ensuyng, shall carry or suffer to be caryed directly or indirectly by hym selfe or eny other to eny of the new erected hall or halles in the sayd Cittie of London, eny commoditie or commodytyes that shalbe carried from hens, nor paye eny hallage for the same upon paine that every souche cittizen or inhabitant shall lose and forfitt for every tyme so doinge vii, we forfyture to be to the use of the Mayor, Shreves, Cittizens and Commonaltie of this Cittie. And so to be levyed by waye of distresse of souche goodes as the offender shall have remayninge wthin this cittie.

CCXLV.—Assembly on Wednesday, 7 Jan. 21 Eliz. [1579].

Wheareas Mr Mayour and his brethern been enformed that the Lord Mayour of London and the Aldermen haue agreed that no inkeper nor other citizen of thers maye receive nor take into ther howse or howses enny commodetic that is made wthin this Citie of Norwth, nor maynot sell thesame under a certeyne payne for euery pece howsed or solde: therfor this daye it is agreed by the hole concent of this assembly that no citizen or other inhabitaunt within this citie or the liberties thereof shall carry or convey by eny manner of meanes eny commodetic made wthin this citie to thentent thesame maybe conveyed or sent to London untill further order be taken whether it be packe, trusse or ffardell, upon payne of fforfyture of vil for euery souche packe, trusse or fardell of commodetyes so carryed or conveyed to the sayde Citie of London contrary to the trew meanyng of this acte, the same fforfyture to be levyed to the use of the citie by comitting the offendour to prison till it be payed.

CCXLVI.—Assembly on Tuesday, 19 July 22 Eliz. [1580].

Orders made and exhibited unto thassembly towching the searching and sealing of Clothes the paiement of allnage and subsedie ouer and besydes sutch orders as are appoynted and conteyned in the letters patentes by Mr John Alldrich, Thomas Sotherton, Justices, Mr Robert Goseling and Mr Thomas Petwys, Aldermen, Robert Yarham, Robert Rooke, John Wilkenson, Augustyn Whall, Rychard Lussher and Peter Barker, Commytties appoynted to drawe and sett downe the same, and now bee confirmed by the Maiour, Shrevis, Citizens and Commonaltie of the Citie of Norwich as followeth.

Inprimis, that all new Clothes and Comodities that have bene devised vth in this xxii yeres shalbe made of the lengthes and breadthe hereafter ollowing vidz. The brodest sorte to bee xiiij yardes and xiiij ynches in engthe besydes the heading, and in breadthe twoo quarters a halfe and halfe

a nayle, uppon peyne of forfeyture for euerie clothe not being of the same said lengthe and breadth v^s to be levied and devided as hereafter is expressed.

Item, the narrowest sortes shalbe in lengthe as aforeseid, and in breadth halfe a yarde and halfe a nayle uppon the like payne.

Item, Tuftes to be in lengthe xiiij yardes and xiiij ynches, and in breadth halfe a yarde and halfe a nayle uppon the like payne.

Item, that euery maker shall heade both endes of the foreseid clothes wth lynnen yarne and the owners weaving marke to be made and woven wthin the same cloathe uppon payne of xijd.

Item, to thintent that the clothes may the more spedilye be measured and searched, the alyans borne shall foulde their clothes wth foultes¹ at the lengthe of a Flemyshe elle, and the English people shall foulde their clothes wth foultes at the lengthe of an Inglish yarde and an ynche, uppon peyne of xij^d for euerie clothe.

Item, that the sealing daies for ye Inglish people to be Wednesday, Fryday and Saterday wekely, and more daies if nede be from ye feast of thanunciacion of our Lady [25 March] untill ye feast of St Michaell tharchaungell [29 Sept.] yerely betwyn ye howers of vij and xj in ye fore none of ye seid seuerall dayes, and from ye feast of St Michaell tharchaungell untill ye feast thanunciacion of our Ladye yerely betwyn ye howers of vij of ye forenone and xij at none of the seid seuerall dayes, uppon peyne of iijs iiijd to be forfeyted and lost by the searcher and sealler appoynted to that purpose for not attending the same.

Item, that the place wheare the same clothes shalbe searched and sealyd shalbe at the Newehall.

Item, it shalbe lawfull to euery citizen to seaze all sutch clothes and comodities as shalbe put to sale packed, shippid, imbarked or laden to thintent to be caryed or to be put to sale before the same shalbe sealid in sutch maner and fourme and to sutch ende as is specified in the letters patentes. The seid forfeyture to be devided into three partes, one parte thereof to the presentour, an other part to sutch persons as shalbe appoynted searchers and seallers of the seid comodities, and the thred part to the use of the Maiour, Shrevis, Citizens and Commonaltie of this citie.

Item, that theare may be appoynted an yron to be fixed in a blocke wth a letter or syfer to be graven thereon to stryke the backesyde of the crowne seall wherwth the same clothes shalbe sealyd, and that syfer or letter to be altered yerely at the comyng on of Mr Maior, to thintent that it may the better appear and be knowne in what yere the same clothes were sealid, as also what number of clothes shalbe sealyd in euery yere. The first letter to be the a and so euery yere the other letters in the alphabet.

Item, that the leade for sealing and tokenyng of the clothes aswell of the Inglish people as also of Straungers shalbe found and provided at the charge of the citie.

Item, to thend that the dutyes for serching and sealing may the better be paied ther shalbe a number of tokens of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of leade.

Item, that all lace that shalbe made before it be put to sale shalbe folte and plighte upp¹ in plightes of a yard in length, and the same so plighted to be brought to the sealing before it be offerred to sale, uppon peyne of forfeyture for euery grosse of lace put to sale contrarye hereto iij^s iiij^d to be levied and devided as is hereafter appoynted.

Item, y^t all knytt hose shall before they be put to sale or caryed out of the citie be tacked together and shalbe broughte to be sealed to the place aforeseid before the same be put to sale or caried out of the citie, uppon peyne for euery dozen paier so put to sale or caried out of the citie not being sealid vj^s viij^d, and for euery halfe dozen or greater or lessour som after that rate, to be levied and devided as hereafter is expressed.

Item, yt no calender, dyer or blaxster² shall calender, dye, blacke or put into coulour any sutch clothes or comodities before specified before the seid clothes and comodities be marked or tokened as aforeseid, uppon the peyne of forfeyture for euery sutch default for euery pece iij⁸ iiij⁴.

Item, that no person y^t doo or shall bringe clothes aforeseid or other comodities to be sealid shall presume to enter into the howse where the seid clothes and other comodities shalbe seallid but shall deliuer the same clothes and other comodities into the seid howse at a place to be appoynted, and receyve backe the same clothes and other comodities their agayne after the same be sealled, uppon peyne of ij^s of euerie person for euerie tyme offending.

Item, that a place shalbe appoynted for a sale hall wheare the seid clothes shalbe first sold and boughte, and that no citizen or forreyn inhabitant shall buy any of the clothes aforeseid or take any promyse of any clothe aforeseid but only at the same sale hall, uppon peyne that as well the maker as the buyer offending shall forfeyte for eueric cloath so bought or promysse taken  $v^s$  all  $w^{ch}$  forfeytures before expressid and not otherwyse alloted or appoynted to bee imployed as hereunder is mencioned, scilicet the one halfe to the presenter, and thother halfe to the use of the Maior, Shrevis, Citizens and Commonaltie of this citie, to bee levied by wey of distresse.

Item, that syx persons of good report, fame, creditt, skill and understanding shalbe appointed by Mr Maiour and thaldermen to be searchers and sealers of the seid clothes and other comodities as also to make searche in the howse or howses of all dyers and calendres, blacksters and sheremen or else wheare according to ye letters patentes for the better fynding owt of defaultes comytted contrarye to the fourme aboveseid, which seid persons

¹ Plaited, folded. ² Blacker. Compare No. CCIII.

shall besworne before Mr Maiour for the trew searching and sealing of the seid clothes and comodities.1

CCXLVII.—Assembly on Friday, 26 June 26 Eliz. [1584].

AN ACT FOR NEW COMMODITIES.

Forasmucheas the commodities made and wrought within this cittie beeying dyed within the same cittie have not been well and woorkmanly dyed and dressed by reason whereof the merchauntes tradying the same ar greatly hindered and the sayd commodities thereby ar lyke to grow owt of request yf speedy reamidie bee not therefore provided. This day therefore it is ordered and enacted by the whole consent of the Maiour, Shreeves, Citizens and Commonaltie as hereafter followeth.

Clothes to be engrayned—In primis, that no dyer shall die uppon any clothes used to bee calendred any of these colors followeng, vidz. crymson, purple, murrey or read but in grayne, nor any tawnyes but in mather and waod,² and shall sette uppon everie grayned cloth a letter for his name with a sealle and a G for grayned uppon payne for everie cloth dyed to the contrarie v⁵.

The calenders to have a sealle—Item, that before the first day of July next commeng euerie calendrer shall have a sealle with their seuerall mark where with they shall sealle all clothes w^{ch} they shall calender beeyng perfectly dyed and well dressed upon payn that euery calendrer shall lose for everie cloth other wyse sealled xij^d.

No clothes to bee sealled but engrayned clothes—Item, that the calenders shall not sealle to their knowledge any purples, crymsens, murryes or reades but suche as bee dyed in grayne nor any tawnes but such as shalbe perfectly mathered and waodded uppon payne to forfeyt for everie cloth sealled to the contrarie xij^d.

Defective clothes punysheable—Item, that every cloth beeyng found defective eyther in dyeng, blackeng or dressing, after it bee tacked or sealled by the calendrer or his servauntes may bee tryed by three merchauntes and three dyers to the end the fault may be punyshed according to the quantitee of the offence.

Calenders to receive money for sealling—Item, that the calenders may bee authorised to receive suche summes of monie of everie merchaunt as ar due to the cittie for searcheng and sealleng of all suche clothes as they doo dresse viz. one farthing for everie cloth.

The calender half a farthing for euerie cloth—Item, that everie calender shalbee allowed for his paines in searcheng and sealleng of the sayd clothes and for the charge of leades half a farthing for everie cloth.

Accompt half yerely—Item, that the calendrers shalbee swoorne to make a trew accompt to the cittie once in everie half yere of the

¹ Introduction V. 4. ² Probably weld. See No. CCCLXXXIX.

number of clothes whiche they have sealed from the first day of July next commeng and to answere and pay to the cittie for everie cloth so sealled half a farthing with in one monneth next after thend of euerie half yere, and shall make their sayd accompt before the audytors of the sayd cittie uppon payne of xx⁵ for everie defalt.

Devision of forfeytures—All which forfeytures shalbee devided into three partes whereof the first part to bee to thuse of the sayd Maiour, Shreeves, Citizens and Commonaltie, the second part to thuse of the Maiour of the sayd cittie and the thred part to the presenter, to bee levyed by way of distresse and for want of distresse the parties to bee commytted to pryson untill the same shalbee payed.

Contynuaunce for one yere—Item, that these orders shall contynue for one whole yere for a tryall and no longer except it shalbee thought good to the citizens to desier the mayntenaunce of ye same.

### CCXLVIII.—Assembly held on 3 May 1681.

Isaac Decele, worsted weaver, who this day cam into the Common Council Chamber dureing the setting of the Assembly and being questioned whether he were a free man of this city (it being thought he gaind his fredome irregularly) and how old he was, he said he was 30 yeares old and was made free in Mr Richers Maioralty [1677-8] by his fathers copy. But the bookes being searched it was found that Isaac Decele, father of this man, was made free of this city 3rd May 1654 which was but 27 yeares since. And by the unanimous assent of the Common Council he was disfranchised from the freedome of this City.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF ALDERMEN.

# Extracts from the Book of Miscellaneous Matters before the Mayor.1

CCXLIX.—Inspeximus of the Petition of the Commons in Parliament with respect to the Worsted Weavers of Norwich and Norfolk, and of the Royal Response. 1442. (fol. 91.)

Henry by the grace of god King of England and France and lord of Ireland; To all to whom the present letters may come, Greeting. We have inspected a certain petition exhibited to us in our last parliament by the Commons (Communitatem)

¹We gather from fol. 3 that this book was originally provided in 1415 in order to contain the names of the citizens re-entered under their respective crafts, in accordance with the Composition made in that year. See Vol. I. p. 106, § 14. This design could hardly have been carried out as only twelve crafts are found and some of these do not embrace more than one or two names. The remainder are

of our realm of England being in the same parliament, in these words.1 To the kyng our soueraigne lord praien the Comones in this present parliament assembled that where bere been as well in the Citee of Norwich as in the Counte of Norfolk diuerse persones bat maken untrewe ware of all maner of wurstedes not beyng of bassises in lengthe and breed as bei xuld be and were of old tyme accustoumed, and the slayes and yern berto belanging untruly been made and wrought in gret disceipt as wel of your deniseyns as of be estraungers repairing to this your noble Reaume bat bien and usen such merchandise trustyng bat it were within as it shewith outwardes where of trouth it is contrarie. And bere as worsted was somtyme fair merchandise and greetly desired and loved in the parties be yonde the see, now be cause it is of untrewe makyng and of untrewe stuffe, noman setteth berby, whiche is gret hurt unto youre custumes and gret harme and preiudice un to your true liege peple. Please it your noble grace to ordeyne be auctorite of this your present parliament that men of be craft of worsted wevers within your seid citee haue power euery yere atte feste of Pentecost to chese iiij wardeins within be seid Citee of the same craft. And thoo wardeins to haue power to chese othir twoo men of the same craft in the seid shire withoute be seyd citee. And alle boo wardeins to come afore the Maire of be seid Citee for be tyme beyng upon be Moneday after Corpus Christi day ban next folwyng and bere to ben sworn afore be seyd Maire to make true and due serche of alle maner worstedes and of be stuffe berto belangyng made er to be made within be seid citee or shire. And pat every pece of wursted be suyng3 purghoute be clothe of true makyng and good and convenient stuff, and bat bei holde be length and brede as bassise hath been of old tyme truly acustumed; That is to wete, beddes of be most assise in length xiiij yardes large and in brede iiij vardes large bourgh out be pece; And beddes of ye middel assise xij yardes long and in brede burgh out be pece iii yardes; And beddes of be lest assise x yardys long large4 and ij yardes and a half

no doubt entered in the Old Free Book, where for several years the lists of the freemen occur under the Mayoral year as before, and at subsequent folios under their crafts. The present book was afterwards used for recording the proceedings before the Mayor and Justices of the Pèace and some memoranda, but its chief interest is that it covers the period of the troubles in the 15th century, when the assemblies were apparently not called.

¹ Translated to this point. ² Weavers' reeds.

⁸ Conformable.

En longeure largement. Stat. 20 H, VI, c. 10,

brode; and monkes clothes xij yardes long atte lest and v quarters brode; And chanonclothes v yardes long and vij quarters brode; And chanon clothes vi yardes long ij yardes brode; And duble wursted x yardes long and v quarters in brede large; And half1 doubles vi yardes long and v quarters in brede; And rolle worsted xxx yardes long and half a yarde brode large. And hat here be put in noon of thoo worsted eny lamb woll nor pell woll,2 and bat be wardeins of be seyd craft for be tyme beyng haue power and auctorite to sease all suche clothes and stuff so found defectif. And bat be Mair of be seyd citee for be tyme beyng haue power be be seyd auctorite to enquere, here and determine, as atte kyngez suete as atte benformacion of be wardeyns abouenseyd, of all boo bat doon be contrarie ayenst bis ordennaunce with in be seyd citee. And in like fourme be justice of be pees in be shire abouenseyd with oute be citee haue power to enquere, here and determyn of all thoo bat doon ayenst be seid premissez in the seyd shire with oute be citee abouenseid. And if any man ber of before be seyd Maire or Justice of be peas be duly conuyct and atteynt, bat banne thoo worstedes and stuff so founden defectif be forfaite, bat is to say bat oon half of suche forfaiture to you soveraigne lord, and hat ober half to be wardeyns for be tyme beyng of be seyd craft. And the Mair for be tyme beyng of be seyd citee and be Justice of peas of be seyd shire haue power to make such processes severally ayenst suche persone or persones bat xul be founde defectif be be enquerr afore hem to ben taken of eny bing doon ayenst be seid premissez as your Justice of peas maketh upon enditementez taken aforn beim of trespas doon with force and armes ayenst your peas. And bat bis ordennaunce be gyune to take effect at Michelmas next nowe coming. And bis to be doon for be love of god and in wey of charite.3 We have inspected also the response to the same petition made by us by the advice and assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being in the same parliament at the request of the Commons (Communitatis) aforesaid, and inserted on the dorse of the same petition in these words.4 Be it done as it is desired to endure until the end of three years next ensuing

² Wool pulled from the skins of dead sheep.

⁸ Translated from this point. ⁴ The response is as usual in French.

after the Feast of S^t Michael [29 Sept.] next to come. Now we direct the tenor of the said petition and response to be exemplified by the presents. In witness of which thing we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness Myself at Westminster the eighth day of May in the twentieth year of our reign—[1442]—Kirkeby.¹

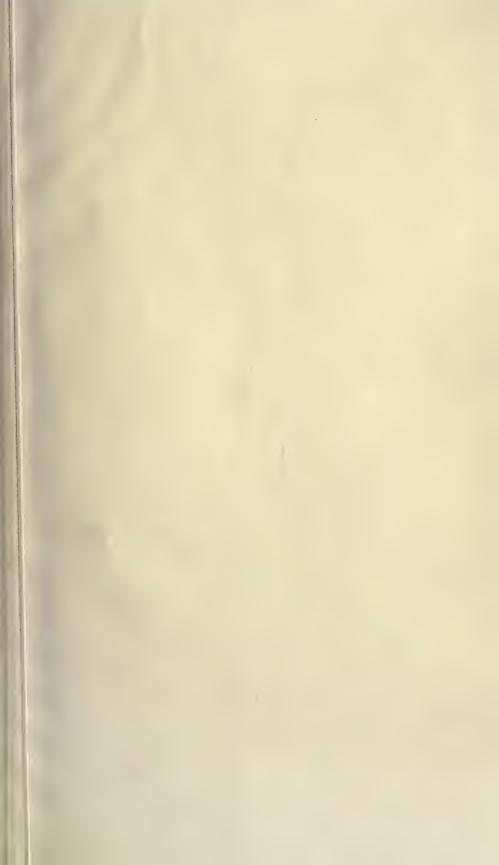
CCL.—A Scheme for Amalgamating St George's Gild with the Corporate Body of the City. (fol. 164.)

In the time of William Asshewell Mayor [1448-9]. commowned and assented be be Mayre and certen Aldermen and Commoners chosen be be Commone Counsell which shulden avyse for be rewle and encresse of deuocion of seynt Georges Gylde, and to sette be temperell2 rewle asyde, which the peple agrudgyn on under bs forme; that first, be corporacion³ to stond hall in be forme bt followeth, that is to wite where bt Kyng H. be Vte hath graunted and licensed be his letters patents hem to have a preest to synge for be souls of the brederen of be said Gylde guykke and dede and to purchase gode for be sustentacion of be said preest, be said Maire, Aldermen and Commoners have graunted that to endure wib that bt be said letters patentz be brought in to be commone Tresorve to be behof of be Commonalte. And bt felashipp which is berin of be cite at bs day to enjoye be previleges of be spiritualte as bei haue don before. And be same felashipp to be uned and corperate in be cite from bs tyme forth in bs foorme; bt is to wite, be Mayre, Shirreves, Aldermen and Common Counsell of be cite to be named and cleped seynt Georges Gylde, and qwhosoeuer were onys of be Common Counsell after bis day to be a brober euer after of seynt Georges Gylde and non oper wise any brober to be receyued after bs day. And be Alderman of be said Gylde to be chesen be be noumbre of certen persones. Prouidyng alwey bt bere shall non Alderman be chosen but be Mayre for be zere beyng or his predecessour, and non cloping ne hodyng to be had of be same felashipp after bis in any wyse. And non seall to longe unto be said felashipp but soche a seall as shall be auysed be be Common Counsell of be cite.4

¹ See Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 60. Stat. 20 H. VI. c. 10. Renewed 23 H. VI. Rot Parl. Vol. V. p. 105. Also Introduction IV. 2.

² As distinguished from the spiritual. 
³ Of the gild.

⁴ Introduction VII. 4.



Transfer dest & world wind court & abile or bown to July Consession Da Cath in Inly And Regress Small For or mous large or life and born of Colorate. Coram magne; years a Bearly ma on - 20 Thomas Morgano Frbowni Reford Mortemb many Efform the Frant Montels. 803 EGained Bas Br. Dambar Moz Chantud Gender Fogannis min Con Johns Symi De sout ing Garand And Then to by the good office of the south of the part of the south of the s And fat fire is a major pass of would will by & feel by & for the two will be passed to for the fire to for the fire to fall of the transfer to for what is passed to for the transfer to the transfer to the world to And that you is a nother you of which won't had in the thought to the me beauty for it + And year fore is a note your of up to worth you had for hot wounty in tenders in our plates you had for house of hos so for he pays.

And you was don be fit sofully themay or 2 regis 3 13 the star for is a notes like pore not it work out on from the work of the work of the way to say and the say the work of the w + And you found a notor like men with by the hours for the for find to gays have for for the world by the hours of the bound of the most forces a bound I had a north paranof no no still of some what for hand by so the start of some the way to pay to have the way to some a byte 

A Page from the Worsted weavers' Book. " the standard of the second consistency of see the second of the second on the left second to the thing of the and Alternative water and the second seco THE RESERVE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY THE RESERVE AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IN COLUMN

### A Page from the Worsted-weavers' Book.

The translation of the heading is—"Inquest of the art of "Worstdweuers crafte" had and held in the Guihald of the City of Norwich on Saturday, 3 July in the third and fourth years of the reigns of the Lord Philip and the Lady Mary, now King and Queen: Before Master Henry Bacon, Mayor etc."

Next follows the names of the Jurors. The six on the left sat for the City of Norwich and the six on the right for the County of Norfolk.

The second entry after this reads—"And that there is a nother pece of worsted marked thus [referring to the mark in the right-hand margin] which wantith in lenkith it oughte to be, there for they fyn the weuer to paye for his defalte, 6d. And the Warden for tokenyng thereof his defalte, 8d."

### Extracts from First Book of the Worsted Weavers.1

CCLI.-Under Assembly (Congr') of Aldermen 9 March 11 H. VII. [1496].

John Davyson, John Hyll, John Marsyngdale, Robert Burnham, mighty beggers were set in the stocks (cippis) by the Mayor on the 18 March 11 H. VII. [1496].

Simon Jonson and William Thornham, mighty beggers [were set] in the stocks on the 10 March.2

John Essodde of Norwich, barker, lately apprenticed to William Smyth, barker, promised before the Mayor to become a citizen (conciuem) at the next assembly. Done on Saturday, the Vigil of Palm Sunday. [26 March, 1406]. (fol. 24).

### CCLII, -Saturday o April [1496].

Concerning the proclamation for the sale of wine. It is agreed that a public proclamation shall be made in the city for the cause aforesaid, the tenor of which follows under this form of words.

Forasmoche as my³ maister the Meir of this Citie of Norwich afore this tyme by the goode advise of my maisters the Shirreves and of my maisters the Aldermen and the Counsell of the same cite afore this tyme diverse consideracions them movyng for the common wele of alle the Kinges subgettes as wele win the seid cite as of other repairing to the same, gave in comaundment to the vynteners of this cite that they nor ony of them shuld from the fest of ye Anunciacion of oure Lady [25 March] last past sell nor put to sele ony redde wyne, claret or whyte wyne but after viijd the galon upon perell therupon ordeyned in this cite. And nowe it is come to the knowleche of my said maisters the Meire, Shirrevs and Aldermen be cause the said commaundment and prise is to the Kynges subgettes not openly and dely knowen, many of them for lake of knowlage and understanding of of ye same have paied for the wynes aforseid after the rate of xd for the galon to there gret hurt. Wherfore and for the certeyn declaracion and knowleche to the Kinges people to be had in this behalue, My seid master the Mayer with thadvice aforseid do make open proclamacion that no caverner win this cite from hensforth take upon hym or them to selle by hym selff or ony other of his or their servaunts ony of the wynes before rehersed

¹ This book is principally devoted to the presentments of faulty worsted cloths to the Mayor, giving in the majority of instances the weavers' marks which were woven into the :loth, but the names of their owners do not appear. A few folios, however, describe some of the proceedings in the Court of Mayoralty before it became the custom to enter them in books set apart for that object. See Vol. I, p. 315. Most of the extracts are ranslations.

³ See Introduction VI. 1. ³ The Crier would be the Mayor's Sergeant.

win the taverne nor with oute but after viijd the galon. And if ony persone be compelled by ony of the seid taverners to pay more than viijd for the galon or may not have the forseid wynes after the same rate, late hym comme and compleyn to my master the Meire and he shall have redy remedy according to reason by goddes grace; And God saue the King. (fol. 26).

CCLIII.—Assembly of Aldermen Wednesday before St George. [26

April, 1496].

John Mathewe, sawer, mighty man a vagabond [and] Elizabeth Herley, harlot, to be set in the stocks (cippis) on the Thursday next before the Feast of S' George [21 April, 1496] at the 10th hour before noon. (fol. 26d.)

Surety (pleg') of the fine of William Makke of Norwich shomaker because he has taken in apprenticeship, by indenture, John Gilberd whereas he, the same William, is not a citizen of the city. Thomas Wortys of Norwich. (fol. 26d.)

CCLIV.—Saturday, 2 July [1496].

Robert Machon became surety before the Mayor (and others) for Agnes Walkot, that she shall remove herself outside the city before the 14th day next coming, under the penalty of 40s. And under penalty of the same Agnes to be blown (sufflari) out of the town with a bagpipe.² (fol. 28.)

CCLV.—Under Meeting (Communicacio) of Aldermen on Thursday, 11 Aug. [1496].

On the 20th day of September in the twelth year of the reign of King Henry VII. [1496] Thomas Styward of Norwich, grocer, and Walter Shane, his apprentice to the art of grocers craft, of the age of 18 years and more, came before John Rede, Mayor of the City of Norwich, in their proper persons, and the same Walter of his own motion before the said Mayor requested from the said Thomas, his master, a license to go to school and to be discharged of his apprenticeship against his same Master, for that he intended, by divine grace, to take upon him the priestly order when a suitable time should come, and that he will attend school with that intention with all his diligence with John Russell, clerk, in the county of Norfolk. Which having been heard, the said Thomas Styward then and there before the said Mayor asserting faith to the same Walter in the premises, and the rather desiring those things that are divine to be furthered, freely licensed the said Walter to obtain and enjoy, god granting it, his purpose in the premises Provided always that if the said Walter in the future shall not attend school

with the said intention during the term of his apprenticeship, but shall turn himself to other labours and occupations, then, by the agreement of the said Walter it shall be quite lawful for the same Thomas to retake the same Walter into his service wheresoever he may then have been found by reason and force of the said apprenticeship, and to compel him to serve the same Thomas according to the form and effect of the indenture made between them, the premises notwithstanding. (fol. 30d.)

CCLVI.—In the time of Nicholas Cowlych, Mayor for the first time [1497-8].

Memorandum that on Wednesday, in the Vigil of Corpus Christi in the 12th year of Henry VII. [31 May, 1497] before the said Mayor, (and other) Aldermen, there came Richard Vyncent, Clerk, Vicar of Eston, and complained of Thomas Swanton of Norwich, sherman, for that about the feast of Christmas last past William Tyby, labourer, was retained in the service of husbandry with the said Richard, before Richard Marchaunt and ], Chief Constables of the hundred, from the said feast of Christmas for one whole year for 9s, and a garment. Which same William Tyby departed out of his service into the service of the said Thomas Swanton and, as it is said, bound himself apprentice to the said Thomas. Which same Thomas being examined by the Mayor says that he is prepared to obey the command of the Mayor in this part. And for that it was sufficiently proved before the said Maior by witnesses, viz. the said Richard Marchaunt and by James Chapman of Eston, that the said William Tyby should be retained in the service of the said Richard Vyncent. It is commanded to the said Thomas Swanton to deliver the said William Tyby to the same Richard as his servant (s' s') and to agree between themselves, and so they did the same day.1 (fol. 33.)

CCLVII.—In the time of Richard Ferrour Mayor [1498-9].

Meeting (communicatio) of the Aldermen concerning the sale of Beer. Because the price of malt has risen in the Market it is agreed that the price of the barrel shall be raised forthwith. Wheresoever before this they used to sell a barrel of the best beer at 2s. and of the weaker beer at 16d, they shall now sell the best at 2s. 4d. for the barrel and the weaker at 2od. Done on Monday next after the Feast of Corpus Christi 13 H. VII [18 June 1498].

THE PROCLAMACION FFOR BERE.

The Meire of this Cite commaundeth on the Kinges behalue that alle maner brewers that shall brewe to sele from hensforth within this cite kepe the assise according to the statute therupon made. And

¹ See Stat. 34 E III. c. 11, and Stat. 12 R. II. c 3.

where as be the aduyce of his counsell for diuerse consideracions [he] assigned the berebruers win the cite to sell to alle the Kynges subgettes a ferken of the best bere for vijd and a ferken of the next bere for vd, where as they solde a fore for iiijd the ferken of smalbere and for the vjd the ferken of best bere. And nowe it is comme to his knowlege that the same berebruers use to sell a ferken of the best bere some tyme for viiid and a ferken of the next some tyme for vid or elles the people can not haue it. And some tyme they haue bere win them and wole not delyuer [to] the people whan they comme according to the prise assigned, and that the same bere is nowe thinner and wers drynk for the people than it was when they solde the ferken for vid and iiiid. Wherfore he streitly chargeth on the Kynges behalue that euery berebruer fromhensforth make good and sufficient drink bothe of the best and also of the next according to the value of the prise therupon set and assigned, upon peyn of forfeture of such as shall be founde the contrary. And ouer this if ony man aswele of the cite as of the contre pay ony more from hensforth than vijd for the ferken of the best bere and vd for the ferken of the smalbere or if the berebruer will not so late hym haue it, late hym comme to my maister the Meire and he shall se hym restored of that that he pay more. And ouer that he shall do punyssh the offendours in this behalue for the wele of alle the Kynges lige people, so that alle other shall inowe be ware by them in tyme to comme, accordyng to the good rules and customes of this cite. (fol. 35).

### CCLVIII.—Same Year.

William Bell, sporier, is delivered to the bail of John Smyth, rafman, for divers offences committed by him on the watchers in the night for the King, and that he will be of good behaviour and will appear before the Mayor whensoever etc. under the penalties of 1005. and £10.1 (fol. 35d).

CCLIX.—Under Convocation of Aldermen 10 Oct. 14 H. VII. [1498].

To all the faithful in Christ, who may inspect or hear the present letters, Richard Ferrour, Mayor of the City of Norwich, Thomas Drenthale, clerk, rector of the parish church of S^{t.} Michael of Coslany in the City of Norwich, William Ramsey and Thomas Hemmyng, Sheriffs of the same city, Robert Thorp and Gregory Clerk, citizens and Aldermen of the said city [send] all reverence, and deserving honours in the lord everlasting. Know ye that on the third day of the month of March in the

¹ This must have happened about the middle of August, 1498, when the King visited Norwich. Blomefield gives 1497, but contradicts himself in a note.

year of our lord according to the reckoning and computation of the Church of England, 1408. John Davy of Norwich, yeoman, made a vow to God, the blessed virgin Mary and to all saints, that he, God befriending, and under the protection and security of our Lord, Henry the seventh, King of England, will betake himelf with fitting haste to the Holy Land, there to fight against the enemies of Omnipotent God.² And then and there in the said church, the divine rites concerning a vow of this kind were administered to him by the said Thomas Drenthale by the mark of the holy cross impressed and signed upon his right breast. And on the eighth day of the said month one John Ocle of Norwich aforesaid impressed and signed in the manner and form aforesaid made a similar vow in the same church. Which same John Davy and John Ocle especially besought us, the said Mayor, Thomas Drenthale, the Sheriffs, Robert Thorp and Gregory Clerk, in respect of charity, concerning the putting of our seals to the premises. And we the said Mayor, Thomas Drenthale, the Sheriffs, Robert Thorp and Gregory Clerk, desiring to further a deed of charity, and knowing the truth of the premises testify these things. In witness of which thing, we the said Mayor and Sheriffs have caused the seals of our offices to be affixed to these our testimonial letters. And we the said Thomas Drenthale, Robert Thorp and Gregory Clerk have affixed our seals to the same. Dated in the said city on the said eighth day of the month of March in the year of our Lord aforesaid, (fol. 36d.)

CCLX.-Saturday, 8 April 12 H. VII. [1497].

The Honour of the City. John Herrison, shomaker, of the parish of S^{t.} Giles in Norwich, appeared before John Rede the Mayor and promised to be a soldier, viz. an archer. And he will find for himself sufficient arms in white harneys with other things necessary to him in this behalf to the honour of the city and in exoneration of the same from sending (ad mittendum) [him] to the Lord Earl of Oxford³ for 10s. (fol. 38).

### Extracts from the Court Books.

CCLXI.—13 Sept. 12 H. VIII. [1520].

Memorandum that the Thursday, Holy Rode eve in the xij yere of the reign of King Herry the viij [13 Sept. 1520] Robert Aleyn, yeman of my

^{1 1499} New Style.

² A crusade was proclaimed in 1487. *Mem. of H. VII*. (Rolls Series 10). See also Le Comte Daru, *Hist. de Venise* IV. p. 190.

³ Leader of the expedition against Scotland where Perkin Warbeck had taken refuge. A contingent was demanded from Norwich and sent.

lord Cardinalls1 Chamber, Lewes Thomas of Norwich, Gent, Sr John Doraunt, prest, and Edmond Robynson of Norwich cam before John Marsham, Alderman deputie to John Clerk, Maier of the Citie of Norwich. and John Terry, Alderman, and saied and witnessid the words ensuying: That wher they were to gether at one Mes Legges in Norwich the daye and yere aforeseid, one Sr William Grene was then in company with them. and emongs other communications ther had the same Sr William asked of the same Robert if my Lord Cardinalls grace seid nat messe bifore our Soveraign Lord the King of Inglond and the King of Fraunce at Guynes² at his last being ther etc. And the same Robert answered and said, Nav. not at Guynes. And the same Sr William then saied, I was not ther but I herde sev so, for I was then in [ with one Richard Delapoole³ which hadde on a gabirdyn of scarlet and also he hath alonge berde doun to the brest, and he axed of me many questiones, and also wher the Kings grace of Inglond was, and he yaue me a nobill for areward. And then the said Lewes Thomas saied to the same Sr William, Thou art a spye of the said Richard Delapoole, and the same Robert saied, Prist thou art a traytour we xall bringe the bifore the Kings Councell etc. Wherupon the same Sr William bifore the said deputie the daye and vere abouewreten examined, denyed that he euer was with the same Richard Delapoole or that the same Richard gaue him any penny but that he hath herde of the same Richard Delapoole.

The same Sr William saieth that he was born in Boston in the Countie of Lincoln and about xviij yeres nowe paste or there about he dwellyd with Stephen at Grene his Father at Wantlet in the said Countie of Lincoln, and lerned gramer by the space of ij yeers. After that by v or vj yeres used labour with his said Father somtyme in husbondry and other wiles with the longe sawe, and after that duelling in Boston with one Jenet a Grene his aunte, used labour and other wiles goyng to scole by the space of ij yeer, and in that tyme receyued benet and accolet4 in the Frreres Austens in Boston of one Frere Graunt than being Suffragan of the diocies of Lincoln. After that dwelling in Boston with one Mr Robert Williamson, merchaunt, half a yere. And after that dwelling in Cambridge by the space of half ayere used labour by the day in beryng of ale and pekyng of saffron, and sometyme going to the Colleges and gate his mete and drynk of almes. And after that the same Sr William with ii monks off Whitby Abbey and one Edward Prentis went to Rome to thentent for to haue ben made priste. To which order he could not be amitted. after that abiding in Lasshington⁵ in the Countie of Essex used labour for

¹ Wolsey was in Norwich this year. See Norfolk Archaelogy, Vol. I. p. 143.

<sup>Near the Field of the Cloth of Gold.
Nephew of King E. IV.
Exorcist and acolyte, two of the minor orders.
Latchingdon.</sup> 

his leving with one Thomas Grene his broder. And after that the same Sr William cam to Cambridge and ther teried iiii or v wekes and gate his leving of almes. And after dwelling in Boston ayen laboured with dyuers persones by vij or viij wekes. And after that dwelling in London, in Holborn, with one Rikerby a fustean dyer about iii wekes. And after that the same William resorted to Cambridge and ther met aven with the seid Edward Prentise. And at instaunce of one Mr Cony of Cambridge the same William Greene and Edward Prentice opteyned a licence for one yere of Mr Cappes, than being deputie to the Chaunceller of the said Universitie, under his seale of office wherby the same William and Edward gatherd to guether in Cambridge Shire relaaff toward ther exibicion to scole by the space of viij wekes. And after that the said Edward departed from the company of the same William. And shortly after that one Robert Draper, scoler, born at Feltham in the Countie of Lincoln, accompanyed with the same William and they forged and made anewe licence and putte therin ther bothe names and the same sealed with the seale of the other licence graunted to the same William and Edward as is aforeseid by which forged licence the same William and Robert gathered in Cambridge Shire and other Shires. And at Coventre the same William and Robert caused one Knolles, a tynker duellyng in Couentre, to make for them a casse of tynne mete for a seale of a title which the same Robert Draper hadde of Makby Abbey.1 And after that the same William and Robert cam to Cambridge and ther met with one Sr John Manthorp the which hadde been lately before at Rome and ther was made prest. And the same Robert Draper copied out the bulle of orders of the said John Manthorp and at the desire of the same William Greene by the said copye, forged and made a bull of orders of deken, sub-deken and prestehode for the same William. And the same William toke waxe and leyed and prest it to the prynte of the seale of the title that the said Robert had at Makby aforeseid and laid the same forged seale in the casse of tynne aforesaid and with labells festned the same to his said forged bull. And sithen the same William hath gatherd in dyuers Shires as Northampton, Cambridge, Suffolk and Norffolk alwey shewing and feyneng hymself that he had ben at Rome and ther was made preste, by colour whereof he hath received almes of divers and many persons, and feyned to have entered ther friendes names in a paper as it appered in the same paper. And the same William saieth that the seid Robert Draper gave to him the seall in waxe etc.2

CCLXII.—Convocation of Aldermen on Wednesday, the feast of St Gregory. 12 March, 13 H. VIII. [1522].

It is agreed that every Alderman within this citie on this halff the Feste of thannunciacion of our Blissed Lady [25 March] next comyng

¹ Markby Priory.

² Introduction VI. 1.

shall paye [ ] named for to bye therwith for euery of the said Aldermen xx combz whete to serue the people dwellyng within the said citie, or elles to haue redy xx combz to thentent aforesaid. Upon payne to fforfayte for euery one defaute of xx^s to be leuyed to the use of the Commonaltie of the said citie without redempcion. [Here follows a list of 22 Aldermen headed by the Mayor. Eighteen of them supplied 20 combs of wheat, one more is stated to have given nothing, and the remaining three are left doubtful, blanks occurring after their names.]¹

CCLXIII.—Convocation of Aldermen, June 14 H. VIII. [1522].

It is agreed that euery ij Aldermen in iche petywarde within the citie that is to say in the xij wardes, do puruey one gonne of brasse with sweles² and frame called a slyngge with stones or pellettes mete, and gonnepouder as in all shall cost in euery one warde of the said xij wardes c³. And that euery of the said Aldermen bryng in for his parte l³ on this halue.⁸

CCLXIV.—Convocation of Aldermen on Saturday, 28 March [1523]. This day it is agreed that ther shall be hadde certen watches upon ij of the highes towres atwixt Coslany Gates and Fibriggates by the discrecion of the Maier and his brethern. Also [from] Coslany gates to ye meddle towre betwixt Saynt Austen and Fibbriggegate iij men shall wetch and from the same towre to Barregates other iij men and that the porters shall lete no man inne but in the presence of the wetchemen. And that the porters shall lye upon the gates and that euery porter shall haue an horne to giue knowledge to the wetchemen to come to the porter to se the lettyng of euery person. And that [there shall be] iij wetchemen for Conesford and Berstrete iij for Mancroft and iij for Wymer.4

CCLXV.—Convocation of Aldermen on Wednesday, 3 Aug. 16 H. VIII. [1524].

John Howse, taillour, is accused by the wardens of the taillours craft for that he wold not suffre the said wardens to serch in his shoppe in causes concernyng the occupacion of taillours craft, and also for defaute of workemanship of a kirtill and peticote founden by the wardens of [the] occupacion and other mysdemenours. Whereupon he is ffined xvj^d and to giff to the occupacion a pound candell of wax.

¹ Introduction VI. 1. A similar agreement is found under the Court held on 3 May, 4 E. VI., in which some of the commonalty voluntarily joined, and another under 6 Feb. following, of the Aldermen only.

Wheels.
 Behalf—See next entry.
 The French designed to effect a landing at Weybourn Hope.—Blomefield, Vol. III.
 195.

CCLXVI.—On Thursday, the Feast of St Edward the King and Confessor. [13 Oct. 1524].

Johanna Larke of the parish of S¹ Martin of the Baily, widow, suffered the punishment of the Cokstole for her very many scoldings of her neighbours.

CCLXVII.—Convocation of Aldermen 8 Nov. 17 H. VIII. [1525].

Off Henry Hartley of Norwich, slaymaker, for that he toke ij apprentices by indenture euery of them for the term of v yeeres contrary to the ordenaunces¹ of this citie. Fine vj^s viij^d paid into the hanaper.

CCLXVIII.—Convocation of Aldermen on Saturday before S^t Michael 19 H. VIII. [28 Sept. 1527].

John Garton hath taken upon him to brynge in to the market of Norwich that is to say on Saterday next coming x combes, and x combes every weke till I combes be delivered at iiijs viijd le combe, wherof v combes to be sold in the market and v combes to the Bakers by discrecion of the Mair.

John Fyske also hath and taken (sic) upon hym to delyuer in lx quarters at iiijs viijd le combe, to be delyuerd at the comon stathe in Norwich between this and Saterday at none next coming at the rate xxj [combes] for xx. And therupon he to haue licence to passe from the said citie with all his other whete that he haue now within the said citie.

It is agreed that Herry Salter shall bryng in to the market on Saterday bifore Saynt Faith [5 Oct.] v combes. The Wednesday after M^r Grene other v combes. Item on the Saterday after that Grenewode v combes. Item the Wednesday after that Garton v combes.

CCLXIX.—Convocation of Aldermen on Wednesday, 14 June 23 H. VIII. [1531].

An order for beggers as impotent persons assigned to begge—In primis that one seale shalbe made for the whole citie containing the armes of the citie with thes wordes about the printe of the same.

THE CITIE OF NORWICHE

IMPOTENT PERSONS.

Item that thes³ shall beg after the olde custome as thei haue don before.

CCLXX.—Same Day.

Northconesford.4—St Vedast, 2 [persons named], St Peter⁵ 2, S Etheldred and St Edward 2, St Julian and St Clement 2, St Peter Parmentergate 1.

¹ See No. CCCCXVII. ² Introduction VI. 1. ³ See No. CCLXX. ⁴ Including Southconesford. Southgate Berstrete.—S' John I, S' Sepulchr 2, S' Michael 2. [Mancroft].—S' Peter 5. Estwymer.—SS. Simon and Jude 2, S' Martin 2, S' George 2, S' Peter 1, Holmestrete 2. Westwymer.—S' Benedict 2, S' Laurence 2, S' Swithin 2, S' Crouch 2, S' John Maddermarket 2. [Over the Water].—[Parish not stated] 6, S' Edmund I, S' Paul 2, All Saints 2, S' Clement 1, S' Saviour 1. [Total, 50 beggars].1

CCLXXI.—Convocation of Aldermen on Wednesday [July or August, 1531].

Sir Robert Dowe² with M^r Sywhat his suerty promyseth to paye her³ in the councell chamber xx⁵ on Wednesday next comme, which he hath fforfeted by reason of an acte made for kepyng of Gylde.⁴ At which tyme and day the same Sir Robert brought inne xx⁵ wherof ij parties wer gyuen to hym ayen and vj⁵ viij^d residue payed to the hanper.

CCLXXII.—Convocation of Aldermen on Wednesday before St Matthew, 20 Sept. [1531].

It is yeven in commaundment by M^r Maire by thaduyse of his counsell to the tallough chaundelers that from hensfforth the same tallow chaundelers and euery of them shall make candell weyked with coton⁵ for which candell so weyked with coton euery one chaundler and euery other may and arn bounde to selle to euery inhabitant of y^e cite iche pound for j^d ob and not aboue for ther aun uses upon payne to lose for euery defaute don to the contrary xx⁵.

Item that the said Chaundelers and euery one of them shall and may make candell weyked with lynen weyke which they nor any of them nor any other shall selle for  $j^d$   $q^a$  to any inhabitant within this citie and not aboue upon payn to forfet for euery pound of candell weyked with lynen weyke sold to the contrary  $xx^s$  and to euery one that duelleth oute of ye citie for  $j^d$  ob le pound.

CCLXXIII.—Convocation of Aldermen on Saturday,⁶ the Vigil of S Thomas the Apostle [20 Dec. 1531].

This daye Mores Reder graunted to pay xx⁵, at Candelmes [2 Feb.] v⁵ and so quarterly v⁵ for libertie now graunted to hold his apprentice he

² He was a brother of St. Giles' Hospital, and chaplain of St. Barbara's Chapel in the Gildhall.

¹ This list occurs near the end of the book and is only connected with the above order (No. CCLXIX.) by the date. It seems to be a schedule of the persons assigned to beg whose names are given in all cases. See Introduction VI. 1.

Here. ⁴ Introduction III. 2. See No. CCIV.
 With cotton wicks. ⁶ Wednesday really.

beyng no freman, and Mr Grewe and Mr Leche be came suretie for payment thereof.

CCLXXIV.—Convocation of Aldermen 7 Feb. [1532].

Upon a serch made for greynes¹ certificat was made that ther is within this citie in all greynes as followeth

Southconesford. xij score combes whete, and mestlyn² xvij combes, barly lx combes, otes lx combes. Northconesford. cxx combes whete. Berstrete. lxxxxvij combes whete, mestlyn xx combes. Saynt Stevyns. vxxiij combes whete, malte xxv combes, mestlyn iij combes. Saynt Peters. [not stated]. Saynt Gyles. In all greynes cc combes. Westwymer. In whete and mestlyn clxxx combes. Midilwymer. x score xiij combes whete, and in malte Dc combes. Estwymer. viijxx and xiij combes whete. Coslany. xiiijxx combes whete and mestlyn, malte cc combes. Colgate. xlviij combes whete, rye and mestlyng xvij combes, barley vxx combes, malte iiijxx combes vj (sic). Fibrig. ixxx combes whete, mestlyn xxx combes, malte xxx combes.

CCLXXV.—[Convocation of Aldermen on Saturday after S^t Peter ad Vincula 24 H. VIII. 3 Aug. 1532].

Elizabeth Barret widue sayeth that the Saterday Saynt Margaret Daye [20 July 1532]3 it chaunneed her by the Crosse in ye Market wher she see one Hede servaunt bete a stranger beyng a woman for mesureng of corne and she haveng pitie of the woman holped the same woman and bete the seid servaunt and so departed thence. And after that she see one moder Perne and other women comme with a carte with whete from Conesford which whete was taken down out of the cart by whom she can not telle and leid in the Crosse upon an hepe, and the pepill trade upon the sacks and moche wordes ther wer emonges how thei sold the whete. And after that thei agreed to sell for iiijs wherupon the said deponent sette the sekkes abrade in the Crosse. And after one Hawes wiff sold a combe whete to whom she knowe nat and after that the seid Hawes wiff delivered the money to this deponent iiijs and she desired John Rede to kepe the same iiijs for that she thought iff she had put it in her purse it shuld have ben stolen4 and after that this deponent sold another combe after the seid price that is to saye to Thomas Sketo j bz. and to one Alys, late Mr Bauburgh servaunt, j bz. and to other ij persones whom she knowe nat and received the price thereof and also delivered ye same to the seid Rede to thentent aforesaid. And furder seid that the seid Haddon wiffe and Mores wiffe sold the residue of the seid v combz to whom she knewe nat and that Oldeman wiff was ther

¹ Grains. ² Mixed grain. ⁸ Introduction Vl. 1. See No. CCLXXVI.

⁴ That she would have been guilty of stealing it.

present emonges the prest¹ and Halys wiff. And after that the seid Oldeman wiff, Haddon wiff, Mores wiffe and Hawes wiff and this deponent drank to geder at Thomas Sylam. And ffurder she can nat deposeth.

Agnes Haddon, wiff of William Haddon, sayeth that the Saterday seint Margaret daye in the 24th year of Henry VIII, as she went homeward from market she seve that ther was at the Crosse a carte with whete. Therupon she cam to the Crosse and see many women about the seid whete wherupon she prest inne amonges them and at that tyme ther was sold of the seid whete ij combz after iiijs the comb, by whom she knoweth nat, ffor which ij comb John Rede one of the officers delyvered to one Mores wiff, a sherman, at ij tymes viijs for the same. And after that the seid Agnes toke upon her to sell iii comb residue after iiijs by the pek and half bushel, and the seid Mores wiff received the money therof. Off which iij comb ye said Agnes had half a bushel for vjd and after that departed home to hir house. And on the Sonday following after dyner Mores wiff and Johan Norton of Saynt Stevyn and one parisshe about ij of the clok cam to the house of this deponent and after divers communicacions had thei iiij went togider from hir house to Oldeman house in Conesford and found Oldeman at home and hys wiff also, and axed Oldeman wiff before her seid husbond to whom thei shuld delyvered the money for the whete. And Oldeman hym self seyd, Ye shall delyver the same money to Mr Mayer, and furder said to them, Ye are to blame and dede nat well in selling the seid whete. And after teryd they till evenson was don. And after evenson one Skynner wiff of Coslany and one woman which had iij children at a burden and ix or x more women onknowen met with ye seid deponent, Oldeman wiff and iij other women aforeseid and seid to them, Ther ben women in the Hall for sellyng ye whete late us goo and helpe them out. Wherunto the seid Oldeman wiff [this] deponent and ye other women accompensed with them answered, [We will] no furder medill. And after Oldeman left theme went home and this deponent . . . . 2

# CCLXXVI.—Same Day.

Thes ben the principall offenders alsweell proved by examinacion as by witnes and otherwise which caused the late insurreccion within the Citie of Norwich of women ther in the market commytted and doon in sellyng of dyvers mennes cornes agenst ther willes and settyng of prises therof at ther aun mendes contrary to such prises as the Mair of the said Citie hadde sette bifore that tyme.

Press. 2 About two words torn away.

In primis Agnes Oldman, Agnes Haddon, Agnes Meredith, ¹Alianora Yong, respited because infirm, Alice Pern, ¹Kateryn Tolle, Alice Hawes, Estrowe?, ¹E. Barret, ¹Elizabeth Grey, ¹Anna Waryns, ¹Margery Heynes.

Thes shalbe tied at the Cartes tail and whipped suerly with whippes rounde aboute the market.

CCLXXVII.—Convocation of Aldermen 4 Oct. 25 H. VIII. [1533]. Upon a variaunce dependyng betwyn Symond Russhbrook on the one parte and John Howlet late seruaunt to the said Symond who departid his seruice at the half yere without licence and he after took accion of the seid Symond in the Kinges Court here within the Yeld Hall for half yere lyuery and xx^d of wages upon batyng² wherof the said Symond claymed half yere seruice, not withstandyng by thassent of bothe parties it is ordered that either partie shalbe clerly discharged of other of and for all and euery contract before had bitwen them, wherwith thei wer contentid, and that Russhbroke shall withdraw the accion.

CCLXXVIII.—Convocation of Aldermen on Monday, 15 June 26 Hen. VIII. [1534].

This daye Edward Rede, Alderman and one of the Justices of peace within the said citie, compleyneth upon Andrew Asketill, nowe beying jayler of the Yeld Hall and present before the seid Mayer and Aldermen, ffor that the same Edward dyuers and many tymes have herd sundry and many greuous compleynts made to hym of the same Andrew amongs which specyally now of late that ye said Andrew of his uncharitabill and couetous [mind] oppresseth ye pore prisoners beyng in his custodye in that he selleth to them a galon of best ale for iiiid or iiid at the lest nat sellyng to them any small ale, wher as in euery ale house within the same citie a galon of best ale is nat sold aboue ijd. And forasmoche as diuers goode people haveng knowlege that many of the same prisoners have non goodes to helpe them selffe therfor of ther charitie sende to such prisoners some a potte ale, some other refresshing as seme them. And some other send to suche prisoners as haue non godes to paye for that thei nede, suche thinges as thei will have and trust them therfor till thei be dischargid out of pryson and abill to paye them, wher as ye Jailer selle dobill so dere and beside that will nat truste them, but after thei be discharged deteyne them in prison till he be ffully payed, which hath long tyme

¹ ff is placed against these names meaning perhaps fecit finem. It may be, therefore, that these women were "respited" and paid a fine. See No. CCLXXV.

² Abating.

be to the charge of the citie in ffyndyng such prisoners and gret hynderaunce to the same prisoners. Upon suche compleynt made to the same Edward he sent for the said Jayler and examyned hym upon the premysses and he confessed that he had taken awey sundry tymes such drynke and pottes as hath ben sente to the said prisoners, and somtyme his seruaunts pore the drynk in the stretes and brake the pottes. Upon which examynacion the same Jailer promysed that it shuld be amendid. Not withstondyng the Sonday noe last past a littill boye haueng a veray power woman to his moder in prison brought to her to ye prison wyndow a crok1 with ale, and a servaunt of the seid Gaillers perceyueng the same toke the pot from the boye and pored out the drynk in the strete and violently brake the potte in the sight of the seid Edward. Wherupon he examyned the same seruaunt whi he did soo, and he seid his master commandid hym soo to doo, howsoever sey nave. And therupon the same Edward sent the same seruaunt to prison furder to be examyned. And for that the seid pore woman lakyd drynk, the same Edward sent to her a cruse with drynk. And immediatly the same Jailer cam to the same Edward sittyng at his doore and assauted the same Edward with oncurtes contynaunce and sediciouz wordes dyuers and many. Seyng ye same Edward did nought and that he wold tell yt to ye same Edward was a mayntener of theurs and murderers and of counsell with ye theurs and murderers in his gaile that he shuld sle hym and his man and so escape euery oon ther. And furder seyd that yo same Edward was a bedlem man2 and dyd leke a bedlam man. For which mysdemeanours ve same Edward wold haue commytted the same Jayler to warde. With that the same Jayler drew out his dagard and swore gret othes that he wold throst his dagar in to the same Edward as farre as it wolld goo, and sayd iff the same Edward stered on ffoote he shold neuer goo furder oone ffoote, and seid he wold nat goo to prison for noman. And the same Andrewe examyned upon the premysses confessed the takyng awey of the pottes and brekyng therof, and also that he drew his dagard at the same Edward and that he said he wold not goo to prison and that hoosoeuer leyd hand upon hym he wold thrust his dagar in him and that he did speke of Bedlem. And as to the residue of the premysses the same Jailer instauntly desyred the court that he shuld nat be sworn to make furder answer and preyd humbly the seid Mr Meyer and Mr Rede to remytte and forgyff hym his myshavour. Upon consideracion wherof the seid Jayler hath daye till Wednysdaye next comme and than to appere and abide suche order as the court will award.

Afterward on the said Wednesday the same Andrew appeared before the Mayor aforesaid, Thomas Pykerell, William Roone, Robert Hemyng, Henry Fuller, and Thomas Grewe, Aldermen, and further he has day

¹ An earthen pot.

² A madman.

to appear, whensoever he shall have been reasonably warned, to do and receive as the Court have decided.

CCLXXIX.—Under the Convocation of Aldermen 9 Jan. [1535].

Memorandum that the Saterday the xxiiij daye of January in the year aforesaid before the Mayer, Sheryffes etc. Proclamations were made according to the statute1 upon thes waste groundez lyeng open within the said citie. That is to saye, A voyde grounde in Sporerrowe, A voide grounde next Master Edward Redes. Item Mastre Applyard grounde by Cokeylane. Item a grounde of Robert Evan. A grounde of John Basyngham. A grounde of Mastres Potter. A grounde of the commonaltie in Cutlerrowe. A grounde late Tebelles, and groundes next the grounde late ye Countes of Lyncoln at Tomlond. A grounde late Toppez called the Angell. The Abbey grounde and Prynces Inne. And the Wedynsdaye next ffolowyng2 like proclamacions wer made before the seid Mayer and Sheriffs and divers other persones upon the groundes late Somers in the parisshe off Saynt Gregorye, and the grounde of Gregory Cause in the parisshe of Saynt Gyle.

CCLXXX.—Before the Mayor etc. 12 June 28 H. VIII. [1536].

John Rochester sayeth that Herry Bacon shuld saye to hym that iff he wold nat seall worsted neither hauyng lengith nor brede nor workemanship that divers marchauntes here will bye them ontokened.

This daye by the assent of the worstedwevers John Bungey, John Pekouer, Jamys Lynne, and Robert Abell are named wardens of the seid craft of the viii persones named by ij seuerall eleccions amonges them³.

CCLXXXI.—Convocation of Aldermen on Wednesday before the Translation of St Thomas the Martyr. [5 July 1536].

At this daye it is commoned howe the acte for beggars made in the xxvij yeer of the reign of our soverayn lord shuld be put in execucion.

In primis the constables arn commaunded to gader the benevolent almes accordyng to the said statute.4

Item that thenhabitantes of every parish shall begynne [to gather]5 in euery Sonday and Holy Day next after Mydsomer.6

Item that after Midsomer⁷ noman shall kepe in his house no commen ner open playing of onlaufull games.

Item that euery pore person that shall be admytted to receive almes to all ententes of the acte shall wekely have vjd.

Item that all other by discrescions.

- 1 26 H. VIII. c. 12. See Introduction V. I.
- ² In this and similar instances the Court may have been adjourned.
- ³ Introduction IV. 2. ⁴ 27 H. VIII. c. 25. See Introduction VI. 1
- ⁵ From a duplicate book. 6 now next ensewyn in the duplicate book.
- 7 From hensforth ib.

CCLXXXII.-Court on 25 Aug. 29 H. VIII. [1537].

Agreed that ye Prestys shall come to ye Seen¹ as thei were wont to doo off olde tyme without trouble or vexacon of any arrest.

CCLXXXIII.—Convocation of Aldermen, 14 July 31 H. VIII.

[1539].

George Hille, potycarye, which of late was commytted to prison ffor that he hath used the science off Surgerye he nat beyng expert theryn nor yet admytted therunto according to the lawe, and mynystred to dyuers persons within this citie, and hath therby hurte as is seid one Leek wiff with whom he is thorowe and agreed, is upon dyuers consideracions this Courte movyng assigned to departe out of this citie on thisside Sondaye next com and nat ffurder to entermedle within the same citie in the seid science untill he shalbe therunto lawfully admytted atte his pereil.

CCLXXXIV.—Under Convocation of Aldermen on Saturday, the

Vigil of the Holy Trinity 32 H. VIII. [22 May 1540].

Memorandum that Thomas Nicholas of his gode mynde hath gyuen to the commonaltie his pageant called the Moremayd² the xxiiij^{tie} daye off Maye in the xxxij year of the reign of Henry VIII. in the presense off Master Sotherton and Thomas Conye.

CCLXXXV.—Court on Saturday, 11 Dec. [1540].

Wherone William Swathe who late was attached ffor suspicion off felonye and emprisoned in the Yeldehall for the same and after by the Justices of Assise acquited therof by the Kinges ffree pardon hath continued in the prison and yet doth ffor his ffees. Wherupon Richard Leche, reder, to whom the same Swale is apprentice cam personally before the seid Meier and Aldermen in this present courte and hym, the same Richard, beyng aduertised to take the said Swale oute of prison and to sette to worke and nolenger to suffer hym to lose his tyme, which thing to doo the seid Leche refused, sayeng that he wold not medele wt hym nor help hym untill he hath sette hym selff at libertie etc. Wherfor it is orderd and decreed that the seid Swale shalbe fromhensforth quyte and discharged from the seruyce of the seid Leche, any couenaunt to the contrary not wtstonding, and shall do seruice to Jamys Marssham who hath taken upon hym to redeme hym out of prison.

CCLXXXVI.—Under the Court on Wednesday, 30 March [1541]. Yt ys agreed by M^r Mayer (and several Aldermen named) the Monday next after Passion Sonday in the xxxijth yere of Kyng Henry the viijth

¹ Synod. ² Mermaid. Nicholas was a cordwainer. See No. CCCC.

[4 April] that Raff Chamberleyn beyng vexid wyth a dyvyll and beyng lunytick and so thereby mysusyng hym selff to the great perell of the Kynges lyege people wthin thes Citie of Norwich shalbe banyshid from the said citie. And yt ys furder agreed that the same Raff shall depart from thes said citie on thes side Thursday next following and thereto not to repayer upon payn of imprisonment by the space of oon monyth.

CCLXXXVII.—Court of Convocation etc. on Monday, 29 Aug. 33 H. VIII. [1541].

John Browne examynyd sayth that oon Creyforth, proctor of the spyttell of seynt Gilis, hath under hym vj proctors, the deponent (and five others named) and that the master hath of euery proctor by yere viijs and vjd for hym yt writeth yo proxy, and that the sayd master usith to gett pour lame and diseased personz promysyng them to fynd them and when he hath them then he compellith them to begge for thir lyuyng or elles they shall haue nothing of hym.

Item he saieth that William Rye, proctor and keper of the sykehouse of Saynt Stevyns Gates, hath vj proctors beside hym selff, yt is to saye John Chapman, a talle man and clene and nat diseased abill to bere the Kinges standerd, George Bennys, William Archer a crepill, Fader Brigges, John, of the age of xvj or xvij yeres and Thomas Mason; and he saieth that the seid Rye dayly practiseth to instructe suche as he can get to begge and that the seid Rye doth hier the seid Chapman to begge for xxs by yere, and thei haue proxys as is aforeseid, and payeth as is aforeseid.

Item, the seid proctours confessed that thei get ther patentes ffor vs euery yeer.

Item, the seid Broun sayeth that John Yng keper of the sikehouse at Westwik Gate an heile and clene man hath dieurs servaunts yt is to saye oone Dymmok, Alexander and Irysshe White and oone Richard.

Item, the seid Broun saieth that after that he had his proxy he hath ben dyuers tymes at Master Hogons house but he neuer shewed to Master Hogon ner to any of his seruauntes his proxye ffor.

William Rye confesseth that the seid John Chapman is his hired seruant and heveth the Kinges letters patentes, and the seid Bennys and Archer hath iche of them his proxy under the place seall.

Crafford confesseth that he hath at this tyme graunted to John Tomson, Thomas Gotes, John Broun, Nicholas Barn, proxyes by fforce of the Kinges letters patentes to hym graunted. Item, that he graunted to oone Richard Stoon a proxy to gather but now he is ffrom hym.

John Crafford came with two sureties and recognised that he is bound to the lord King in  $\pounds_4$  sterling and the two sureties in 40s, each with

¹ At St. Giles' Gates.

Agents authorised to beg for the hospital.

condition that iff the seid John Crafford bee off good behauour beryng and conuersacion ayenst the Kynges liege peple and especally ayenst oon John Broun of Norwich, laborer, and also bryng inne and delyuere to the seid Maier or to his successors Maiers etc. in the counsell chamber on thisse [side] the xx day of October next all suche proxyes as he hath made sealed and delyuered to diuers persons to begge and also personally to appear. Then etc.

William Rye is bound in like manner.1

CCLXXXVIII.—Court on Saterday, 10 June 34 H. VIII. [1542].

Forasmoche as Robert Palmer kepeth one William Hales, William Smyth, Richard Disse to the occupacion of calaundryng which persones hath ben apprentice to the same occupacion and be very experte in the same; Wherfor the same Robert by the seid Maier and Aldermen wt the assent of the masters of the occupacion of calaundrers is admytted to use and exercise the same occupacion in his house by the seid persones or by suche others, persones whom he shall pleace, beyng experte in the same occupacion.

CCLXXXIX.—Convocation of Aldermen on Saturday 2 Sept. [1542].

The names of Frenchemen this daye beyng win the said Citie and Scottez.2—Peter Ryvers, Frenchemen, servant of John Aldryche. James Bowdryk, Frenchemen, servant (s') of William Bryan of the parish of St Peter of Hungate. John Marshall, Scot, servant of Thomas Davy, officer. Richard Bekket, Frenchman, John Lambert, Frenchman, servants of John Bengemyn. Tocentes Doscent, Frenchman and breyderer,3 of the parish of St Andrew, servant of Richard Suthwell, knight. Glaunder Tolorge, Frencheman, broyderer of the parish of St Andrew, servant of Thomas Lestraunge, knight. John Shebald, Frencheman, servant of William Morley. Peter Oreng, Frenchman, servant of Robert Hendry, hatter. Peter Osand, Frenchman, servant of Richard Tomson. Alexander Betche, Scot, servant of Felix Pouttok. John Glasier, Frenchman, hatter, servant of Ralph Marssham; Stephen Reinbald is surety. John Ouerey, Frenchman, dwelling with Thomas Grey. James Boo, Scot, and John Birde, gelder, servants of Robert Busshop, bruer, for whom he is surety. Tiphany, Frenchman, hatter, servant of William Hede; James Roberdes is surety. Nicholas Tiphany, Frenchman, servant of Robert Hendry; the same James is surety. John Jeuort, Frencheman, hatter, servant of Henry Holand; the same Henry is surety. Charles Mayn, Frencheman, pouchemaker, servant of John Gile, bagmaker; the same John is surety for his good behaviour in future to the feast of the Holy Trinity [20 May, 1543] next. John Talbot, Frencheman, tenant (ten') of John Howes, mason;

¹ Introduction VI. 1. ² See Introduction V. 2. ³ Embroiderer.

the same John Howes is surety for his good behavior as aforesaid. Charles Malyet, Frencheman; the same John Howes is surety for his good behaviour.

CCXC.—Court on Saturday, 9 Dec. [1542].

John Bowman of late admytted and sworn Citzen, upon divers consideracionz declared to the Courte and accepted by them, relinquisshed, surrendered and renounced in to the handes of the seid Maier in the name of the comonaltie all his libertie and priuylegies to hym graunted, or that he shuld ought or myght have and envoye by reson of his priuylegies.

John Cutler paid [vijs vjd] to Robert Reynbald, Chamberlain, for a ffyne sette upon hym ffor takyn a prentice for ij yeres contrary to an ordenaunce of this citie. And the Wedenesdaye ffolauyng the said John Cutler and William Grome his servaunt cam personally before the Mayer and Aldermen and ther either of them released to other all contractes and couenauntes made betwen them before this daye and therupon caste into the Court certen indentures therof made to be cancelled which so wer.

CCXCI.—Court on Saturday, 17 Feb. [1543].

This daye remayn in the custodye of this Courte the sealles of the Spitelhouses viz. of St Steven, St Giles and of the house outside Westwyk Gates and of St Augustin.²

CCXCII.—Court on Monday, 11 June 35 H. VIII. [1543].

A gret communicacion was had and debated of ffor and upon prouysion to be had concernyng ffeyeng³ the reuer and many deuyses wer theryn moued and one concluded upon a prove⁴, that is to saye y^t yer shalbe made a prouysion as shalbe deuysed by workemen w^t bordes and postes in a maner of a sluse to stoppe inne the rever by the halffparte conveyeng the water by the other halff, and so carye w^t cartes oute of the rever the gravell and suche like y^t shalbe taken in makyng the rever depper wher shalow places are.

CCXCIII.—Court on Saturday, 17 May 36 H. VIII. [1544].

This daye upon many consideracions declared aswell ffor many charges leyde upon the commonaltie and ffor the charges of xl ablemen ffor warres to be sent to the Kynges Maiestie, and also ffor the charges of the Knyghtes mete,⁵ and other urgent causez apparant, and ffor ease of pore people it is agreed that the Pageantes shalbe spared and left ffor this yeer.

See No. CCCCXVII.
 See No. CCLXXXVII.
 Approval.
 Payment of the Burgesses in Parliament

CCXCIV.—Court on Saturday, 5 July [1544].

Barthilomewe Bale saieth that M^r Chasye desired hym to goo w^t hym to Debneys house and so he did, and then and ther M^r Chasye saied to Debney that he ought to have had commandement aswell of my lady as of M^r Maier to receive and lodge the Egipcions, and y^t he the said Bale at the comandement of my lady serged Banyard house, and y^t he saied that xx Egipcianz had ben inow for that strete.

CCXCV.—Court on Wednesday, 13 Aug. [1544].

One Rede shalbe neteherd ffor the Citie he ffyndyng suerte to repare maynteyn and susteyn well and sufficiently the quycke sette of the seid closse² and heges of the same as shalbe adiuged and deuysed by the surveyours thereunto tobe assigned duryng the tyme he shalbe keper of the seid closse. For perfformans wherof John Okes and Thomas Swanton graunted to be suerties bounden either of them in v¹.

CCXCVI.—Court on Wednesday, 4 Feb. [1545].

It is ordered that every Alderman in his warde shall make serge wt ther constables what pore pepill goo aboute and begge in ther warde, and how longe their haue dwellid in the citie, and whose tenauntes their be, and to certifie thyr names the Wedensdaye next com.³

CCXCVII.—Under the Court on Saturday, 27 June 38 H. VIII. [1546].

Wher Edward Bretten, shomaker, late of Est Barffold on Corpus Christi daye in the said xxxviij year [1 July] was sent to Master Maier by Sir Roger Townesende, knyght, tobe ponysshed ffor yt he redde openly upon the bible in Cristes Chirche4 the said daye to Alen Gifford late of Barffold aforeseid, and to William Grey contrary to an acte5 theroff made. And the Friday next after Corpus Christi afforeseid [2 July] he examyned confessith the mater and therupon the seid Alen Gyfford and William Grey upon consyderacion are dismyssed oute of prison wherunto thei wer commytted ffor the same.

CCXCVIII.—Court on Wednesday, 22 June 1 E. VI. [1547].

Lymyngton and Cante, electe ffestemakers of the Cordwaners ffest, declared to the Corte that the broderhode requyreth of them at ther

They are not found. See Introduction VI. 1. 4 The Cathedral.

¹ Gypsies. ² The Town Close.

 $^{^{5}}$  34 and 35 H. VIII. c. 1. by which reading the Bible in English was forbidden in churches.

ffest theis disshes that is to say, ffrumenty, 1 goos, vell, custard, pig, lambe and tarte. At soper colde sute, hote sute,2 moton, douset,3 and tarte. And it is aduertised them to prouvde so thei be no losers zet thei proferre to giff either of them vjs viijd to be discharged.4

CCXCIX.—Court on Saturday, 1 Oct. [1547].

John Aleyn of Hasebergh sworn and examined saieth and deposeth upon his othe that Bettes met wt hym at Walsham market, how long it is paste he knowe not, and axed hym iff he had any worstedes in store, and he sayd. Ye but thei are not tokened. And then Bettes desired hym to sende hym inne them to hym and he shuld do well inowe ffor the tokenyng. Wherupon the seid Alen sent to the seid Bettes v peces of worsteddes ontokened and wt out ony bargeyn or price theroff made to hym at the sendyng. Wherupon it is ordered by the corte that the wardens shall paye to the seid Alen xs which thei received of the seid Alen at the tyme of the delyuery of the seid worsteddes beffore seased by them.

CCC.—Court on Saturday 31 Dec. [1547].

Upon a variaunce dependyng bitwen Norgate and other his ffelaus wardens of the occupacion of Worstedweuers win the Citie of Norwiche ffor xs which the seid wardens toke of one John Aleyn of Haseburgh by vertue of ther office; ffor that the seid wardens seased certen worsteddes oute of the possession of one Robert Bettes dyer alledging the same worstedes tobe sold ontokened -which thing the seid Alen upon his othe taken beffore the Maier etc.. on the Saterday the ffirst daye of October last past deposed that the same worstedes were nat sold at the tyme of delyuery of them to the seid Bettes. Which mater herde and debated the parties off ther mutuall assents agreed betwyn them selues and so the mater ended.

CCCI.—Court on 10 Feb. 2 E. VI. [1548].

This daye it is ordered that euery Alderman shall procure and exhorte euery dweller in ther warde to giffe to the mayntenaunce, sustentacion and releeff of the pore, and to knowe what thei and euery of them will departe with euery weke, and that the prest or curat of euery parisshe shall exorte and persuade ther parissheners to the same purpose.5

¹ Hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned.

² A hot and a cold course (?) ³ A sweetmeat composed of cream, eggs and sugar. See Promptorium Parvulorum.

⁴ Introduction III. 3. 5 Introduction VI. 1.

CCCII. -- Convocation of Aldermen 1 June [1548].

Upon a compleynt made by ij men and ij women ayenst Purdy hurde and understond it is ordered by the Corte that his staffe belonging to the master of beggers shalbe taken from hym, and he shalbe discharged of the office afforeseid and commytted to the stokkes.

CCCIII.—Court on Wednesday, 4 July [1548].

Mr Davye, alderman, certifiyth to the Courte that he herd saye that Thomas Cony and Richard Braye, gatherers ffor the releeff of the pore in the parisshe of saint Peter of Mancroft, on Sondaye the ffirst daye of Julye last past cam unto Andrew Quasshe in the seid chirche and axed hym money ffor the pore ffolkes. Wherupon the seid Quasshe axed them what it was and thei sied ij⁴ And therupon the seid Andrewe seid, I will geve you but j⁴, and therupon contemptuously threwe oute and shoke his hande, seying, So telle your alderman.

CCCIV.—Court on Saturday, 7 July [1548].

Euery widowe dwellyng winne the citie late wiff to a iustice of peace shall haue [keep] ij mens harnes, j bowe and j sheeff off arrowez, and euery other widowe late wiff to eny other alderman or sheryff shall haue j harnes, j bowe and j scheeff arrowes.

CCCV.—Court on Wednesday, 22 Aug. [1548].

The Aldermen, euery of them in ther seuerall wardes, shall make serche what harnes euery person haue in ther possession redy ffor defence of the citie and countrye, and to assign them that lakketh as shall seme by ther discression to haue hernes sufficient. Item to serche ffor stoppes, ladders and bokettes of lether accordyng to the acte late made for the prouysion of the same.²

CCCVI —Court on Saturday, 1 Sept. [1548].

Jamys Lynne, Thomas Negge, Thomas Norgate, Robert Brende and diuers other off the occupacions of worstedweuers compleyned to the Court that the hattemakers win the citie gathered uppe so smalle uffe³ that onles remedy be prouyded thei shuld haue non yerne ffor ther occupacion. And therupon it was answerd them that thei shuld take lerned Counsell to them and deuyse what myght be don by the order of the lawe, and Mr Maier wuld assiste them theryn.

CCCVII.—Court on Saturday, 24 Nov. [1548].

Mr Mayor hath this day requyred thaldermen of every warde to bryng

Pails. ² See No. CCXXI. ³ See Introduction V. 2.

in before him a bill of the names of every person dwelling in any parissh within their warde conteyning what some of money is gathered in every parisshe towards the releif of the poore peopull, and what every parissheoner pay wekely towardes the same.

CCCVIII.—Court on Saturday, the Conception of the Virgin [8 Dec. 1548].

It is ordered that the Kynges players shall make an interlude at the Hall late the Blak Freres¹ at the charges of the citie and they to have for the same xx³ of the common goodes.

CCCIX.—Court on Saturday, 12 Jan. [1549].

This day M^r Mayour hathe commanded that John Wyllows for his evell demeanours to be sette on the cokestoole w^t a ray² hood uppon his hedde and so to be caryed aboute the market. That don to be sette in the stockes.

CCCX.—Convocation of Aldermen, [December, 5 E. VI. 1551].3

An iniunction is gyven by M^r Mayour to thaldermen that they and every of them w'in their severall wardes w'in this cittie shall make a perfect serche of all shuche poore peopull as ben resydente w'in their lymyttes according to the statute⁴ and to certyfie M^r Mayour of all the names of them and also the names of every person in wryting which shalbe chargeable to the releif of the poore w'in their parisshes betwixte this and Wednesday next commyng.⁵

CCCXI.—Court on Wednesday, 2 Aug. [1553].

Thomas the Frencheman,  $M^r$  Marshams tenaunte, is envoyed and commanded to avoyde the cittie betwixte this and the  $x^{th}$  day of this month and not to retorne to inhabyte or dwell here in the cittie agayn.

CCCXII.—Court on Wednesday, 8 May 1 Mary [1554].

It is commanded by M^r Mayer that all occupacions and craftes being win this citie shall nomynate and chose seuerally their hedmen and wardeyns accordyng to the awncient custome hadde and used amonges the same.⁶

CCCXIII.—Court on Saturday, 11 Aug. 1 and 2 P. and M. [1554].

Mr Davy Alderman sayeth that yester daye he mett wt Collerd the cobler in the market, and Mr Davy sayed, What Collerd, I wene Mr Mayour

¹ Now St. Andrew's Hall. ² Striped. New Engl. Dic.

³ No date is given. ⁴ 5 and 6 E. VI. c. 2. ⁵ Introduction VI. 1. ⁶ Introduction III. 3.

commaunded the to haue of thy berde, I perceyve well thow hast it not of yet. And the seid Collerd aunswered, Noo, I was ones shaven and I made an othe I wold never haue of my berde again I was so evell shaven. But this is noo more but to pyke quarrelles against poore men. But poore men woll speke one daye. Whereuppon he called the seid Collerd to him afterward and commytted him to the gayle tyll he enformed Mr Mayour hereof, and further saith not.1

CCCXIV.—Court on Saturday, 20 Aug. 3 and 4 P. and M. [1556].

Whereas one John Palmer was late bounden apprentyce to John Tompson sythens whiche tyme uppon certen occasion the seid John Tompson hath gyven the seid John Palmer as it is thoughte by this courte unreasonable correctyon for his defaltes. Whereuppon the seid John Palmer hathe remayned wt his mother Mrs Palmer. And now this day the partyes being presente uppon examynacion hereof it is ordered that the seid John Palmer shall go home wt the seid John Tompson and serue him as his apprentyce according to his indenture. And that the seid John Tompson shall entere bond for the peace against the seid John Palmer.

CCCXV.—Court on Saturday, 30 Jan. 3 and 4 P. and M. [1557].

This daye Elizabeth Bowde, late wief of John Bowde deceassed, and Simond Bowde doth delyver unto M^r Mayour in this courte thies parcelles whiche is supposed ded belong to the prestes gylde² and were in thands of one M^r Cleydon clerke deceassed; In primis, a table cloth of diaper conteyning v yerds iij qrs. in lenkith and in bredth an elle. Item, a nother table cloth of dyaper [as above]. Item, a nother table cloth of dyaper conteyning ij yerdes iij qrs. in lenkith and a yerde brode. Item, a diaper towell conteyning in lenkith iij yerdes di' and brede iij qrs. Item, vj diaper table napkins. Item, an obligacion wherein Edwarde Leeke and John Whitehedd stond bound to M^r Cleyton with a condicion for the payement of iiijil. Item, a byll obligatory wherein Richarde Marye stond to Thomas Cleydon for the payemente of xls. Item, a pleyne table cloth conteyning in lenkith iiij yerdes and in bredeth j yerde. Item, ij skuttchens of the prestes Armes.⁸ Item, a gret square box wt a hespe for to kepe the premisses.⁴

Received yes parcels off Mr Mayer ye xv day off May 1557 to thuse of ye prestes gyld per me Stephin Prowett.5

¹ His offence was the use of seditious words. The experiment of a tax for wearing beards was tried about this time as a source of revenue. See *Encyclopedia Britannica*—"Beards."

² The Gild of Corpus Christi.

³ Probably those of the gild, viz. of the Blessed Sacrament. See Emblems of the Saints, Husenbeth. App. II. p. 4.

⁴ Introduction III. 3. ⁵ Rector of St. Margaret, Westwick.

CCCXVI.—Court on Saturday after the Epiphany 1 Eliz. [7 Jan. 1559].

Thomas Huson, servaunt to Nicholas Bakar of ye parisshe of St Stephan, was commytted to warde and orderyd yt he shall haue a clogg on his legg for yt he wth one of his fellowes upon Wedensday the iiijth of January aboute ix or x a clocke in the nyght, ther master and dame beyng from home, went to the house of Margett Rose in the parisshe of Alderhallowesl and had a capon lying at the ffyre at souche tyme as Mr Myngey enteryd into the house wth was after x a clocke in the nyght.

Memorandum that where the vth of Febr. anno 1557 Marget Rose of the parisshe of Alderhallowes was appointed to sell bere ale and breade as in the boke of recognicences apperith. It is ordered that from this daye forth the sayd Margett shall not use to sell any breade, bere, or ale upon payne of [ ] for that she harbored and housed the servauntes of Nicholas Bakar of S^t Stephans at on lawfull tymes contrary to hyr bonde. And she wth hyr suertes payde ther ffyne as in the hamper boke apperith.

CCCXVII.—Court on Wednesday, 11 Jan. [1559].

Robert Browne of thage of xij yeres or theraboutes, the sone of [ ] Browne of [ ] in the Countie of Suffolk was founde lying in the strete here wth in this cittie. And one Robert Saborne of the parish of St George of Muspole wt in the Ward of Colgate, beyng moved wt pittye was contented to accepte and take the sayde Robert Browne into his house and seruice and to use hym wt meate drynke and cloth as is mete for one of that yeares. And after when he shall come to the yeres of xiiij yeres, to take hym to prentyse for ix yeres and to teache hym in his occupacion of dornyke weuers crafte as he hath done other of his prentises heretofore,

CCCXVIII.—Court on Wednesday, 21 June [1559].

This day M^r [ ] Clarke of the market of the Quenes most honorable howseholde and throughout the realme according to a precepte that he sent to M^r Mayer cam into the Gildehall to serche waightes and measures. And ther and then was declarid and shewid unto hym the wordes of the charter² how that the Mayour for the tyme beyng is clarke of the market w^tin the cittie and the liberties of the same. Wherupon he tried the brasen busshell and other weightes and measures remaynyng w^tin the Gyldehall and further he meddyld not.

Also ther was a great complaynt made by one Adam Owtelaw to the clarke of the markett that the brewers and bakers use to measure and

¹ All Saints.

² That of E. VI. reciting the 2nd Charter of E. III. See Vol. I., pp. 26, 285.

streke the corne that thei bye wt a rolle wch hathe not be sene in eny other place. Wherupon Mr Mayour gave in charge to all souche that have used that kynde of rollyng that thei shoulde leue and use it nomore.

CCCXIX.—Court on Wednesday, 8 Nov. [1559].

Roberte Couley, Rafe Sutton, Thomas Lodesman, Hattemakers, do presente and certefie y' Robert Crickemay is a workeman sufficient and lawfull tobe admitted to use and exersise hatmakyng as by thexperiens approvid by the seyde iij men have declaryd.

CCCXX.-Court on Saturday, 1 Dec. 2 Eliz. [1559].

Roberte Crykemaye beyng before presented tobe a sufficient workman is appoynted and ffully admytted by M^r Mayer, M^r Thomas Gawdy, Recorder, and M^r Henry Bacon to occupie and sett upp his occupacion of hatemakyng accordyng to the statute.¹

CCCXXI.—Court on Wednesday, 17 Jan. [1560].

This daye Symon Frary and Cristofer Johnson be appointed to be masters of the beggers² win the Cytye of Norwiche.

CCCXXII.—Court on Saturday, 23 Nov. [1560].

Thomas Bane cam before Mr Mayour beyng vysyted wth sykenes and desyrus to be admytted to the exersise of coblyng only duryng the tyme of his sycknes. Yt ys agreed that duryng the tyme of his syckenes he shall exersise the seide occupasicion, and so sone as god shall sende hym amendement of his syckenes that then he shall leve that occupacion and fall ageyne to the occupacion of cordewynerscrafte.

CCCXXIII.—Court on Wednesday, 4 Dec. 3 Eliz. [1560].

Yt ys fully agreid by the concent of the Justices and Aldermen, that Ursula, late the wyfe of Thomas Morly, somtyme Alderman, in consideracion of hir grate povertie shall have towardes hyr relyfe and levyng yearely oute of the hamper xxvj^s viij^d tobe payde to hyr quarterly and the ffyrst payment tobegyn at Christmas next commyng. W^{ch} relyfe this house thought mete and good to extend towardes [hir] in consideracion of hir poverte that she ys now come unto beyng one the dowghters of M^t Thomas Pyckerell who was thrise Mayour of this worshipfull cittie.³

¹ 5 and 6 E. VI. c. 24, s. ii. See Introduction V. 2.

² The Clavers Books show that these officers drew their salaries from 1550 at least, and continued to do so long after this date.

³ Introduction VI. 1.

CCCXXIV.—Court on Wednesday, 4 May (sic.) [June, 1561].

Marget Bryne aboute the age of viij yeres abyding with Mr Holl was brought before Mr Mayour for pycking of a purse of one Mrs Holles serunt. And upon the fyrst examinacion she declared that hir mother and hir graunde mother had the money. How beit upon further examinacion she declared and confessed that she delyuered the mony to one Elyzabath Seman abyding wth Gose of Higham of the age of x yeares. Who beyng examined confessith that she received [ ] peces of the same money. Wherupon they have had ponysshement of whipping wt roddes.

CCCXXV.—Court on Wednesday, 11 July [1561].

Wheareas one John Felde, seruaunt to Robart Crispe of Seynt Stephans, confessith that he ded absent hym selfe from his master his service and went runnyng aboute the contry wth a gitterne, for that defawte he was commytted to prison and there remayned thre dayes, and therupon was admytted to his master ageyne.

CCCXXVI.—Court on Saturday, 25 Oct. [1561].

Mr Mayour hathe geven Commaundement to all the Constables wthin the cittie that they do cause the poore people wthin euery warde to appere before the Aldermen of the same warde betwyn this and Tewesdaye nyght next, so that the same Aldermen maye certefye Mr Mayour of all their names aswell men as women this daye sevenight.

CCCXXVII.—Court on Wednesday, 3 Dec. 4 Eliz. [1561].

Whereas one Edward Cheney, beyng servaunt and jurnyman wyth Thomas Jackson, confessyth that on Mundaye sevenyght beyng the xxiiij daye of November dyd breake the seyd Thomas Jacksons hys masters head wyth a payer of tayllorssherys ys commytted to prison.

The same Edwarde beyng examyned howe many jurnymen and apprentyces the seyd Thomas Jackson hath [sayeth] xvij (eight jurnymen and nine apprentyces named).

CCCXXVIII.—Court on Saturday, 6 Dec. [1561].

William Bannocke, servaunt and apprentise to Brian Talbott, confessith that he ded rune awaye thre tymes from his master. Yt ys orderyd that he shall haue a ryng aboute his necke according to the statute.¹

This [same] daye yt is orderyd and agreid that William Cheny servaunt to Thomas Jackeson shalbe sett in the stockes for that he brake his masters hedd.

The same daye Thomas Jackeson ys commytted to prison for yt when

William Cheny his servaunt had broken his hed dednot complayne to Mr Mayour so that justice coulde not be mynistred in dewe tyme.

CCCXXIX.—Court on Wednesday, 31 Dec. [1561].

Robart Ryngwoode browghtin a certeyn indenture wherein Lewes Lowthe, the sunne of Thomas Lowthe of Attilburgh, was bounde to hym to serue as a prentys for vij yeares. And Mr John Holdiche cam before Mr Mayour and other Justices and declaryd that the sayde Lewes ys a bondeman to my Lorde of Norffolk grace, and further that he was browght upp in husbondry untyll he was xx yeares olde. Wherupon he was discharged of his seruice.

CCCXXX.—Court on Wednesday, 31 Dec. [1561].

Edmonde Abbott beyng examined this daye of the order of his beggyng sayeth that yt was in maner as followeth—

I desyre your masterhipp tobe good and fryndly to a poore man y' hathe ben hurte and mayned in the Quenes affayers, mayned in my arme as your mastershipp maye wel perceyve.

Alacke good fellowe that ys greate pyttie, how cam yt to passe?

I was hurte wt a pece of ordynaunce yf yt maye please your mastershipp.

Where ded you serve when that you wer hurte?

I served in one of the Quenes Gallys callyd Spedewell and was hurte beyng on the narrowe sease.

How long ys yt syns you wer hurte?

I was hurte at Whitsontyde was twelvemonth.

Who was then Capteyne of that Galley?

Capitan Holden was Capitan of that Galley.

In what conflycte were you hurte?

I was hurte betwyn Porchemouth and the Yle of Wight beyng metchyd and coupled  $\mathbf{w}^{\text{th}}$  one of the Frenche Kinges shippes.¹

CCCXXXI.—Court on Wednesday, 1 April [1562].

Robart Morgan, laborer, was commytted to prison for lodging and harboring young and ydell vagabondes. And to promyse that yf he at eny tyme after be taken lodging eny stranger or vacabonde then he ys contented to lose one of his erys.²

CCCXXXII.—Court on Wednesday, 29 April [1562].

Symonde Sallett confessith that he solde to one Wattes of Matsale to packes of woll conteynyng xxxij stone w^{ch} was peltewoll, and solde contrary

¹ Introduction VI. 1.

² Ears. ³ Wool from the skin of a dead sheep,

to the lawes of the Cittie so yt ther is forfett for euery pounde iijs iiijd wch amountith to lxxiiiji xiijs iiijd.

Vincent Tesmonde confessith that he solde to a clother of Naylonde c stone of woll w^{ch} was peltwoll.

CCCXXXIII.—Court on Saturday, 30 May [1562].

Woll Chapmen.—Robart Tylney of Matsall Bergh hathe solde cc stone to men of Suffolk. John Howlett of Hockering sellyth no woll but only in Norwiche Markett or at home among his naybors. Richarde Baldewyn of Mattashall hathe solde ccc stone woll to men of Suffolk. Alice Peeres of Matshall Bargh sellyth no woll but only in Norwich Markett. Thomas Wattes, thelder, Thomas Cressolde, Edwarde Wattes, Roger Wattes, John Wattes, Thomas Wattes the younger, William Partryke, [and] Nicolas Allen. All thes persons do by woll and bring none to Norwich Markett but lode yt and sell yt to the Clothers in Suffolk.

CCCXXXIV.—Court on Saturday, 6 June [1562].

Thomas Wattes of Matsale beyng examyned what woll he haue bought in Norffolk and carryed into Suffolk, do confesse that he haue solde xx^{tt} stone woll. Edward and John Wattes [a similar amount each]. Thomas Cressolde and Nicholas Allen confesse etc. xvij stone woll [apiece]. The parties aboue named do graunte that they will bring woll to sell to the Markett to the wyves and spynners w^{ch} thing they promysed to do within this moneth, and yf they do to the contrary that then they to be ponysshed as the law shall appoynt.¹

CCCXXXV.—Court on Wednesday, 3 June [1562].

Callyd the sellers of Strawburys whose names hereafter ensueth; viz. Thomas Barker, Richard Smyth, Gayes wyfe, John Wrighte, Palmers wyfe, John Kyng, John Ovell, Nicholas Grenes wyfe, John Avelyn, Nicholas Fylby. And they ar commaunded to sell ther strawburys after iij^a a pynte and not aboue upon payne of imprisonment.

CCCXXXVI.—Court on Saturday, 4 March 6 Eliz. [1564].

The enquest for the Clarke of the Markett.—Fyrst they ffynde y' the Cittie hathe neyther common beame, ballaunces nor waightes.

Also they do ffynd y' John Fayerclyff, miller, doth kepe pullery as hennys, duckes, pygges, and swyne contrary to ther charge.

Item they ffynde that the comon bakers viz. John Pye, John Suckelyn, Nicholas Bradeshew, Robert Andrewes, William Mordew, John Crickemer, Richard Spratt, John Roke, William Rasshe, John Pype, Edmonde

¹ See Stat. I E. VI. c. 6.

Michelles, and Thomas Cory, do bake ther brede under the syse [assize]

and contray to ther charge.

Also they do ffynde that the comon alebrewers viz. Edwarde Pye, Wedow Geywoode, John Lawrewoode, Ralphe Stephanson, and [ ] Glaven do brewe ther ale not holsome for mans body, and y' they have no taster according to ther charge.

Also they do ffynde that the comon berebrewars viz. Thomas Narford, Andrew Gybson, Fraunces Morley, Mrs Lee, Thomas Mihell, John Utberde, Thomas Debney, William Gylderne, and [ ] Levold, brew beare not

holsome for mannes body.

Also they do ffynde that coummon inholders viz. Mr Norgate, Mr Hed, aldermen, John Clarke, Father Beamont, Robart Wretham, Robart Toly, John Barforth, John Pype, Robart Thorneton, William Butfeld, Mathew Harman, Thomas Crofte, Henry Grenewoode, Robart Barnard, William Pulley, Richard Dunkes, John Byrche, Robart Martens, [ ] Dawkyns, Richard Smythe, Richard Watson, Thomas Parrys, George Drewry, Richard Bengemyn, Christofer Barrett, Edward Fletcher, John Harman, Robart Gyrdeler, Thomas Hannode, Richard Spencer, Wedow Spratt, John Ducker, John Stallworthy, William Stede, Edwarde Bosshell, Edmonde Dam, Jamys Gwy, and William Hamund do sell ther bottelles of hay not contaynyng wayghte.

Also they do ffynde that wynesellers viz. M^r Norgate M^r Hed, Aldermen, Richard Bengemyn, Thomas Croftes, William Pulley, Edmonde Pynchin, Robart Barnard, Wedow Spratt, and Richard Spencer do sell ther wyne

contray to the Statute.1

Also they do ffynde that bochars viz. Mr Grene, Alderman, John Worseley, Andrew Dey, Richard Toly, John Woodecocke, Edmonde Toly, Robart Toly, Richard Dey, John Saye, William Leke, Thomas Hobart, William Fyssher, Thomas Browne, Richarde Blofelde, Robart Spryngall, John Grene, John Warren, Henry Howse, and William Barker, do kyll ther bulles unbayted and kene [cows] wth calfe.

Also they do ffynde that the ffysshemongars viz. M^r Warden alderman, John Tompson, John Crowe, Nicholas Grene, Robart Tompson, Thomas Grene, John Debney, Thomas Crofte and Thomas Worde do sell their

ffysshe not well wateryd.

Also they do ffynde that the typlers viz. Alys Browne, Margery Dinglow, Thomas Moyes, Thomas Browne, William Collard, Margaret Harman, Richard Watson, Robert Martens, Edmonde Horne, Richard Wrenche, Robart Fenne, Nicholas Lawrence, Thomas Hogges, Symond Chapman, Fraunces Bolton, Edmond Walston, John Hylde, Richarde Blewett, [ ] Wrighte, John Stynt, John Porter, Thomas Howell, and Mother West, do sell ther ale and beare wth pottes unsyzed and sealyd

¹ 5 Eliz. c. 5, s. xxv.

and also they do not sell a quart of the best ale or beare for a half-penny (ob').

Also they do ffynde that the whight lether tawers viz. Vincent Tesmonde, Thomas Tesmonde, William Blewett, John Taillour, Symond Sallett, Water Sharpp and Water Bennett do tewe calveskynnes.

#### CCCXXXVII.—Court on Wednesday, 7 June [1564].

Wheareas there hathe bene complaynte made to Mr Mayour and the Justices of the greate excessive charges yt gentylmen, sarvingmen and other travilours be at when they have any occasion to resorte to this cittie aswell for ther dyettes at ther ostes howses or at other victualing howses, as for ther horsesmeate and gresse for ther horses. Therfor it is ordeyned for the reformacion therof that no inkepars nor victuler within this cittie shall from this daye tyll the ffeaste of the byrthe of our Lorde [25 Dec.] next commyng take any more mony for a dyner or a supper of any body then iiijd and to provyde for them porrage or sewl wth befe or mutton boyled and a stroke of summe kynde of roste and no more. And that from the sayde ffeast tyll Ester [22 April] then next followyng to take vd for a mele and no more and the dvett tobe as before vs declaryd savvng in Lente. And that no inkepar nor other yt use to take horse to grasse wth in this cittie from this daye tyll the byrth of our Lorde next comyng shall take aboue iijd the daye and nyght for a horse and yf he tarry but a nyght then to take ijd a nighte for a horse and no more.

## CCCXXXVIII.—Court on Wednesday, 17 Sept. 9 Eliz. [1567].

Mr Mayour [Thomas Whall]² callyd certeyne straungers beyng Duchemen before hym and other Justices and haue geven them in commaundement to bring in the names of thos ccc persons that shall so be lycensyd and named to dwell in this cittie betwyn this and Michelmas next at ther perilles, for yt dyverse and sundry tymes they have ben called and requyred therto and haue hitherto not accomplyshed the same but now their promys that they will doit accordingly.

# CCCXXXIX.—Court on Wednesday, 18 Feb. 10 Eliz. [1568].

Forsomochas the glovers and white tawers have made complaynte that they can gett no shepes skynnys of the bochers of the cittie becawse the straungers do by them of the bochers, this daye the straungers beyng here present have commaundement geven them that after Shrove Sondaye³ [29 Feb.] next they nor none of them bye nor bargayne with any bocher eyther for shepe skyns, lambe skynnes nor calve skynnes at ther perilles and in payne of fforfyture of the same.

¹ Broth.

² Introduction V. 4.

³ Quinquagesima.

CCCXL.—Court on Saturday, 6 March [1568].

Vyncent Tesmonde, Symond Sallett and Thomas Tesmonde, white tawers, beyng sworne and deposyd do complayne and saye that on Tewesdaye beyng St Mathies even [23 Feb.] last paste they went to the howse of one Peter Byllett a straunger dwelling in the parisshe of St Mary of Coslany to know and understande the manner and wave of pullyng the shepskynnes according to souche order as was taken before Mr Mayour, And the sayde Peter Byllett very stowtely aunsweryd and sayde that he couldenot be in reste but moche disquyeted and trobled. And in talke betwen them the sayde Byllett called the sayde Vyncent Tesmonde and Thomas Tesmonde bothe knaves, and that he wolde not teach neyther them nor none of ther servauntes to pelte woll onles they wilbe prentyses for iiijer or fyve yeares. And hereupon there ys commaundement geven that neyther the sayde Peter Byllett nor yet eny other straunger shall engrosse or by eny wolskyns in the market nor of eny bocher at eny tyme after. And hereupon he ys comyttyd to prison.

CCCXLI.—Court on Wednesday, 10 March [1568].

Certeyne straungers, joyners, viz. Raynolde Louys, Robert Gosens, John Foos, Nicholas Vanbraband, Andrew Funnevex were called before Mr Mayour and warned that yel shall speare2 and shetupp the shoppes and worke wth Inglysshemen or elles to departe owte of the cittie wthin xiiij dayes next commyng.

CCCXLII.—Court on Saturday, 28 April 13 Eliz. [1571].

This daye before Mr Mayour and his bretherne certeyn of the straungers of the Duche nacion cam before them and made requeste that they myght haue lybertye to sell ther bayes untill souch tyme as the order appoynted by the councell shall be receyved. This daye Mr Mayour and his bretherne here present do agree that the sayde Duchemen shall sell ther bayes at the Sale Hall newly appoynte in souche order and sorte as ys appoynted by the book allredy agreid on by acte of assembly and not otherwyse untill the order that the Quenes Councell haue agreid upon shalbe receyved.

CCCXLIII.—Under the Court on Wednesday, 20 Oct. [1571]. A viewe of the Straungers taken the xxiiijth of October anno 1571 viz. Men M1 lvj. Women M1 iiij xx xv. Childerne M1 viij xlviij. [Total] iijM1 ixe iiijxx xviij [3999?].

¹ Tuesday was the Feast of St. Mathias, 24 Feb. ² Close.

# Selected Records of the City of Norwich.

CCCXLIV.—Court on Wednesday, 31 Oct. [1571].

This daye Aldrian Busfytt a Ducheman and a taillour for making of Inglysshe worke contrary to the order of ther boke haue forfyted xx^s w^{ch} was all remytted savvng ij^s w^{ch} was geven to the wardens and to Mr Mayour,

CCCXLV.--Court on Wednesday, 16 July 14 Eliz. [1572].

Jone Mason for skolding and other misbehavyour was sett on the cokingstole at Jackes Pitt and there duckyd.

CCCXLVI.—Court on Saturday, 2 July 17 Eliz. [1575].

William Butfelde and William Hemewaye, bowers, were called before Mr Mayor and his brethern and were here charged that they showlde haue regard and care aswell to the workemanshipp in makyng ther bowes, so as the Quenes subjectes maye well and honestly [be] served of that bowes that shall be good and reasonably prised, at ther perilles.

By the hole concent of this howse it is agreed that the Aldermen of euery warde wth the Mynister of the Duche and Wallon nacons shall call before them thos Duche and Wallon people as well men as women as ar remaynyng in the cittie weh arnot of the congregacion nor of the churche, and so to examyne them and to do ther endevour to bring them to reformacion and tobe of the churche, and incase they shall fynde ene one of them that shalnot be conformable, that then thos Aldermen to declare the matter to Mr Mayour and other the Justices so as therupon order may be taken utterly to banish them wthout further delaye.

CCCXLVII.—Court on Wednesday, 1 Feb. 18 Eliz. [1576].

Richard Whittell of Ringsale in the Countie of Norffolk, taillour, here in open courte vs contente that Robert Whittell his sonne of the age of xvj yeres shalbe and remayne wth Charles Droghbroot, bayweuer, for the space of vj yeares after the daye of this courte to lerne the occupacion of bayweuyng and souche other trades and sciences as the same Charles Droghbroot dothe or shall occupye duryng the sayde terme of vj yeares wanting a quarter. And the sayde Charles dothe not only promys to teache the sayde Robert souche sciences as he dothe or shall use and to fynde hym sufficient meate, drynke, lynnen and wollen aswell in syckenes as in helthe during all the sayde tyme but also at thende of thos yeares to geve and delyuer to the same Robert Whittell his servaunt xxs in mony and doble apparrell for his body bothe lynnen and wollen according to the custome of the cittie.

The same Richarde Whittell is content that his sonne Ewstas of the age of xiiij yeares shalbe and remayne with Nicholas Vanbuston, pynner, for the space of viij yeres to lerne the occupacion of pynnars crafte etc. (on similar conditions).

Robert Vance, singleman, of the age of xvij yeres is content to put hym selfe to serucce to one John Vance, a Duche man, for the space of three yeares and x monethes to lerne his occupacion of turnars craft, (on similar conditions).

CCCXLVIII.—Court on Saturday, 4 Feb. [1576].

The hole company of the waytes of this cittie did come here into this courte and craved that they myght haue leve to playe commodies and upon interlutes and souch other places¹ and tragedes wch shall seme to them mete; wch peticion by the hole concent of this courte is graunted to them so farre as they do not playe in the tyme of devine service and sermonnes.

CCCXLIX.—Court on Saturday, 30 Aug 20 Eliz. [1578].

Wheareas Mr Henry Sackeforde, Esquyer, one of the Quenes majesties previe chamber delyuered to the handes of Mr Thomas Layour the summe of xxxⁱⁱ w^{ch} her majestie ded geue towardes the relyffe of the poore straungers that ar remaynyng and dwelling in the Citie of Norwich. This daye the sayd Thomas Layour brought into this courte the sayde xxxⁱⁱ w^{ch} is payed ouer and delyuered in the presnce of Harmanus Modert, Minister of the Duche congregacion, and Leodowycus Maupin, Minister of the Wallon congregacion, to the handes of the iiij deacons viz. Anthony Desolenne, Zegor Wittewronghele of the Douche congregacion, Jan Debraban, and Thomas Delatombe of the Wallon congregacion. The poore of the Duche to haue xixⁱⁱ, and the poore of the Wallons to haue xjⁱⁱ. 3

CCCL.—Court on Saturday, 24 Jan. 21 Eliz. [1579].

Mr Wulter Haw and Richard Farrour brought into this court six seueral bondes and obligacions wherin Richard Godfry of Grayes In in the Countie of Middlesex, gentleman, to gether with one John Hollonde of Southrepps in the County of Norffolk, gentleman, stand joyntely and seuerally bounden for the payment of iiijc ti. to and emonges Elizabeth, Anne and Elizabeth Haugh, daughters of Robert Hawgh decessed, at certeyne ages and tymes in the condicions of the sayde obligacions specefyed, weh sayd bondes are lefte here with Mr Mayour tobe delyuered and kepte in the treasory of this citte to the use of the sayde childerne untyll the seuerall dayes of payment seuerally lymitted and declared in the same.

CCCLI.—Court on Saturday, 4 April [1579].

By the hole concent of this howse it is agred that the wardens of the

Plays.
 Anthony de Solen, the printer. See No. CCXLI.
 Introduction V. 4.

bochers shall geve warning aswell to our cittie bochers as to the cuntry bochers that they kill no fflesshe wthin the walles of this cittie upon payne of the penaltie of the statute¹ in that case made and prouided, during the tyme of the plage wthin this cittie.

CCCLII.—Court on 26 June [1579].

Thomas Ussher of Norwich, raffeman is sworne to searche and certyfie the names of suche persons as do wiekely departe this lief wthin this Cytie of Norwich.²

CCCLIII.—Court on Wednesday, 1 July [1579].

Forasmoche as in the tyme of this greate contagion and syckenesse diverse and sondry poor persons visited wth the same sycknes⁸ are in so greate pouertye as theye are not hable of theim sellfes to relieve their necessitie; this daie therefore Mr Maior and Alldermen here present do aggree that euery Allderman shall give presently toward relief of the same visited and sycke persons xxs wch shalbe put into a chyste remayning in this chambre for that onely purpose. And that euery Allderman shall name and appointte one suffitient person in his seuerall warde to be distributor of the same contribucion, weh shall in this Courte from tyme to tyme receyue suche sommes as shalbe deliuered hym in this Courte, and then faithefully truely and charitably distribute and give the same moneye to suche poore persons as be visited wth syckenesse wthin their seuerall wardes wherof theye are appointted distributers. And the Shreves that nowe be, and eche one that hathe ben Shrive to paie xiijs iiijd. And the paiment of the comons to be divided into iii partes, viz. the beste sorte to paie xs, the seconde sorte vs and the thridde sorte ijs vjd wch comons shalbe asseised by the discretion of the Alldermen of their wardes. And lykewise suche widowes as shalbe thought meete by the Alldermen to be asseised thereto by the Alldermen at their discretion. Wch said sommes to be distributed as is abouesaid and this to contynue for one moneth.

It is agreed by Mr Maior and his brethren yt euery person whose house is visited wth syckenes of ye plague and where any person hathe or dothe die therowte do not goe abrode by the space of vj wekes. And that the pore whose houses are or shalbe so visited shalbe prouided for in suche maner as they shall have no iuste cause to goe abrode at all. And that none yt hathe any sores aboute theim do goe abroade at all, in paine that every offender shalbe set in the stockes by the constable or constables of every warde.4

¹ 4 H. VII. c. 3.

² Introduction VII. 1.

³ The Plague.

⁴ Introduction VII. I.

CCCLIV.—Court on Wednesday, 22 July [1579].

Certevne of the Duchemen came before this Court and are aggreed to paie to thuse of this cytie the somme of lxxli wch Mr Gostlynge and Mr Gleane haue paied at London for the saide Duchemen to the Alnegers.1 And for that they have allready paied xxiiji yt is aggreed the same shalbe accepted as parte of the said lxx11. And for the residue, beyong the somme of xlviji, it is aggreed that they shall paie the same in iii monethes viz. euery moneth xvli xiijs iiijd And wheras there is vijli xvs to be paied to the saide Alnegers for the save tree,2 yt is aggreed that the said straungers shall lykewise paje into this Courte the said vijli xys wch if the cytie do not paje to the saide Allnegers, then the same vijli xvs shalbe repaied theim againe.

CCCLV.—Under the Court on Saturday, 5 Sept. [1579].

Memorandum on 8 Sept. Mr Major and his brethren according to the tenor of the late proclamacion have and do appuincte the place called Chapell in Field crofte to be a meete place wthin this cytie to cheardge wth shotte and pouldre and for the exercysyng of shotyng and for the learning to shoote in any maner of handegonnes, harquebuzes, callivers, or suche lyke. And allso for triall of suche pieces either for the satisfaction of theim selves, or of any that shall desire to built the same, and at none other, as in the saide proclamacion is more at large conteyned.

CCCLVI.—Court on Wednesday, 21 Oct. [1579].

Leonard Foxe, aliant, lately commytted to prison for that he wolde not departe frome this cytie when he was commaunded therunto, is sent wth Robert Stevenson gaoler to be placed in a boate and so to be conveighed from this cytie into the parties beyond the seas. And if he be founde againe in this cytie, then it is ordered by Mr Maiour and this courte that the saide Foxe shalbe whipped after a carte abowte the Market Steade and againe comytted to prison untvll he put in sureties to be of good behaviour.

CCCLVII.—Court on Saturday, 5 March 22 Eliz. [1580].

Leonard Foxe, aliant, returning againe into this cytic contrary to ordre in this courte sette upon hym, according to the said ordres is commanded to be whipped after a carte and to be comytted to prison againe untyll further ordre be taken with him.3

John Gyrlynge of Kynges Lynne callyng him sellfe a musition and beyng founde in this cytie exercysyng the ydle trade of mynstralsy is commaunded not herafter to use the same wthin this cytic under paine to be punished according to the tenour of the statute4 against such roagyng mynstralsy lately made and prouided.

4 14 Eliz. c. 5.

¹ Introduction v. 4. ² The say manufacture. See Introduction V. 4. 8 Introduction v. 4.

CCCLVIII.—Court on Wednesday, 16 March [1580].

This house understanding of viij straungers newe commers weh by Mr Maior and this howse are commaunded that they shalbe sent owte of this cytie, savyng one yonge maide and ij chieldren of x or xij yeares olde a pece, newe comers, who by consente of this howse are permitted to remayne here. And is aggreed by this howse that Robert Thacker, water baylif of this cytie, and iiij of the elders of the straungers congregation shalbe assigned to see the said newe comers conveighed to the towne of Greate Jernemuthe by water wth all spede.

#### CCCLIX.—Court on 19 March [1580].

Mr Maiour and his bretheren considerynge the contynuaunce of the sickenes of the plague in this cytie are aggreed that a certeyne wrightinge shalbe publyshed in the paroche churches of this cytie in the name of Mr Maiour. The contentes of wch wrightynge are perused and aggreed unto by the alldremanie of this house twoo Courte dayes nowe laste passed. And the said alldremen wth one consente doe promise to saue harmeles Mr Maiour in and for the publishinge and exequution of the same and of euery article or clause therein conteyned the tenor of wch saide wrightinge hereafter ensueth viz.

## By the Maior.

For avoydynge the encrease and spredinge of the infection of the plague wthin this cytie soe moche as by good pollycie maie be done, yt is comaunded by Mr Maiour and his bretheren that none of anye house soe enfected wthin this cytie or the suburbes of the same wthin one moneth laste passed or wch shall hereafter be infected shall come abroade into anye streete, market, shoppe, or open place of resorte wthin the cytic or the liberties or suburbes of the same at anye tyme here after untyll the plague be ceased in the same house by the space of xxti dayes at the leaste, but that everye of theim shall haue and beare in his or theire hande or handes openlye, one whighte smalle wande of the lengthe of twoo foote wthowte hydinge or caryenge the same close from open sighte. And suche as carye wandes not to come at the Guilde Halle nor at any comon lectures or sermons, upon payne of euerye suche offender sene by anye Alldreman or constable, or beinge convented before anye alldreman, to be sette in the stockes by anye Alldreman or constable or constables, from the tyme of his apprihension and conventynge untyll eighte of the clocke in the after none of the same daye. And soe from tyme to tyme to be punyshed as often as anye offence is in that maner comytted or ellse to paie for everye tyme offendynge ffyve shillinges to the use of the poore.

Allso that the clerke or sexteine of everye paroche or one of theim doe wth all convenient speede sette upon the dores of everye house soe visited wth sickenes of the plague one paper wth theise woourdes written therin; Lorde

haue mercye upon us. And to se that the same be not pulled downe untylle the plague be ceased in the same house by the space of one moneth. And yf it be pulled downe then to cause an other lyke bylle to be sette in the same place by the clerke or sextein of euerye parishe where suche visited house is, the same clerke or sextein taken for doynge thereof ij for euerye tyme to be paied by the church wardeyns of euerye paroche upon payne to lose  $x^s$ . And euerye person pullinge downe or causinge to be pulled downe anye suche paper to lose  $x^s$  or to be otherwaies punished at the discreations of the maiestrates of this cytie.

Allso that noe person whin this cytie, the liberties or suburbes of the same, nowe havinge or that shall have anye plague sore upon them shall come abroade into anye streete, market, shoppe, or open place of resorte aforesaide untyll xxti dayes after the saide sore be fullye whole upon payne of everye one soe offendynge to be sette in the stockes by Mr Maiour or anye alldreman or constables comaundement of this cytie.

Allso that noe dweller in this cytie selle anye househoulde stuffe whereby anye perill of infention maie growe or arise before the firste daye of the moneth of Maie nowe next ensuenge, and then onely at and by the discretion of M^r Maior and his bretheren.¹

#### CCCLX.—Court on Wednesday, 29 March [1580].

Mr Maiour and this house undrestandynge of eleven straungers newe commers to this cytie, they are commaunded by the courte that they shull departe frome this cytie over the seas; Savinge one Maund, his wief and iij chieldren w^{ch} came from Sandewich ar by consente of this house permitted to remayne wthin this cytie brynggynge testimoniall under the seal of the Maiour of Sandewich for their good behaviour.

CCCLXI.—Court on Saturday, 2 April [1580].

Robert Felle of this cytie being called before M^r Maiour and his bretheren, and beynge demaunded by what trade or exercise he doth maynteyne hym sellfe and his famulie, coulde not receyte anye one lawfulle trade or occupacion w^{ch} he hath exercised by the space of one moneth nowe laste passed wherebye he hathe gayned the value of towardes his livinge and sustentacion of his saide famulye. It is aggreed by M^r Maiour and the Justices here present that he shalbe bounde to the good abearinge and shall goe to prison untyll he putte in sureties accordyngelye.

CCCLXII.—Court on Wednesday, 31 Aug. [1580].

Robert Thacker is commaunded to buye a rack of mutton for George Cannold, a pore lame boye went is putt to William Fever, Surgeon, to bee

¹ Introduction VII. 1.

cured. And it is agreed that euery Saterdaie and Wednesdaie for a moneth next to coom shalbe bought for the dyett of the seid George a rack¹ of mutton or vealle w^{ch} shalbe payed for owt of the hamper.²

CCCLXIII.—Court on Saturday, 12 Nov. [1580].

Commaundement is given to Thomas Corye to paie this daie to Agnes Smyth a pore woman (whoo lyeth in childebedd and exhibited a bill of compleynt for soom relieff) ij⁵ and so weekely ij⁵ untill he haue further commaundement to the contrary w^{ch} monye shalbe payed owt of sutche monye as he hath received of the late collectours for the poore.

CCCLXIV.—Court on Saturday, 6 May 23 Eliz. [1581].

The Pynner Duicheman—M^r Bowde, M^r Thomas Layer, and M^r Thomas Pettus, Aldermen, are appointed to appoynt a hows at thospitall³ for Nicholas Beoscom, and to take som further order wth hym for teaching of children his science of makyng pynnes.

CCCLXV.—Court on Wednesday, 27 Sept. [1581].

Graunted to John Felbrygg, clerk, that he shall have lycence to gather the benevolence of his friendes in Norwich and shall have pasport to depart from this citie, so that he be gone before Hallowmas [I Nov.] next. And if he remayne in this citie after Hallowmas he is contented to be whipped.

CCCLXVI.—Court on Saturday, 4 Aug. 24 Eliz. [1582].

Richard Burgys, mynyster, hath daye gyven hym untill this daye sevenight to make answer here when he wth his wyfe and ffamylye will depart owt of this citie or else he to be bound for his good behavyour.

CCCLXVII.—Court on Wednesday, 6 March 25 Eliz. [1583].

This daye Mr Maiour caused a presentment of wursteadweuers to be entred as followeth;

Item, wee fynde that this bille as followeth to bee our verdict.

Item, in the yere of our Lord god 1582 the xix daie of September, a serche was made by the viij wardeins belongyng to the mistery of wurstedweuers.

Item, wee fynde that thear bee certeyn offenders w^{ch} hath more apprentices⁴ by the ordynaunces and lawes provided then they ought to haue, as is confessed by the journymen and apprentices.

Walter Marcell hath vij apprentices as the apprentices confeess. Edmond Allen hath vij apprentices by their owne confessyon and the

¹ Neck. 2 Introduction VI. I.

³ St. Giles', The Great Hospital. See Introduction V. 4

⁴ The number allowed them was four. See No. CCCCLII.

journymen lykewyse. Henry Bemond hath v apprentyces by their owne confessyon. Sylvester Foxe hath v apprentyces by their owne confessyon. Robert Baker hath vj apprentices by their owne confessyon. Robert Felbrygg hath v apprentyces as by them is confessed. William Blome hath v apprentices by their owne confessyon. Gregory Newhowse hath v apprentices by their own confessyon. John Asshewell hath v apprentices. William Bell hath v apprentices. This is our verdit.

#### CCCLXVIII.—Court on Wednesday, 22 May [1583].

Whear this court is credably infourmed and given to understond that Adam Kynot, alien, and Jamys Wallwyn, alien of this citie, and other aliens dwelling in the same citie doo use the buyeng of great quantitee of corne within the Countie of Norffolk and nere this citie to the great rayse and inhauncyng of the pryces of corne and generall grudge and myslykyng of pore people, the same beyng by the seid straungers transported over the seas. This daye commandement is especyally given by this court to the seid Adam and so sett downe generally for order that fromhencefurth no alien or straunger dwelling in this citie by themselves, servaunts, factours or deputes buye or cause to bee bought any corne or grayne whatso euer other then for the provysyon of their owne housholdes, upon payne that thoffendours lawfully proved shalbe utterly banisshed this citie for euer, and to bee reputed men unmeete to contynue in this common welth.

## CCCLXIX.—Court on Saturday, 9 Nov. [1583].

This daye was brought in the certificat of the whoall nomber of straungers now beeyng wthin this cittye w^{ch} bee in nomber, all MMMMvj^c lxxix, wherof wer men Mcxxviij, women Mccclviij, children straungers viij^c xv, children Englissheborne Mccclxxviij.

# CCCLXX.—Court on Saturday, 28 March 26 Eliz. [1584].

Whereas a bill of complaint was exhibited to M^r Maiour and his breethren by certayn citizens of this cittie for y^t dyvers straungers aliens with in this cittie do buy Norwich commodities for other men and with other mens mony aswell of London as other places within this realme to y^e great decay of the citizens of this citty trading the sayd commodities to London and other places. The Satturday the xiiijth of this instant Marche M^r Mayour and his brethren called before them Jacob Buskins, Segar Wretewroughen, George de Roe, John Bagler, John Billet, Lewes Quinten and Mallert Rickworthe, aliens, and have declared unto them the tenor and effect of the same complaynt, and there uppon have prohibited the same straungers aliens that they or any of them shall not after the Feast of Easter [19 April] next ensueng this present xxviijth day of Marche use any

Agents. 2 Introduction V. 4.

ffactorship or buy any commodities called Norwich commodities as factours for any person within this realme. But yet nevertheles ar contented that they shall or may use all suche liberties as her maiestie hathe graunted unto them using the same accordyng to the trew intent and meaning of her maiesties licence and the letters of the lordes of her honorable privie counsell. The sayd parties dyd desier tyme of respit for their answeres, weh was graunted them, ij severall dayes for their answer. This present day the sayd Jacob Buskins [and the others] beyng requiered to make answere whether they will obay ys commaundement or no, they all doo thereto assent and promyse that after the sayd tyme lymyted they will not use factorship or buy any of the sayd commodities for any other person but onely buy and sell the same comodities for themselves simplie without fraud or collucion.¹

### CCCLXXI.—Court on Saturday, 14 Nov. [1584].

It is agreed and orderyd by this court, and Mr Symon Bowd and Mr Cristofer Layer, Aldermen, are appointed and auctorized to deall and conclude wth the Lord Treasourour² and any other for obteyning of the Aulnage³ and Subsidie for this citie.

## CCCLXXII.—Court on Saturday, 6 March 27 Eliz. [1585].

The Bailive and politique men⁴ of the Wallown Congregacion presented John Kentyng, John Porryn and Mary Valdyr, alyens, to bee leawd persons and therfor doo desyre that they maye bee banisshed this citie. Wherupon the seid Bailive and politique men are commaunded to see euery of the seid persons to bee shipped and sent euery one to the placys from whence they cam. And it is ordered yf they shall hereafter retourne to this citie they shalbe whipped abowt the markett.

# CCCLXXIII.—Court on Saturday, 27 March [1585].

Henry Fond and Thomas Weauers are specially commaunded by M^r Maiour and this hows that from hence furth they shall not bryng any straungers or alyens into this citie but sutche as doo inhabitt and dwell therin allready, upon payne of ymprisonment and sutche other payne as shalbe inflycted upon them by M^r Maiour and his brethren.

# CCCLXXIV.—Convocation of Aldermen, 10 May [1585].

Whereas the politique men and others of the Duche congregacion brought into this court the names and surnames of dyvers straungers in ther contrye borne, whose lyfe and conversacion hathe been of long tyme and still is so wicked and ungodlye, that for their lewd and wicked lyveng the

¹ Introduction V. 4.

² William Cecil, Lord Burleigh .

³ Introduction V. 4.

⁴ ib.

hest of them ar by the sayd governours and all honest of the same congregacion thought altogether unmeet to dwell or hereafter to remaine in this city or libertyes of the same but for these causes to be utterly and presently bannysshed the same citye as by the said bill subscribed with the names of the sayd pollitique men appeareth. And where Mr Maiour and his breethren here assembled have sent for many of the sayd persons. somme whereof or their present dwellynges cannot be found, somme of them ar from home, and cannot be spoken with, and somme of them commeng in the great chamber in manyfest contempt went away without appeareng in this court so that they cannot be talked with nor warned to depart as Mr Maiour and his breethren fully purposed to doo. day it is therefore ordered and agreeyd that the breefe here under wrytten shalbee directed to the mynyster of the sayd congregacion to be publysshed in their open church and meetyng the next Sabbaothe daye as followeth whiche this court fully agree uppon to be put in execucon with all strictenes according to the tenor of the same in these wordes viz.

To the Mynyster of the Duche Congregacion wthin the sayd City.

These ar to will and straitly to chardge yow that yow sygnyfye and declare in your full and open congregation the next Sabbaoth day as followeth; That whereas wee certainly understand that Joys de Rick [and 43 others], aliens borne, ar at this tyme comorant and dwellyng wthin the sayd citye whose lyveng and conversacion is found to be so wicked and so ungodlye that they nor anie of them nor their families (uppon payne of whippeng owt of the same citye) shall remaine, dwell, contynue or abyde within the sayd citye or libertyes thereof, but that they and everie of them dayes now next followeng shall utterly depart and goe owt of the same city and libertyes of the same, uppon payne aforesayd, and never at any tyme hereafter doo retorne or comme to the same againe, uppon lyke paine and suche other punysshement as Mr Majour and his breethren for the tyme beyng shall inflict uppon euery offender herein. And yt euery person whiche shall after the sayd tyme lett any hows to anie of the sayd persons, or after the tyme aforesayd receive or willyngly permyt any of the sayd persons to come into any of their howses shall forfeyt for euery night receiveng, or willyngly permyttyng, or suffereng them or any of them fyve shillinges according to thorder heretofore in that case made. shall uppon first sight or knowledge of the presence or commeng againe of them or any of them, or any other new comer beyng a straunger borne (whoe hathe not bene before allowed to dwell in the said city) present their names to Mr Maiour to be delt wth and sent awaye as the sayd Maiour shall think meet, uppon paine that every offender making default in the sayd presentment shall forfeyt and lose as afore sayd, yf the same come to Mr Maiours knowledge by any other meanes then by them whoe shall so harbor or receive anie of the sayd persons or new commers.

CCCLXXV.—Court on Wednesday, 6 Dec. 30 Eliz. [1587].

This daye cam the Elders of the Duiche Congregacion and compleyned that dyuers of their countrymen beeyng assessed to paye to the relieff of their poore now this hard tyme of wynter doo refuse the same. Wherupon they wer called and doo allege that their occupyeng is so farre decayed and they becoom so poore and the pore so greatly increasyd as they are not hable to susteyne the chardge. And herupon this hows consideryng the necessytee of the tyme and wayeng the great decaye of occupyeng among them and the great nomber of their poore, doo agree that the Chamberleyn shall paye to George Fenne and the rest of the elders owt of the monye collected for the seallyng of their commodities the summe of tenne poundes, and for this purpose he hath a warrant.¹

CCCLXXVI.—Court on Saturday, 25 Jan. 31 Eliz. [1589].

This daye was redd in the court a letter sent to Mr Maiour and his brethren from Sr Frauncys Drake wherby he desyreth that the waytes of this citie may bee sent to hym to go the new intendid voyage,² wherunto the waytes beeyng here called doo all assent. Wherupon it is agreed that they shall haue vj cloakes of stamell cloath made them redy before they go. And that a wagon shalbe provided to carry them and their instrumentes, and that they shall haue iiijii to buye them three new howboyes and one treble recordour and xii to beare their chardgys. And that the citie shall hyer the wagon and paye for it. Also that the Chamberleyn shall paye Peter Spratt xi for a saquebutt case, and the waytes to delyuer to the Chamberleyn before they go the cities cheanes.

CCCLXXVII.—Court on Saturday, 15 Nov. [1589].

Forasmocheas the Wallownes in this citie are growne into great powertie by reason their trades and occupacions are greatly decayed wherby they are not hable to maynteyne their chardges and to relieve their pore. Mr More and Mr Nutt ij preachers of this citie wer appointed to collect the benevolence of well affected persons wthin this citie for the relieff of the seid pore Wallownes whoo this daye cam into this court and brought in the summe of xxviij¹¹ by them collected. And now by this court it is agreed that x¹¹ shalbe given them out of the treasurey of this citie. So the ij Mynysters of the Wallownes wth som of the elders of the same congregacion beeyng here present received the seid monye.⁸

CCCLXXVIII.—Court on Saturday, 22 Aug. 32 Eliz. [1590]. It is agreed that euery Alderman in his ward shall presently take

¹ Introduction V. 4. ² The Portuguese Voyage. ³ Introduction V. 4.

order that no schooles wthin this cytie shalbee kept but broken upp untyll Mychaellmas next.¹

CCCLXXIX.—Court on Saturday, 5 Sept. [1590].

Furmyn Vanwater, alien, for keping schoole contrary to order and being commaunded to appear before M^r Mayour by the Conestable and refusing to come is therefore for his disobediens sett in the stocks wth a paper on his hed *For Disobedyence*. And also he is comaunded to appear on Wednesdaye next and to bring the mynister of the Duche congregacion to knowe what manner of person he is.

CCCLXXX.—Court on Monday, 10 March [37 Eliz. 1595].

The straungers aliens weauers being before Mr Maiour and the Justices uppon a compleynt made by the englishe weauers for buyeng of smale uffe yarne reeled wth a shorte reele and false tolde,2 the said straungers doe here promise that they will presently give warning to all ther spynsters and such as they use to buy yarne of, aswell for the reforming of the length of ther reeles (according to the ancient custome) as also for the true telling and deliuering of the nomber of thriddes conteyned in euery lea3 of yarne, so as those abuses and falshoodes may be generally reformed before the Feast of the Annunciacion of our Ladye [25 March] next. And that afterward yf eny yarne be fownd defectiue, due searche shalbe made as the lawe requireth.4

CCCLXXXI.—Court on Saturday, 17 May [1595].

Yt is ordered that one Thomas Barney nowe prisoner in the Guilde-hall shall goe and travell wth Barnaby Langdon the whipper in euery parishe wthin this cytty wth the baskett to gather and collect the devotion and releife of the inhabitantes to be given and distributed amongest the pore prisoners in the same gaole.

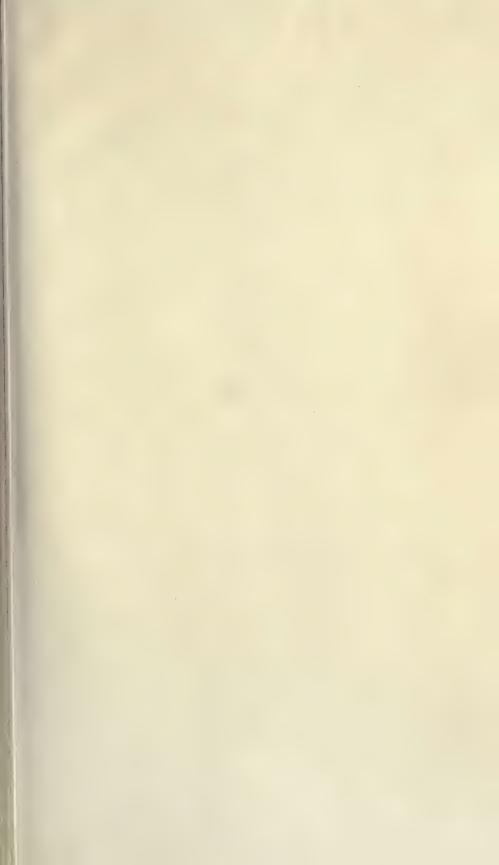
CCCLXXXII.—Court on Saturday, 4 Dec. 39 Eliz. [1596].

This daye were brought into this courte the persons hereundernamed who were suspected to enter into a close sowen w^t rotes⁵ of one Vertngose wthout S^t Stephen's Gates. And they and euery of them seuerally for him self and one for an other did knowledge to owe to our soueraigne Ladie the Quene v¹¹ viz. Roger Watson junior, Robert Browne, cobler, Thomas Norton junior, mason, Thomas Bowman and

¹ Schools of writing, reading and knitting were again closed owing to sickness, 29 July, 34 Eliz. 1592.

² The yarn was coarser than specified, and thus a given weight of it contained fewer yards than were declared.

Hank, Compare No. CLXXI, Roots,



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Mapine Topmile Se Monderitz

and of others so primite confidence and partieller quite found or on purity land agreed they expended are one out they in principle as to confidence purity in annual conse in find outlighterons. Conference of out of and some one of the me one of the De bette quo pan confer constra plimbe sor on Bane Horas other cone pondention of of 6th page in another once of a line & Suddace soin Bain of aft damptitute finding apertage dem junty ( Due Bare Dane amprount and state or o Gan True frame Taftum " Laftum voro controy conflict up of the De quit vin Page conflict or Det content Lapar vero Allow Europes ought or 24 of hap. A offine? a lown wine or some or some mount Lating alle alle contrate in alignth path or sen what in guild am expelled will love some is becam count count of or the count of Tapa De Mar tacher De my + 00 000 mulum omoron of Day Coverent confer on y the tiqueli, per oco lor + quely like ext 6. on litt in control o um. A aufur mode cod conte or ground and Donay & person confirment very confirme Promoter contract in pender 200 Tilly von ound May buy goods 826 8 Fin Local & conferious The coning on Coraces co annual of time mor pondage and of the in concord Dord Campo Times cote conflate by the conau who fight sollid as to capta were calle conau and some sonat longi conpar or apply perf 4 quel forth or a lity & concers to come . To F. Dindes. his miles confer or in oute or quet salt on 256 amount and is petter wing serving pelles country were depeths, country expone alimit contact or of pulls, diefer wa se fightmo a bould compate or 200 aline (but a Mei compate or 20 comparer att.

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A Page true of Customs.

A Page true of Custom

## A Page from the Book of Customs.

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The fifth line reads, "Incipiunt Capitula de Ponderibus." (Here begin the Chapters concerning Weights.) At the end of the paragraph is, "Explicit Capit(u)la de Ponderibus (sic) Incipit Assisa Panis et Cervisie." (The end of the Chapters concerning Weights. The Assize of Bread and Ale begins.)

Spaces were left for the initial capital letters of the paragraphs but they were never

filled in. They are denoted by small letters in the margin.

The Book of Customs after being lost for many years, perhaps upwards of a century, was restored to the City Muniments in 1905. It was discovered by Mr. Rye in the possession of a small tradesman in Norwich.

The State of the later of the l

John Gryffyn wth condicion to make there personall appearance here in this Courte att all tymes upon warninge gyven them or to any of them and not to departe w^tout lycence of this courte.¹

CCCLXXXIII.-Court on 19 May 1686.

Proclamacion to be made at Whitson Fair and Trinity Fair next that y° Fair formerly kept upon Good Friday for the future shall be kept upon y° Thursday before calld Maundy Thursday.²

## BOOKS OF EVIDENCES AND MEMORANDA.

Extracts from the Book of Customs.

CCCLXXXIV.—Mandate to the Bailiffs of Yarmouth ordering them not to interfere with Merchants passing to the Staple at Norwich. 1333. (fol. 2).

Rex dilectis suis Balliuis ville sue Mangne Jernemuthe salutem. Cum per nos prelatos Comites Barones et totam communitatem regni nostri in parleamento nostro apud Westmonasterium nuper conuocatos ordinatum fuisset quod Stapule lanarum coriarum et pellium lanutarum apud Norwycum et alia certa loca infra regnum nostrum et non alibi tenerentur, et quod mercatores tam indigene quam aliengene huiusmodi lanas coria et pelles lanutas in stapulis predictis emerent et ea absque impedimento extra stapulas illas ad partes exteras pro voluntate sua solutis nobis custumis inde debitis cariare possent. Ac iam ex relatu accepimus plurimorum

The King to his beloved, the Bailiffs of his town of Great Yarmouth, greeting. Whereas by us, the prelates, earls, barons and the whole community of our realm lately assembled in our parliament at Westminster, it was ordained that the staples of wools, hides and wool-fells should be held at Norwich and other fixed places within our realm and not elsewhere, and that merchants both native and alien might buy such wools, hides and wool-fells in the said staples and might carry them without impediment out from those staples to foreign parts at their will, the customs due thereon having been paid to us. And now from the report of very many we learn that you in many ways now recently hinder the

¹ Introduction V. 4

² Introduction VII. 3.

⁸ Introduction IV. 1.

quod vos mercatores et alios quominus ipsi naues et batellos suos usque ad dictam ciuitatem de Norwico per portum nostrum dicte ville nostre Mangne Jernemuthe ad lanas coria pelles lanutas in dicta stapula de Norwico empta in eisdem nauibus batellis cariand' ducere et eadem lanas coria et pelles lanutas ad partes exteras de stapula predicta cariare possint impeditis multipliciter iam de nouo et per quod mercatores et alii de stapula predicta cum mercandisis suis indies se retraxherunt in nostri dampnum et preiudicium et contra ordinacionem predictam de quo miramur plurimum et monemur. Nos volentes ordinacionem illam in singulis suis articulis firmiter observari et indempnitati nostre in hac parte prospicere ut tenemur, vobis mandamus sub forisfactura omnium que forisfacere poteritis firmiter iniungentes quod ab huiusmodi impedimentis de cetero penitus desistatis et mercatores et alios naues et batellos suos ad dictam stapulam de Norwyco per portum predictum ducere et lanas coria et pelles lanutas in dicta stapula cariata ad partes exteras pro voluntate sua cariare libere permittatis. Proclamari etiam facietis in eadem villa vestra et ex parte nostra firmiter inhiberi ne quis sub graui forisfactura nostra lanas coria seu pelles lanutas alibi in portu predicto quam in stapula predicta ad ea extra regnum

merchants and others so that they cannot bring their ships and boats up to the said City of Norwich by our port of our said town of Great Yarmouth, for carrying away the wools, hides and wool-fells, bought in the said staple of Norwich, in the same ships and boats, and [so that they cannot carry the same wools, hides and wool-fells to foreign parts from the staple aforesaid. And through that the merchants and others withdraw themselves from day to day from the said staple with their merchandise to our loss and prejudice and contrary to the said ordinance, whereat we marvel very much and are warned. We wishing that that ordinance may he observed in all its points and to provide for our security in this behalf as we are bound, command you, under the forfeiture of all things which you can forfeit, firmly enjoining that you entirely desist from such impediments in future, and that you freely permit the said merchants and others to bring their ships and boats to the said staple of Norwich by the port aforesaid, and to carry away the wools, hides and wool-fells, brought to the said staple, to foreign parts at their will. You shall also cause it to be proclaimed in your same town, and on our behalf to be firmly prohibited, that no one may presume under heavy forfeiture to carry our wools, hides and wool fells elsewhere in the said port than in the said staple, for nostrum ducenda quouis colore quesito cariare presumat nec mercatores seu alios cum nauibus seu batellis suis per portum predictum ad stapulam venire seu ex inde ad partes exteras redire et huiusmodi lanas coria et pelles lanutas cariare aliqualiter impediatis. Dum tamem iidem mercatores de custuma nobis inde debita warantum sub sigillo nostro de coket se habeant pro ut decet. Teste rege apud Donnolm x die Aprilis anno regni nostri septimo.

taking them out of our realm, by any assumed pretext, nor shall you hinder the merchants or others in coming to the staple with their ships and boats by the said port, or in returning thence to foreign parts, and in carrying away such wools, hides and wool-fells. Provided however that the same merchants shall have a warrant of the custom thereon due to us under our seal of coket¹ as is fit. Witness the king at Durham 10th day of April in the seventh year of our reign.² [1333].

CCCLXXXV.—The Tolls paid upon goods coming to the City. (fol. 6.)

Le Custom de la Citee d	le	The Custom ³ of the City	of
Norwic.		Norwich.	
Custuma4 omnium mer-		The Custom of all mer-	
cium provenientium ad		chandise coming to the	
Ciuitatem tam per ter-		City as well by land as	
ram quam per aquam.		by water.	
De j miler de harang		Of 1 thousand of herring	
coment il passe par tere		whether it passes by	
ou par ewe,	$\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$	land or by water,	1d.
D'qank ⁵ qe passe iiij ^d o'		" whatever amount of	
q'6 homme deit,	o'	herring which passes	
		4d, besides what the	
		man should pay,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' le lest de harang,	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{d}}$	" the last of herring,	IOd.
D' le c de Muluel,	$ij^d$	" the hundred of cod,	2d.
D' le charett,	$ij^d$	" the cartload,	2d.

¹ Seal of the Custom House.

4 In the margin.

² See Vol. I. pp. 62-3-4.

³ Tolls.

⁵ Quanke, an indefinite great quantity. Quiconque? ⁶ Outre que?

D' le c de Makerel par		Of the hundred of mack-	
terre et par ewe,	ob'	erel by land or by water,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' le c de Merlyng,	ob,	, the hundred of whiting	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' le way de suy ¹ ,	iiij ^d	" the wey ² of tallow,	4d.
D' oynt,	iiijd	" " " lard,	4d.
D' xvj darre ³ de oynt,	$\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$	" the 16 darre of lard,	Id.
D' v torches de fyl de fez,	ob'	" 5 coils of iron wire,4	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' x torches,	$\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$	" 10 coils,	Id.
D' quir tanne,	$q^{a}$	" tanned leather,	$\frac{1}{4}d$ .
Et sil soit taille le fez		And if it be cut, the	
dun homme,	ob'	load of a man,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' le trossel de rere un		" the pack [of leather]	
homme,	ob'	on a man's back,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' le fez en sele dun		" the pack on the saddle	
chiual,	$\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$	of a horse,	1 d.
D' le charett de fers a		" the cartload of horse-	
chiual,	ijd	shoes,	2 <i>d</i> .
D' chescun charett qe		Of each cartload which	
custume doit al entre si		owes custom on entry if	
il ne donne Ble,	ijd	it does not give corn,	2d.
D' le trossel saunz corde,	$ij^d$	" the bundle, not corded,	2d.
D' le trossel corde,	iiijd	" corded,	4d.
D' le saak de Leyne,	iiijd	" the sack ⁵ of wool,	4d.
D' le xij de Cordewan,	iiijd	" the dozen [skins] of	
		cordwain,6	4d.
D' le carke de Alom,	iiij ^d	" the cark ⁷ of alum,	4d.
D' le saak de Alomn,	iiij ^d	" the sack " "	4d.
D' le c de Alum,	iiij ^d	" the cwt. " "	4d.
D' le c de peyuer,	iiijd	" " " pepper,	4d.
D' le c de Comyn,	iiij ^d	" ", " " cummin,	4d.
D' le c de syre,	iiijd	,, ,, ,, wax,	4d.
D' le c de Brasyl,	iiij ^d	" " " brasil, ⁸	4d.
D' le pere de Cyre,	ob'	" the stone of wax,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' buckes tynes cordez al		" buck tines tied for	
isser vers Jenemutu'		going out towards Yar-	
chescun de eux,	ob'	mouth, each of them,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .

¹ Suif. ² 14 stone. ⁸ Kelham has darres, two pennyworths.

⁴ Or pack-thread.

⁵ 364 lbs. ⁶ Shoe-leather. ⁷ 3 or 4 cwt.

⁸ Cæsalpinia Sappan, a wood from India, used for its red dye.

D' le mole,	$\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$	Of the millstone,	Id.
D' le couple de meyne		" the couple of hand-mill	
moles,	ob'	stones,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' le pere a forge,	ob'	,, the stone for a forge,1	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
Et si il soit percee,	$\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$	And if it be pierced,	1d.
D' le charett de panieres,	j panier	" the cartload of baskets,	
		ı b	asket
D' le snek,	viijd	,, the smack,	8d.
D' le hulch,	iiij ^d	" the hulk,	4d.
Et si il porte blee,	iiijbz	And if it carries corn,	4 ^{bz}
Del Neef q' porte seel	j fat	" the ship which carries	
		salt,	I fat2
D' le Busse,	iiij ^d	,, the busse,	4d.
D' le Nief pecheress,	ijd	" the fishing vessel,	2d.
D' le Bate,	$\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$	" the boat,	Id.
D' le Cog,	iiij ^d	" the cog,	4d.
D' le saak de p[om³]mys		" the sack of apples, of	
de noiz v de farine ches-		nuts, or of meal, each	
cun,	o'	one,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' chescun charett q'		Of each cart which first	
vient premerement oue		comes with salt after the	
seel puis la fest seint		feast of St Michael,	I ps
Mich',	I bz		
Et puis en lan chescun		And afterwards in the	
foitz q' 11 vent,	ij ^d	year each time that it	
		comes,	2d.
Del Neef q' vent charg'		" the ship which comes	
de Noiz poiz v feuez4		laden with nuts, peas or	
Et auxi de ble si il ne		beans. And also with	
donne ble,	iiij ^d	corn if it does not give	
		corn,	4d.
D' le summe de aux,5	$\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$	" the load, in addition,	id.
D' le feez de aux,	o'	" the fees,6 in addition,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' le dakere de quirs,	o'	" the dicker7 of skins of	
		leather,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' le ffilling dakere,	o'	" the filling ⁸ dicker,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .

¹ Either an anvil or a grindstone. ² 9 bz.

³ The letters are defaced, and the word might be prunys, plums.

⁴ Or fenes, hay.

5 Auxi, or perhaps aulx, garlics.

6 Or pack.

7 Ten skins.

8 Meaning uncertain, perhaps connected with wool-fells

Dil e i i		05:1 6 1 6	
D' le feez dun homme de		Of the fees1 of a man of	
mercery de soulers x	,	mercery, of shoes or of	
de ffeutr,	0'	felt,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D le feez de un homme		" the fees ¹ of a man, of	
de sux de coiure ou de		sugar, of copper, or	
feez oueree,	o'	of worked iron,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' le garke de aster,	o'	" the garbe ² of steel,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' le last de Bakun,	iiij ^d	,, the last of bacon,	4d.
D' le hurs,	$xlij^d$	" the bear,	42d.
D' le synge,	$\mathbf{x}$ ld	" the ape,	40d.
D' le cable,	viijd	,, the cable,	8d.
D' le hoberionk,	iiijd	, the hawser,	4d.
D' le spedrop³	ijd	" [one kind of] rope,	2d.
D' le Nedrop, ⁸	$\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{d}}$	" [another kind of] rope,	Id.
D' le baril de Aster,	iiijd	,, the barrel of steel,	4d.
D' le blume a ferun,	iiijd	" the bloom ⁴ of iron,	4d.
D' le hauberk,	iiijd	" the hauberk,	4d.
D' le hauberioun,	ijd	" the haubergeon,	2d.
D' le carke de plom,	iiij ^d	,, the carke ⁵ of lead,	4d.
D' le fotmal,	ob'	Of the fotmal,6	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' chescun chef de par-		" each cheef ⁷ of tailors'	2
menterie,	ob'	work,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
D' le c de peaux de		,, the hundred of rabbit	2000
Conyns,	iiijd	skins,	4d.
D' le peu de Beuer,	iiijd	, the skin of a beaver,	4d.
D' le sabelyn,	jd	,, the sable,	īd.
D' le tymbre de sabelyns,	$\mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{ld}}$	,, the timber ⁸ of sables,	40d.
D' le Bynd de peaux de	AI	,, the bynd ⁹ of sheep	400.
Motons,	id	skins,	īd.
D' le c de peaux,	iiij ^d	" the hundred [sheep]	10.
D le c de peaux,	mj-	skins.	4.7
D' le M1 de arnement,	ob'	,	4d.
Die M. de amement,	ob'	,, the thousand of arne-	1.7
D' le fez dun homme de		ment, ¹⁰	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
	.1.2	" the pack of a man of	1 7
cordes de bast,	ob,	bast ropes,	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .

¹ Or the pack. 2 A sheaf of 30 pieces. Stat. Temp. Incert.

⁸ Two sorts of rope, of which the modern equivalents are not discoverable.

The ingot, perhaps I cwt.

⁵ Perhaps the carrect = I fother = 13 fotmals.

⁶ 57.6 lbs.

⁷ 14 ells. Stat. Temp. Incert.

⁸ 40 skins.

⁹ 32 skins.

¹⁰ Murray, New Eng. Dist. "Ink, or one of its ingredients."

<ul> <li>D' le charett de cordes de bast,</li> <li>D' le Miler de grossos Eymes,¹</li> <li>D' Monne Eymes,</li> <li>D' le c de seyses de cordes ou les eymes</li> </ul>	ij ^d j ^d ob'	Of the cartload of bast ropes, ,, the thousand of large weights, ,, [the thousand] of money weights, ,, the hundred of scales (?) with cords or the	2d.  1d.  \frac{1}{2}d.
pendant,	iiij ^d	weights hanging,	4 <i>d</i> .
[The following are on the back of the folio, and were possibly adde after an interval of time.]			
Del charett de flotes,	ij ^d	Of the cartload of skeins	
TO 1 1 1 1 1	• 4	of wool, ²	2d.
D' v barils de wad,	<b>j</b> d	" 5 barrels of woad,	1 <i>d</i> .
D' un quarter de wad,	$j^d$	,, a quarter of woad,	1 <i>d</i> .
Del tonel de Muluel seym	:::d	,, the tun of cod oil or	
ou haryng al isser,	viij ^d	herring [oil] at the going	0.7
Del cherett de control	::4	out,	8d.
Del charett de oystres,	ij ^d	Of the cartload of oysters,	2d.
Del feez a chiual,	ob'	" the horseload "	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
Del c de fyl a Rey,	ob'	,, the cwt. of yarn for	1 7
D-14' 1 1 M 4''		raye [cloth],3	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
Del timbre de Martirins	iiij ^d	" the timber of marten	
D1. 1 1 D . 1	••3	skins,	4d.
Del tymbre de Rostelyns,	ij ^d	" the timber of squirrel	
T) 1 NEW 1		skins,	2 <i>d</i> .
Del Milier de gros ouere,	$\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$	" the thousand of grey	
D.1. 1		work, ⁴	Id.
Del tymbre de chaatz,	$\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$	" the timber of cat skins,	1 <i>d</i> .
Del c de Conere,	$ij^d$	" the hundred of rabbit	
D1 1 D	*****	skins,	2d.
Del c de Esteyn,	iiij ^d	" the cwt. of tin,	4 <i>d</i> .
Del tonel de vyn al	•••4	" the tun of wine at com-	0.1
entrer,	viijd	ming in,	8d.
Et auxint al issir,	viijd	And also at going out,	8d.
Del tonel de Meel,	viijd	,, the tun of honey,	8 <i>d</i> .
Del tonel de coudres,	ij ^d	" the tun of nuts,	2d.

¹ Esmes. ² Or float wood. ³ Striped cloth.

⁴ Badger Skins? See Riley. Lib. Cust. Lon. II., p. 806, "griseum."

Del braqe de bucke tynes,	j ^d	Of the brace of buck tines,	1 d.
Del charge de chiual de	,	" the horseload of glass,	ıd.
verre,	$\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$		
De le charett,	$ij^d$	" the cartload " "	2d.
De x parnez,	$\mathbf{j}^{ ext{d}}$	" ten [pieces] of wood	
70 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	::::d	work,	Id.
De le bracee de serueyse, De firma quond' Ball'	iiij ^d	", the brewing of ale,"  Of the former farm of the	4d.
Norwici.		Bailiffs of Norwich.	
De les Messetres de Nor-		Of the misteries of Nor-	
wici a la Natiuet' notre		wich at the Nativity of	
seignour pour lour ben-		our Lord for their bene-	
goual,	XXXS	gafol,²	30s.
De les pestour a iiij termes		" the bakers at the four	
owelement,	iiij ^{li} '	terms [quarter days]	
		equally,3	£4
D' le lyndraperie,	$\mathbf{x}$ ls	" the linen drapery,	40s.
D' le hayres pour la trone,	XXXS	" the farmer, for the trone,	30s.
D' le Marche de pessoun,	XXS	" the Fish-market,	20s.
D' le Marche de Galines	1****	Of the Market for fowls,	
ouwes furmag' et de pos,	xliijs	eggs, cheese, and peas,	43s.
D' le March de blank quir,	xijd	" the market for white leather,	12d.
D' le March beefes vach		, the market for oxen,	2 2001
et chiuals,	iiijs	cows and horses,	45.
Les folonners deuient		The fullers are bound to	
paiuer a la feste notre		pay at the feast of our	
dame en quarennu et la		Lady in Lent [25	
Natiuet' notre dame,	xlv ^s	March] and the Na-	
		tivity of our Lady [8	
-		Sept.],	45s.
De les pellipers,	iiijs	Of the skinners,	4s.
D' le ferme de Ewe,	$\mathbf{x}$ ls	,, the farm of the water,	40s.
Harang' doit' deux estal-		Herring owes two tallages,	
lag' un freez et autre de harang' seer.		one from fresh the other	
Lestallag' de sur chescun		from salt herring.  The tallages on each [are	
le iour seint Thomas le		due] on the day of St	
apostle.		Thomas the Apostle	
		[21 Dec.].	
¹ Crafts. ² Bene	evolence.	³ See No. CXLVI., p. 87.	

Leyn doit deux estallag' des hommes foreigns lun denaunt la Pentecost lautre apres. Wool owes two tallages from foreigners, the one before Pentecost, the other after.

CCCLXXXVI.—Orders for Swine and Dogs. 1354. (fol. 22d.) Purceq' grantz damag et perils si ount souent auenuz auant ces heures en la Citee de Norwiz et uncore auenent de iour en autr' de ceo q' senglers, troyes et porks auaunt ces heures ount ales et uncore ailent wakeraunt de jour et nuyt santz garde en la dite Citee par goi diuerses gent et enfantz si ount este naufrez par senglers enfauntz occis et deuorrez et autr' enseuelitz exhumat' et autres maignez et plusours gentz de la dite Cite resceur' grantz damage com debrisur des mesons destruction des chardyns a diuerses gentz par tel maner des porks sur quoy grant pleinte souent est auenu a les dit Bailliffs et commune enpreaunt a eux de remedie sur les meschiefs perils et damages qu a eux furent faits. A la semble tenue en Norwiz le sabbati en la veille seint Andrew li apostr' en lan du regne li Roi Edward tiercz puis le conquest vint et utisme pur les ditz perils et meschiefs eschur' et honestement la dite Citee garder, par assent de les Bailliffs et tut la commune de la dite Citee a la dite assemblee esteaunz ordine est et establi q' chescun homme ou femme de quel estat ou condicion qil soit q' eit sengler, troye ou autr' pork de denz

Whereas great injuries and dangers so often have happened before this time in the City of Norwich and still happen from day to day in as much as boars, sows and pigs before this time have gone and still go vagrant by day and night without a keeper in the said city, whereby divers persons and children have thus been hurt by boars, children killed and eaten, and others [when] buried exhumed, and others maimed, and many persons of the said city have received great injuries as wrecking of houses, destruction of gardens of divers persons by such kind of pigs upon which great complaint is often brought before the said Bailiffs and Community imploring them for remedy on the misfortunes, dangers and injuries which have been done to them. At the assembly held in Norwich, the Saturday on the eve of St. Andrew the Apostle in the twenty-eighth year of reign of King Edward the third after the conquest, [19 Nov. 1354] for avoiding the said dangers and misfortunes and becomingly keeping the said city; By the assent of the Bailiffs and all the Community of the said city present at the said assembly; It is ordained and established that each man or woman of whatsoever estate or condition he may be, who has boar, sow or other pig

la dite Citee q' ils les gardent de denz lour cloos auxsi bien de iour com de nuit issint q' si nul maner de pork soit troue alaunt alarge hors de garde qe il soit greuousement amercie par les baillifs de la citee; et ausint q' quicunqe q' les puisse issint trouer aler alarge hors de garde de iour ou nuyt qe les dit porks soient tues par quicunqe q' les voudra tuer sanz estr' chalange greue ou damage pur le tuer de tiels pork alantz en countr' cest ordinaunce. Estr' ceo q' chescun homme ou femme eiaunt porks q' il les puisse aler sanz chalang chescun iour de samadi de hour de nonne tanq' vespr' de dens quel temps chescun si face netter ses porcher' et de dens quel temps q' chescun homme face garder ces ditz porks hors de chescuny damage sur peril de gref amerciment deuers les baillifs de la Citee. Et aqules tost q' les les porcheries sount nettes q' les ditz porks soient rechatos en leur porcheries illuqes a demurrer come auant est dist.

Ensement purceq' grant damage et debats ount souent auenuz en la dite Citee pour chiens q' aillent alarge, si est ordinee par assent de la communalte de la Citee q' ount chiens en la Citee q' ils les gardent en lieu ou en autre manere de denz lour cloos issint q' ils ne aillent wakeraunt a large hors en rues ne par iour ne par nuit. Et si nul chien soit troue wakeraunt en rues contre cest ordinaunce q' ils

within the said city, that they keep them within their enclosure as well by day as by night, so that if any kind of pig be found going about at large without a keeper that he be heavily amerced by the bailiffs of the city, and also that anyone who may find them thus going about at large without a keeper by day or night that the said pigs may be killed by anyone who shall be willing to kill them without being interfered with, troubled or injured for the killing of such pigs going about contrary to this ordinance. Provided that each man or woman having pigs can [permit] them to go out without interference every Saturday from the hour of noon till evening, within which time each one shall cause his pigsties to be cleaned, and within which time every man shall cause the said pigs to be kept without injury to anyone on pain of heavy amercement towards the bailiffs of And as soon as the pigsties are cleaned that the said pigs be received into their pigsties there to remain as is above said. Likewise whereas great injury and contentions have often happened in the said city for dogs which go at large, it is thus ordained by assent of the commonalty of the city, [that those] who have dogs in the city that they keep them tied up or in other way within their enclosures so that they do not go vagrant at large outside in the streets neither by day nor by night. And if any dogs be found vagrant in the streets contrary to this ordinance sount tues par quicummqz q' les puit trouer issint alaunt hors en rues. Mes cest ordinaunce ne se estent pas a leuerers, spaynels ou petit kenitz, ou chiens q' sount de deduit, ne a chiens q' venent oue leur Mestres en la Citee et repeirent mesme le iour hors oue lour Mestres q' sount gentz estraung et vient de la Citee. Et q' la crie de cest chose soit feat quatre foits par an en la Citee ala fest seint Michel, Nativite notre seignor, La Pasch' et le Goule de Auguste, issint q' nul homme se puisse escuser q' il soit mesconisaunz de cest ordinaunce.

let them be killed by anyone who may find them thus going about outside in the streets. But this ordinance shall not extend to greyhounds, spaniels or little kennets, or to dogs which are for sport, nor to dogs which come with their masters in the city and go back the same day outside with their masters who are strangers and come from the city. And let the proclamation of this matter be made four times in the year in the city, at the feast of St. Michael, the Nativity of our Lord, Easter and the first of August, so that no man may excuse himself that he is ignorant of this ordinance.

# CCCLXXXVII.—The Assize of Measures. (fol. 30.)

Una mensura vini sit per totum regnum nostrum et una mensura ceruisie, et una mensura bladi scilicet quarterium London. Et una latitudo pannorum tinctorum, russettorum, haubergiatorum, scilicet due ulne inter listas.²

There shall be one measure of wine throughout our whole realm, and one measure of ale, and one measure of corn, namely, the London quarter. And one width of dyed cloths, russetts [and] haberjets,³ namely two ells within the lists.⁴

CCCLXXXVIII.—The Recipe for the Herring Pies sent to the King and the customs associated therewith. (fol. 53d.).

[De] deliberacione xxiiij pastillorum halecium parcelle feodi firme Ciuitatis Norwici.⁵

Puluis ad Pastellos domini Regis, Dimidium libre Gingiberis, Dimidium libre Piperis, I quart' Canelle, I uncia Claui Gariophili, I uncia Piperis longi, Dimidium uncie granorum Paradisi, Dimidium uncie Galeng.

¹ Small dogs used in hunting. Perhaps beagles.

⁵ From the Norwich Liber Albus, fol. 180.

² This is an extract from Magna Charta as confirmed by Stat. 9 H. III., which is given in full in this book.

⁸ See Ryley. Lib. Alb. Lon. III., p. 326, "hapertas." ⁴ Introduction IV. 2.

Et sciendum est quod dominus Rex percipiet de Ciuibus Norwicii vj^{xx} allecia in xxiiij^{or} pastellis scilicet in quolibet pastello v allecia. Et Hugo Curson de Carleton ducet domino Regi dictos pastellos. Et habebit de dictis ciuibus pro duccione dictos pastellos iiij^d et unum pastellum.

Memorandum quod dominus Rex percipiet annuatim de Balliuis Ciuitatis Norwici j^c in xxiiij pastellis de primis allecibus recentibus venientibus in dicta Ciuitate. Puluis ad pastellos ut supra. Et predicti Balliui dabunt ductori ad dominum Regem de certo iiij^d et j pastellum. Et sciendum est quod Hugo de Curson tenetur ducere dicta allecia pro terris et tenementis suis ad dominum Regem. Et dictus Hugo vel ductor nomine suo percipiet ad curiam domini Regis subscripta, videlicet, vj panes, vj fercula de coquina, j lagenam vini, j lagenam seruicie, ij nacta feni, j buschellum auene, j priket' cere et vj candelas de sepo.¹

#### TRANSLATION.

[Concerning] the delivery of 24 Herring Pies parcel of the fee farm of the City of Norwich.

Powder for the lord King's pies—Half a pound of ginger,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of pepper, a quarter of cinnamon, 1 oz. of cloves, 1 oz. of long pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of grains of Paradise,  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of galingale. 4

And be it known that the Lord King shall receive of the citizens of Norwich six score herrings in 24 pies, that is to say 5 herrings in each pie. And Hugh Curson of Carleton⁵ shall carry the said pies to the Lord King. And he shall have 4d from the said citizens for the carriage of the said pies, and one pie.

Be it remembered that the Lord King shall receive annually of the Bailiffs of the City of Norwich one hundred of the first fresh herrings coming to the city in 24 pies. Powder for the pies as above. And the said Bailiffs shall give to the carrier to the Lord King of a certain 4d and 1 pie. And be it known that Hugh de Curson is bound for his lands and tenements to carry the said pies to the Lord King. And the said Hugh, or the carrier in

² Piper officinarum. ³ Guinea grains, amomum melegueta.

¹ This is also found in the Lib. Alb. Norw. fol. 185. See Introduction I. 6. e.

⁴ A kind of ginger, rhizoma galanga.

⁵ East Carleton, a village about four miles from Norwich.

⁵ East Carleton, a village about four miles from Norwich. See Testa de Nevill, pp. 283b, 299b, etc.

⁶ By fixed custom,

⁷ One of the same name is found in *The Book of Pleas*, fol. 78, under the date 1350; also in *Norw. Rec.* I. pp. 391, 394. (1355.)

his name, shall receive at the court of the Lord King as below written, that is to say, 6 loaves, 6 dishes from the kitchen, 1 gallon of wine, 1 gallon of beer, 2 trusses of hay, 1 bushel of oats, 1 pricket of wax and 6 tallow-candles.

CCCLXXXIX.—Agreement between the Citizens of Norwich and the Woad Merchants of Amiens and Corbie. (fol. 60d)

Cum nuper orta erat contentio inter Nicholaum le Mouner, Petrum Cokerel, Johannem Feuyerter, Firminum Cokerel, Petrum le Mouner et Radulphum le Mouner, Mercatores Ambianenses et Corbienses, querentes ex una parte, et Adam de Toftes, Rogerum de Morleye, Willelmum But et Galfridum de Bungeye, Ballivos Norwici, et alios Ciues eiusdem Ciuitatis defendentes ex parte altera; eo quod dicti Ballivi et ceteri Ciues petierunt ab eisdem Mercatoribus Ambianensibus, et Corbiensibus pro quolibet granario¹ suo weyde quatuor denarios, pro quolibet doleo weyde quatuor denarios, pro fraello weyde quatuor denarios, pro quolibet barillo cinerum duos denarios, et pro qualibet mensura sua quatuor solidos. Et eo quod vendiderunt weydam suam per cumbam et per busselum, et cineres per barillos, et woldam suam per petras. Ista vero

Since of late a dispute had arisen between Nicholas le Mouner, Peter Cokerel, John Fruyter, Firmin Cokerel, Peter le Mouner and Ralph le Mouner, merchants of Amiens and Corby, complainants on the one part; and Adam de Toftes, Roger de Morleye, William But and Geoffrey de Bungeye, Bailiffs of Norwich and other citizens of the same city, defendants on the other part; because the said Bailiffs and the other citizens required from the same merchants of Amiens and Corby for every bale² of woad four pence, for every cask of woad four pence, for every barrel of ashes⁴ two pence, and for every measure four shillings. And because they sold their woad by the coomb and by the bushel and ashes by the barrel, and their wold⁵ by the stone.⁶ This

¹ Sic, but perhaps graverio is meant.

² See Murray, New Eng. Dict. "graner."

³ See No. CCCCI. note.

⁴ Probably barilla, an impure carbonate of soda used as the alkali in dyeing.

⁵ Or weld, resida lutiola, formerly cultivated for its brilliant yellow dye.

⁶ The procedure seems to have been considered equivalent to retail trading. See Introduction II. 5.

contentio die Sabbati in festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli Anno Domini M° CCmo LXXXmo sexto, et regni Regis Edwardi, dei gratia Regis Anglie, filii Regis Henrici xiiiimo quieuit in hunc modum; Videlicet quod Ballivi Norwici et alii Ciues eiusdem Ciuitatis pro eis et pro heredibus suis concesserunt prefatis mercatoribus Ambianensibus et Corbiensibus et omnibus aliis mercatoribus de villis predictis venientibus ad Ciuitatem Norwici cum mercandisis suis prenominatis, quod libere liceat eis granaria sua weyde ibidem facere, reddendo pro quolibet granario weyde Ballivis Ciuitatis predicte quatuor denarios tantum, pro quolibet barillo cinerum duos denarios tantum. Et si weydam adduxerint in fraellis reddent Ballivis Norwici pro quolibet fraello quatuor denarios tantum. Concesserunt etiam eisdem mercatoribus quod liceat eis vendere weydam suam per cumbam et per bussellum, et cineres per unum barillum integrum, et woldam suam per petras cuicumque voluerint siue forinsecis siue intrinsecis, si illa mercimonia in ciuitatem predictam adduxerint; ita quod predicti Ballivi pro mensuris suis wevde, seu pro venditione predicta, nichil ab eisdem mercatoribus possint exigere. Et etiam concesserunt eisdem mercatoribus quod possint antedicta mercimonia sua sic adducta pro voluntate sua

dispute however was settled on Saturday the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul [29th June] A.D. 1286 and in the 14th [year] of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Henry, by the grace of God King of England, in this manner. Viz. that the aforesaid Bailiffs of Norwich and the other citizens of the same city, for them and for their heirs, granted to the aforesaid merchants of Amiens and Corby and to all other merchants coming from the said towns to the City of Norwich with their merchandise named above, that it be freely permitted to them to make their bales of woad there by rendering to the Bailiffs of the said city for every bale of woad four pence only, for every barrel of ashes two pence only. And if they shall have brought the woad in fraels, they shall render to the Bailiffs of Norwich for every frael four pence only. They also granted to the same merchants that, if they shall have brought the same merchandise into the said city, it is permitted to them to sell their woad by the coomb and by the bushel, and ashes by the whole barrel, and their wold by the stone, to whomsoever they will, whether foreigners or natives, so that the said Bailiffs may exact nothing from the same merchants for their measures of woad or for the said sale. And also they granted to the same merchants that they may carry away their said merchandise thus brought in at their will, and sell it to

abducere et ea vendere cuicumque alteri voluerint, ita quod nullus eorum ab alio emat eadem mercimonia sic adducta, nisi eadem extra ciuitatem et in partibus longinquis per decem leucas a Ciuitate Norwici distantibus per granarium integrum abducere voluerint. faciendo Ballivis predicte Ciuitatis rectas et debitas inde consuetudines. Et quod possint infra eandem ciuitatem commorari quam diu eis placuerit. Et predicti Mercatores obligant se et omnes alios Mercatores Ambianenses et Corbienses mercimonia prefata in Ciuitatem Norwici ducentes, dare Ballivis euisdem Ciuitatis, qui pro tempore fuerint quadraginta solidos per annum ad Natale Domini, et Communitati Norwici vel suo certo atornato quadraginta solidos per annum ad Natiuitatem sancti Johannis Baptistœ subiciendo eos districtionibus predictorum Ballivorum si contingat eos in dicta solucione dictis terminis deficere. Concesserunt etiam quod si predicti Mercatores omnes seu plures ad Ciuitatem predictam cum mercandisis antedictis non venerint et unus de villis predictis veniat, ad solutionem predictarum quatuor librarum in forma supradicta faciendam per predictos Ballivos compellatur vel ad consuetudines pro quibus prius orta erat contentio plenarie faciendas, quas ipsos de jure facere conficentur prout iidem Ballivi

any one else they will, provided that no one of them buys the same merchandise so brought in from another, unless they are willing to take away the same by the whole bale without the city, and to places distant further than ten leagues from the City of Norwich, by giving to the Bailiffs of the aforesaid city the customs right and due therefrom. And that they might dwell within the same city so long as they please. And the aforesaid merchants oblige themselves and all other merchants of Amiens and Corby, bringing the aforesaid merchandise to the City of Norwich, to give to the Bailiffs of the same city, who stand for the time being, 40s. per annum at the Nativity of the Lord [25 Dec.], and to the community of Norwich, or to their certain attorney, 40s. per annum at the nativity of St John the Baptist [24 June], submitting themselves to the distraints of the aforesaid Bailiffs if it happens that they make default in the said payment at the said terms. They also granted that if the said merchants, all or more, may not come to the said city with the aforesaid merchandise, and one from the said towns shall come, he shall be compelled to make payment of the said four pounds in the manner abovesaid by the said Bailiffs or to fully perform the customs, concerning which the dispute first arose, which they confess themselves to perform by right, as the same Bailiffs and citizens of Norwich think

et Ciues Norwici sibi viderint melius expedire. In cuius rei testimonium sigilla predictorum Mercatorum Ambianensum et Corbiensum et sigillum Communitatis Norwici huic scripto in modo cyrographi confecto alternatim sunt appensa. Actum die supradicto; Temporibus domini Salomonis de Roffensis, domini Ricardi de Boylund, domini Walteri de Sterchesle, magistri Thome de Sodinton, domini Roberti Fulton et domini Walteri de Hobeton tunc apud Norwicum, Justiciariorum domini Regis Itinerantium, Testibus dominis Willelmo de Kerdeston, Johanne le Verdun, Willelmo de Redham, Ricardo de Belhus, Willelmo de Gyneye, Radulfo Malherbe et Willelmo de Cringelthorp, Militibus, et multis aliis.

it more advantageous to themselves. In witness of which thing the seals of the aforesaid merchants of Amiens and Corby, and the seal of the community of Norwich are alternately appended to this writing composed in the form of an indenture. Dated on the day aforesaid in the time of Sir Salomon de Rochester, Sir Richard de Boyland, Sir Walter de Sterchesle, Master Thomas de Sodinton, Sir Robert de Fulton and Sir Walter de Hoberton, Justices Itinerant of the Lord King then at Norwich. Witnesses, Sir William de Kerdeston, Sir John de Verdun, Sir William de Redham, Sir Richard de Belhus, Sir William de Gyneye, Sir Ralph Malherby, and Sir William de Cringelthorpe, Knights, and many others.²

CCCXC.—A Fine levied between the Prior and the Citizens touching Common Pasture in Eaton and Lakenham in 1205. (fol. 66d.)³

Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia domini Regis apud Wudestok die Jouis post octabas Purificacionis beate Marie anno regni Regis Johannis sexto coram Willelmo Hiwere, Magistro

This is the final agreement made in the court of the Lord King at Woodstock on Thursday after the octaves of the Purification of the blessed Mary in the sixth year of the reign of King John [10 Feb. 1205], before

The original deed is extant, and bears six seals which are fairly perfect, viz.: I. Decayed and illegible; device, a mill-rine—round. 2. "S' Pietre de Cokerel"; device, a merchant's mark—round. 3. "S' Johan (le?) Fruitier"; device, a bird (spread eagle?)—hexagonal. 4 Broken; ".... n de Cokere.."; device, a bust facing the sinister side—hexagonal. 5. A poor impression and illegible; device, a merchant's mark? caduceus? mill-rine?—round. 6. Legend reversed, "R.... Maunier"; device, a mill-rine on a shield—round. Other copies occur in the Court Rolls and Lib. Alb. Norw. fol. 11d."

² Introduction II. 2. ³ Also Lib. Alb. Norw. fol. 12d.

Joscelino de Well', Jacobo de Boterna, Justiciariis domini Regis et aliis fidelibus domini Regis ibidem tunc presentibus, Inter Willelmum Priorem de Norwico petentem, et Ciues Norwici tenentes, de communia tocius pasture in suburbio Norwici que se extendit versus Lakenham et versus Pontem de Hertford et usque Eton de feodo Prioris Norwici, Unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia scilicet quod predictus Prior recognouit predictam communiam tocius predicte pasture esse jus predictorum Ciuium. Habendam et tenendam ipsis et heredibus suis de predicto Priore et successoribus suis, Prioribus Norwici, reddendo per annum de singulis bobus et vaccis si pascant in pastura unius predictarum villarum de Lakenham et de Etone unum denarium, et si pascant in pastura predictarum duarum villarum duos denarios. Et similiter de singulis quinque ovibus si pascant in pastura unius predictarum villarum unum denarium, et si in pastura ambarum duos denarios, scilicet unum denarium ad aulam de Lakenham et unum denarium ad aulam de Eton imperpetuum pro omni seruicio et exaccione. Salua communia eiusdem pasture hominibus predicti prioris de Lakenham et de Eton. Et pro hac recognicione, fine et concordia predicti Ciues concesserunt predicto Priori et successoribus suis quadraginta acras in eadem

William Hriwere, Jocelin de Wells, James de Botern Justices of the Lord King and other faithful [subjects] of the Lord King there, then present. Between William, Prior of Norwich, demandant, and the citizens of Norwich tenants, concerning the common of the whole pasture in the suburb of Norwich which extends towards Lakenham and towards Hertford Bridge as far as Eton, of the fee of the Prior of Norwich. Whereof there was a plea between them in the aforesaid court, to wit, that the said Prior acknowledged the said common of all the aforesaid pasture to be the right of the aforesaid citizens; To have and to hold to them and their heirs of the said Prior and his successors, being Priors of Norwich, by rendering yearly for every ox and cow, if they feed in the pasture of one of the said towns of Lakenham and of Eton one penny, and if they feed in the pasture of the said two towns two pence, and similarly for every five sheep if they feed in the pasture of one of the said towns one penny, and if in the pasture of both two pence, to wit, one penny at the Hall of Lakenham and one penny at the Hall of Eton for ever for all service and exaction, saving to the men of the said Prior of Lakenham and Eton common of the same pasture. And for this acknowledgement, fine, and agreement the said Citizens granted to the said Prior and his successors forty acres in the same pasture to cultivate, to wit seven acres stretching from the upper head of Driemere towards the south towards

pastura ad excolendas, scilicet septem acras in latitudine a superiori capite de Driemere versus meridiem extensas versus Norwicum. Et in longitudine a via regali versus Lakenham. Et alibi triginta et tres acras, scilicet in latitudine de Hildeberdesdele versus Norwicum, et in longitudine de Lamsete versus Pontem de Hertford. Et sciendum quod licebit predicto Priori et successoribus suis capere in eadem pastura brueriam et genestum et ianum et fulgeriam et fodere turbas sine vasto pasture.

Norwich in breadth, and in length from the king's highway towards Lakenham. And elsewhere thirty-three acres, to wit from Hildeberdesdele towards Norwich in breadth and from Lamsete towards Hertford Bridge in length. And it is to be known that it shall be lawful for the said Prior and his successors to take in the same pasture heather and broom and gorse and fern, and to dig turves without waste¹ of the pasture.²

CCCXCI.—Order of H. III. for the Prior to permit the Citizens to have a Free Fishery in the River. (fol. 66d.)⁸

Henricus dei gratia etc. Precipe Symoni, Priori de Norwico, quod iuste et sine dilacione permittat ciues de Norwico habere communiam piscarie in Ripa de Norwico quam in ea habere debent et solent ut dicunt. Et nisi fecerit et predicti Ciues fecerint te securum de clamio suo prosequendo per tres vel quatuor ex ipsis, tunc summoni per bonos summonitores (sum') predictum Priorem quod sit coram Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium a die sancti Johannis Baptiste in xv dies ostensurum quare non fecerit. Et habeas ibi summonitores (sum') et hoc breve. Teste etc.

Henry by the grace of God etc. Give order to Symon, Prior of Norwich, that justly and without delay he permit the citizens of Norwich to have a common of fishery in the river of Norwich which they ought and were accustomed to have in it, as they say. And unless he does, and the said citizens make you sure concerning the prosecution of their claim by three or four of them, then summon the said Prior by good men being summoned that he appear before our justices at Westminster within fifteen days from the feast of St. John the Baptist to show why he has not done it. And have there those summoned and this writ. Witness etc.

¹ Meaning that he should not be held liable for waste by such actions.

² Introduction I. 6, f.

³ Also Lib. Alb. Norw. fol. 12,

### Extracts from The Old Free Book.1

CCCXCII.—An Examination of the City's Liabilities in 1344. (fol. 2.)²

#### TRANSLATION.

View at Michaelmas 18 E. III. [1344]—State of the debts of the men of the City of Norwich viewed by John de Hedersete their attorney for money received by them of the King's dues (deb') both within the liberty of the said city and elsewhere. They charge themselves with £9 175. 8d. which they acknowledge they have levied of divers estreats of divers places of the King. Also they owe £126 15. 4d.3 of the farm of the said city of the 17th year of this King, the items of which farm are more fully explained in the great roll of the 16th year of the present King, under Norff' et Suff'. And £101 135. 9d. of several debts as are contained in the great roll of the said 17th year under Norff' et Suff'.—Sum altogether £237 125. 9d.

Of which they have paid £,100 of their farm by 1 tally levied 30 May in the said 17th year. And [they have paid] £93 8s., concerning which they are charged within the said sum of £,101 13s. 9d. viz. of the subsidy of a ninth as is contained in the said roll of the 16th year under item Norff' et Suff', by I tally levied 2 May in the 14th year towards the £ 100 to be paid in respect of the said ninth. And they have paid 33s. 9d. by 1 tally levied 14 June in the 17th year. And 8s. 2d. by 1 tally levied 8 June in the said 17th year. And they have paid to John de Monte Gomery4 £26 for the term of St Michael in the 17th year of that fixed sum (certo) which the same John should receive of . . . . . 5 per annum of the farm of the said city, whereon they show the letters patent of the same John concerning the receipt. And they owe £16 2s. 10d. which they have paid by 1 tally levied 17 Dec. in this term. Afterwards they are charged by the Sheriff with 8s. 2d. of several debts as are contained in the great roll for the 17th year under item Norff' et Suff', which afterwards they paid by 1 tally levied 19 Dec. in this year.

¹ See Vol. I. pp. xlii.—iii.

² Introduction II. 1.

³ See No. XLV.

 $^{^4}$  At this time Admiral in the West. His patent for the £26 was dated 26 April 1340.

⁵ Torn, but perhaps Dxx⁵.

CCCXCIII.—The Account of Richard Spynk's works upon the Walls and the privileges granted to him by the Community, 1343. (fol. 3.)

La chartre Richard Spynk anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii xvij. A touz ceaux qe ceste endenture verronnt ou orronnt les Baillifs et la Communalte de la Cite de Norwyz salutz en dieu. Sachez ge come Richard Spynk, citezain de la dite citee, eit fait entour meismes la Citee de Norwyz en le profit et en le honur de nostre seigneur le Roi et de sa Roialme, et en lassuraunce de la dite citee et del pays entour, et en alleggeaunce de les riches en la citee et del mesne pople et de totes costages aquitter. Cest asauer qe le dit Richard achata cink annz de rute¹ lun apres lautre tuit le mesne poeple que ne furent pas suffisaunz de paier a deux centz liures vs al ouraigne des murs et a les fossees enlarger et profounder tout le mesne poeple que ne furent pas suffisaunz de paier xijd al taillage del disme deuers le Roi par quoi le mesne poeple ne furent pas greueez a nul de les ouraignes auaunt ditz de la closture de la dite citee. Item de nomer les coustages de la dit Richard; entre la porte de Coselanye et le riuere fu une place basse et maluoise a faire et la

The charter of Richard Spynk in the 17th year of the reign of King Edward the third.—To all those who shall see or hear this indenture the Bailiffs and Commonalty of the City of Norwich [send] greeting in God. Know, that whereas Richard Spynk, citizen of the said city, has caused the same City of Norwich to be environed [with a wall] to the profit and to the honour of our Lord the King and of his kingdom, and for the assuring of the said city and of the country round, and in relief of the rich in the city and to acquit the mesne people of all charges. That is to say that five years running, one after the other, the said Richard purchased all the mesne people who were not able to pay 5s. towards the £200 for building the walls and for enlarging and deepening the ditches, [and] all the mesne people who were not able to pay 12d. for the tallage of a tenth towards the King,2 whereby the mesne people were not aggrieved at any of the works

¹ Or rate.

² The transactions here mentioned seem to mean that the murage of £200, to be raised in five years, having been authorised, Richard Spynk farmed out from the Bailiffs, or took upon himself for each of the five years the assessed contributions of all who could not pay 5s. or 1s. each year. Also a King's tenth being demanded at the same time or in one of these years, he, in like manner, took upon himself the contributions of all who could not pay towards it the shilling or under at which they were rated. Blomefield incorrectly represents this as a gift of £200 5s. by Spynk.

communalte ne volent mettre sur la dite place que tresze liures de costages. Et le dit Richard prist largent a lui de la communalte et fist faire le ouraigne a son ordinaunce qe cousta bien cinkaunte mars ou plus, et la dite porte de Coselanye et le porte coliz ouesques instrumentz, et la porte couerer de fust de bord et de plumb et barres et cheines al entree. Et a la porte de Saint Austyn le rigole de fraunche pere en quoi le porte coliz court einz, et le porte coliz oue les instrumenz et la porte couerer de fust de bord et de plumb, et barres et chenes al entree. Et entre la porte de saint Austyn et la porte de Fibriggate xlv rodes de mur et quatre tours. Et la dite porte de Fibriggate fut comence auxi haut come la vousure. Et le dit Richard fist faire deuers la partie del est un botraz pur la porte enforcer, et la dite porte vouter et perfaire et les portes coliz oue les instrumentz, et la porte couerer de fust de bord et de plumb et barres et cheines al entre. Et la porte sur le pount le Euesge entierement et touz les arches de piler enpiler oue le pount tretiz. Et a la porte de Berstret le portecoliz oue les instrumenz et la porte couerer de fust de bord et de plumb et barres et cheines al entre, Et a la porte de Nedham le portecoliz oue les instrumenz et la porte couerer de fust de bord et de plumb, et barres et cheines al entree.

aforesaid for the enclosure of the said city. Also, to name the costs of the said Richard, between the gate of Coselany and the river was a low and ill conditioned place to work at, and the community would only assign for the said place £,13 of costs, and the said Richard took to himself the money of the community and had the work done at his order, which cost quite 50 marks or more. And the said gate of Coselany and the portcullis with machinery, and the gate covered with timber, board and lead, and bars and chains at the entrance. And at St. Austin's gate the groove of freestone in which the portcullis slides, and the portcullis with the machinery, and the gate covered with timber, board and lead, and bars and chains at the entrance. And between the gate of St. Austin and the gate of Fibriggate 45 rods of wall and four towers. And the said gate of Fibriggate was commenced as high as the vault, and the said Richard caused a buttress to be made to strengthen the gate on the east side, and the said gate vaulted and completed, and the portcullis with the machinery, and the gate covered with timber, board and lead, and bars and chains at the entrance. And the gate upon Bishop's Bridge entirely, and all the arches from pier to pier with the drawbridge. And at Berstrete Gate the portcullis with the machinery, and the gate covered with timber, board.

Et a la porte de saint Gile le portecoliz oue les instrumenz et la porte couerer de fust de bord et de plumb et barres et cheines al entree. Et a la porte de Westwyk le porte coliz oue les instrumenz et la porte couerer de fust de bord et de plumb et barres et cheines al entree. Et xxviii espringals et a chescoun espringals cent gogeons, chescoun cent fermees en une cofre oue clief oue les cordes des espringalds, qe le dit Richard fit fere et les dona a la dite citee pur la citee de fendre forciblement en cas que auenir peust auer a fere encountre les enemys notre seignor le Roi, et en lassurance de la dite citee touz ceaux oueraignes fist faire le dit Richard a ses coustages demeyne bien et loialment, Dieu merci. Item de les oueraignes qu ci apres serrount nomees le dit Richard prist de les Baillifs et de la communalte de la dite citee cent liures de esterlings. Fait asauer barres et cheines a la porte sur le pount le Euesgz et un mur de piere en une place gest apellee Roscelinestath. Et un tour assis en la riuere enuers la partie del est, et deux grosses cheines de bon fer despanie entrauers la riuere oue les instrumenz wyndez par un wyndas en le tour vers le west, ensi qu nulle nief ne barge ne batel ne puet entrer ne issir sanz congie ne encountre la volunte de ceux qe la dite citee unt a gouerner. Et la porte de

and lead, and bars and chains at the entrance. And at Nedham Gate the portcullis with the machinery, and the gate covered with timber, board and lead, and bars and chains at the entrance. And at St. Giles' Gate and Westwyk Gate [the same]. And 28 espringalds, and to each espringald 100 gogeons, each hundred shut in a box with a key, with the ropes for the espringalds. Which the said Richard caused to be made and gave them to the said city in order to defend the city strongly in case that trouble against the enemies of our Lord the King might happen and in assurance of the said city. All these works the said Richard had well and loyally done at his own costs. Thanks be to God. Also, in respect of the works which are mentioned hereafter, the said Richard took of the Bailiffs and Commonalty of the said city one hundred pounds sterling. That is to say bars and chains for the gate on the Bishop's Bridge, and a wall of stone in a place which is called Roscelinestathe. And a tower situated by the river on the east side, and two great chains of good Spanish iron across the river with the machines wound by a windlas in the tower on the west so that no ship nor barge nor boat might come in or depart without leave, nor against the will of those who have to govern the said city. And Conesford Gate covered with timber, board and lead and bars and chains at the entrance. And the Great Tower of Berstrete vaulted and covered

Conesford couerer de fust de bord et de plumb et barres et cheines al entre. Et la grant tour de Berstret voutier et couerer de plumb. Et a les deux tours de la porte de Berstret a le bas tour un soler de fust de bord et de plumb. Et al haute tour un soler de fust et de bord et un autre soler desure de fust de bord et de plumb. Et ala porte de Nedham a les deux tours deux solers de fust et de bord, et deux paramount de fust de bord et de plumb. Et la porte de Hegham couerer de fust de bord et de plumb et barres et cheines al entree. Et la porte de Barreyates couerer de fust de bord et de plumb et barres et cheines al entree. Et totes les portes et tours susdites oue les appurtenaunces spargettier et blauncher bien et suffisaument, et heus et fenestres a totes les oueraignes susdites et a totes autres places la ou mestier fust. Et quant le dit Richard fu paie de les cent liures susdites il offri les cent liures sesdites arere, et autre cent liures ouesqes de soen propre a la communalte ou a gicungz qe voleit les auaunt ditz oueraignes entreprendre a faire en la manere susdite. Et il ni auoit homme en la citee qe voleit les oueraignes entreprendre pur les deux centz liures en la manere auaunt dite, par quoi le dit Richard le prist et le parfurna, Dieu merci. Et quant les ordenaunces fuissent touz ordenees entre les

with lead. And at the two towers of Berstrete Gate, at the low tower a solar of timber, board and lead, and at the high tower a solar of timber and board, and another solar above with timber, board and lead. And at Nedham Gate, at the two towers two solars of timber, and board, and two above of timber, board and lead. And Heigham Gate covered with timber, board and lead, and bars and chains at the entrance. And Barregates [the same]. And all the gates and towers abovesaid with the appurtenances well and sufficiently plastered and whitewashed, and doors and windows to all the aforesaid buildings and at all other places there where need was. And when the said Richard was paid the hundred pounds abovesaid, he offered the said hundred pounds back again and another hundred pounds also of his own to the community, or to anyone who was willing to undertake to perform the aforesaid works in the manner abovesaid. And there was no man in the city who was willing to undertake the works for the £200 in the manner aforesaid, wherefore the said Richard took it and performed it. Thanks be to God. And when the arrangements were all decided between the Bailiffs and the Commonalty on the one part, and the said Richard on the other part by obligations and indentures made between them, then the said Richard paid one hundred shillings sterling in order to have the common seal upon his part to

Baillifs et la commalte de une part et le dit Richard dautre part par obligacionns et endentures entreux faites si paia le dit Richard cent soulds desterlings pur le commun seal dauoir vers son part pur touz ceux couenaunz bien et loialment parfourner. Pur queux coustages et bountees de le dit Richard Spink susdites, les auaunt ditz Baillifs et commaltee de la dite Citee de Norwyz grauntent pur eux et pur lur successours al auaunt dit Richard Spink et ales heirs malles del corps le dit Richard issaunz, citezains reseauntz en la dite citee, qe le dit Richard ne les heirs malles de soun corps issauntez susditz ne serront iames mises en office ne en enqueste ne en juree ne en chose qe touche serment encountre lour voluntee par les ditz Baillifs et communalte ou leur successours. Et auxint ge le dit Richard et les heirs malles de soun corps issaunz susditz soient quites de totes taillages mises et coustages et trauailles tochauntes la dite citee a touz iours. Et quant taillages le Roi grauntees en parlement veignent qe communement curront par tuit le Roialme qe adonges le dit Richard et ses heirs susditz soient mis a lour porcioun par taxours de meismes la citee, et les ditz Baillifs et communalte et lour successours la dite porcioun pur eux paieront et acquiteront. Item les ditz Baillifs et commalte grauntent pur eux et pur lour

perform all those covenants well and loyally. For which costs and benevolences of the said Richard Spynk abovesaid, the aforesaid Bailiffs and Commonalty of the said City of Norwich grant for them and their successors to the aforesaid Richard Spynk, and to the heirs male issuing from the body of the said Richard, citizens resident in the said city, that the said Richard or the male heirs issuing from his body aforesaid shall never be put in office nor on inquest, nor on jury, nor on a matter which touches an oath against their will by the Bailiffs and Commonalty or their successors. And also that the said Richard, and the male heirs abovesaid issuing from his body, shall be quit of all tallages, tasks, and costs, and labours touching the said city for ever. And when the tallages granted to the King in parliament occur, which commonly run throughout the realm, that then the said Richard and his heirs abovesaid shall be assessed for their portion by the assessors of the same city, and the said Bailiffs and Commonalty and their successors shall pay and acquit the said portion for them. 1 Also the said Bailiffs and Commonalty grant for them and for their successors that all the merchants and persons who merchandize in selling or buying with the said Richard and with his male

¹ See Nos. XLIII., XLVII., LV.

successours qe touz les marchaunz et genz qe oue le dit Richard et oue les heirs malles del corps le dit Richard issaunt susditz marchaundent en vendanz ou achataunz seient franks et quites de totes murage et pauage tochaunt la dite citee pur meismes la marchaundise del dit Richard ou de ses heirs susditz achetees, ou a eux venduz sanz fraude ou collusioun a touz jours. Item les ditz Baillifs et communalte grauntent pur eux et pur lour successours gils mettrent certains gardeins sur la garde des murs, fossees et des espringalds, et de totes les autres oueraignes auaunt nomees de les garder et meintenir bien et suffisaunt solunc lordeinaunce et la peine par les ditz Baillifs et communalte ordeinee. Et si les auaunt ditz gardeins par necgligence ou par fauour soient trouees en defaute en lour office fesauntz et de ceo poent estre atteinz ge a donge par la demonstraunce de le dit Richard ou de ses heirs susditz a les ditz Baillifs et communalte faite, soient tiels ministres ousties et autres couenables et suffisaunz seient mis en lour lieus par les ditz Baillifs et communalte ou lour successours. Et sil auiegne ge le dit Richard ou ses heirs de soun corps susditz moergent sanz heir malle de lur corps et eient filles ou fillie, les auaunt ditz Baillifs et communalte grauntent pur eux et pur lour successours qe adonqes totes les

heirs issuing from the body of the said Richard, shall be free and quit of all murage and payage touching the said city for the same merchandize bought of the said Richard or of his heirs abovesaid, or sold to them without fraud or collusion forever. Also the said Bailiffs and Commonalty grant for them and for their successors that they shall place certain wardens for the protection of the walls, ditches and espringalds and of all other works before named to protect and maintain them well and sufficiently according to the order and the penalty ordained by the said Bailiffs and Commonalty. And if the aforesaid wardens through negligence or through favour shall be found in default in performing their office and can be attached for this, that then by the declaration of the said Richard or of his heirs abovesaid made to the said Bailiffs and Commonalty, such ministers shall be removed and others suitable and sufficient shall be put in their places by the said Bailiffs and Commonalty or their successors, And if it shall happen that the said Richard, or his heirs of his body abovesaid, shall die without male heir of their body, and have daughters or daughter, the aforesaid Bailiffs and Commonalty grant for them and for their successors, that then all the aforesaid franchises shall remain to the eldest daughter, and so from heir to heir, male or female, citizen resident

auaunt dites fraunchises demoergent al eynee fillie, et ensi de heir en heir malle ou femmele citezein reseaunt en la dite citee sans les dites fraunchises departir entre filz ou fillies. Et sil moergent sanz heir de lour corps, qe adonges totes les dites fraunchises demoergent al plus prochein heir del dit Richard citezain reseaunt en la dite citee a auoir et tenir de heir en heir en la manere susdite a touz iours. En tesmoignaunce de quele chose a lune partie de ceste endenture deuers le dit Richard Spynk demoraunt, les auaunt ditz Baillifs et communalte unt mis lour commoun seal. Et alautre partie deueurs les ditz Bailliffs et communalte demoraunt, le dit Richard ad mis soun seal. Ceux tesmoignes le treshonorable piere en dieu Johan de Stratford par la grace de dieux Erceuesqz de Canterbirs, Danz Willam de Claxton, Priour de la Trinite de Norwyz, le tresnoble seignour Monseignor Robert de Ufford Counte de Suffolk, Monseignour Johan Bardolf seigneur de Wyrmegeye, Monseigneur Johan de Norwyz, Monseigneur Willam de Kerdiston, Monseigneur Oliuer de Ingham, Monseigneur Robert de Morlee, Seigneur Edward de Cretingg et Seigneur Pieres de Ty, chiualers, et autres. Don a Norwyz le disme iour de Decembr lan du regne le Roi Edward tierz apres le conquest dis et septisme.1

in the said city, without dividing the said franchises between sons and daughters. And if they die without heir of their body that then all the said franchises shall remain to the nearest heir of the said Richard, citizen resident in the said city, to have and to hold from heir to heir in the manner abovesaid forever. In witness of which thing the Bailiffs and Commonalty have set their common seal to the one part of this indenture remaining with the said Richard Spynk; and the said Richard has set his seal to the other part remaining with the said Bailiffs and Commonalty. These [are] witnesses the very honourable father in God John de Stratford by the grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir William de Claxton Prior of the Trinity of Norwich, the very noble lord my lord Robert de Ufford Earl of Suffolk, my lord John Bardolf lord of Wyrmegeye, my lord John de Norwich, my lord William de Kerdiston, my lord Oliver de Ingham, my lord Robert de Morlee, Sir Edward de Creting and Sir Peter de Ty, knights, and others. Given at Norwich the tenth day of December the seventeenth year of the reign of King Edward the third after the conquest. [1343].

¹ Introduction II. 6.

CCCXCIV.—An Agreement by which the Community undertakes to keep the Walls and Ditches in repair. 1344. (fol. 4).

Fait a remembrier qe come par la grace de diue al honour de lui et de notre seignour le Roi et de grant assuraunce des genz demoraunz en la Citee de Norwyz par continuels trauaux mises et grosses despenses faites la closture de la dite citee des murs et fossees couenablement soit parfurni en refu de tuit le pays en temps de bosoign, quels murs et fossees bosoignent auer couenable garde ge par hommes ne par bestes soient emparees ne descouenablement defolees. Et qe la garde soit fait si come est contenuz en le Liure des Auncienes Usages de la dite Citee oduesqe lamendement qu hom poet mettre par Johan de Hakeford, Rogier Verly, Richard de Byteringg et Willam de Dunston, Baillifs, et par tote la comunaltee de la dite citee le lundi en la lendemain de saint Jake lapostre lan del regne le Roi Edward tierz apres le conquest dis et utisme en lur commun assemblee. Meismes le jour a la priere Richard Spynk, pour les granz trauals et despenses qe il ouesqes la dite communaltee ad mis et fait, acordee est ordeinee assentu et grantee qu cestes ordeinaunces desouz escrites et aunciens usages en le dit liure contenuz perpetuelment soient tenuz. Ceo est asauer ge chescoun

Be it remembered that whereas by the grace of god, to the honour of him and of our Lord the King and for the great assurance of the persons dwelling in the City of Norwich, by continual labours tasks and heavy expenses incurred the enclosure of the said city with walls and ditches is suitably completed for the refuge of all the country in time of need; which walls and ditches need to have a suitable guard that they be not impared nor unlawfully trampled down by men nor by beasts. And that the guard shall be set as is contained in the "Book of the Ancient Customs of the said City" together with the amendment which is added by John de Hakeford, Roger Verby, Richard de Bytteringg and William de Dunston, Bailiffs, and by all the commonalty of the said city, the Monday on the morrow of St James the Apostle in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Edward the third after the conquest [26 July 1344] in their common assemble. The same day at the prayer of Richard Spynk, for the great labours and expenses which he, with the said community has been put to and done, it is agreed, ordeined, assented and granted that these ordinances below written, and the ancient customs contained in the said book1 shall be perpetually observed. That is to

¹ See Vol. I. p. 190, ch. 44.

an soit proclamacion fait quatre foitz par tote la citee auauntdite de ruwe en ruwe et a chescoune porte de la dite citee, cest asauoir a la saint Michiel a la purificacioun de notre dame, lendemein de la Trinite et a la goule daugst, et crie et defendu qe chescoun homme ge eit bestes dedenz la dite citee garde ses bestes hors de les fossees de la dite citee issint qu nulle beste ne entre les fossees par quoi les fosses soient enpeirees sur peine de la forfeture contenu en le Liure des Usages de la dite Citee. Cest asauer pur chescoun pee des bestes des genz de la dite citee a paier un denier et pur chescouns pee des bestes des genz foreins a paier deux deniers. Et auxint soit criee qe nul homme attache draps pur ensecchir sur les murs de la citee ne sur les fossees. Et si ascun soit trouee qe le eit fait countre le defens paie pur le drap quatre deniers. Et auxint qu chescoun an soit un gardein eslieu, mis et juree deuant les Baillifs et la Communalte de la dite citee a garder et sourveer les murs et les fossees de la dite citee que damage ne empeirement soit fet ne par hommes ne par bestes, et qil troeffe seurtee a la garde loialment faire et eit poair de attachier les bestes qu en les fossees serront trouees et les genz fesanz ordures en les arches de les murs ou

say that four times every year a proclamation shall be made through the whole city aforesaid from street to street and at every gate of the said city; that is to say on the [feast] of St Michael [29 Sept.], on the Purification of our Lady [2 Feb.], the morrow of the Trinity and on the first of August, and proclaimed and commanded that every man, who has beasts within the said city, keep his beasts out of the ditches of the said city, so that no beast enters the ditches whereby the ditches may be impaired on pain of the forfeiture contained in the "Book of the Customs of the City." That is to say to pay one penny for each foot of the beasts of the men of the city, and to pay two pence for each foot of the beasts of foreign men. And also let it be proclaimed that no man hang cloths to dry on the walls of the city nor in the ditches, and if any one be found who has done it against the prohibition he shall pay for the cloth four pence. And also that each year a warden shall be elected, placed and sworn before the Bailiffs and Commonalty of the said city to watch and survey the walls and ditches of the said city that no damage or impairment be done either by men or by beasts, and that he find suerty to perform the watch loyally, and he shall have power to attach the beasts which shall be found in the ditches, and the

en la puralee pres de les murs. Et conu soit et tenu pur Baillif en soun office, et qil rende soun acounte chescoun an a les Baillifs et a la Communaltee de les forfetures. Et soit crie qe nul homme de quele condicioun gil soit face ordure en les arches des murs de la dite citee, ne pres de les murs ne en la puralee pres de les murs. Et qi la fra apres la criee il paiera quatre deniers a la communalte ou soun meillour garnement. Et auxint est ordeinee qe les trente espringals par le dit Richard Spynk donees a la communaltee de la dite citee, chescoun espringald od cent goiouns, chescoun cent fermees en coffre a clef, soient mis seueralment en les chaumbres des portes et turetes de la dite citee par commun ordeinaunce et sur veuwe des Bailliss de la dite citee. Et ge les Baillifs soient chescoun an le iour de saint Michiel a lur entrees chargees par endenture de les auaunt ditz espringals et goiouns a respoundre, auxi auaunt come il sont de la trone, mesures estaundars, alne, ensealee firges et autres choses a lur office apurtenaunz. Et soient les auaunt dit espringalds et goiouns contenuz en lauaunt dite endenture. En tesmoignaunce etc.

persons committing nuisance in the arches of the walls, or on the free passage near the walls. And he shall be known and held for a Bailiff in his office, and that he shall render his account of the forfeitures every year to the Bailiffs and to the Commonalty. And it shall be proclaimed that no man of whatsoever condition that he be, shall commit nuisance in the arches of the walls or on the perambulation near the walls, and he who shall do it after the proclamation shall pay four pence to the community, or his best garment. And also it is ordained that the thirty espringalds given to the community of the said city by the said Richard Spynk, each espringald with 100 gojons, each 100 shut in a box with key, shall be severally placed in the chambers of the gates and turrets of the said city by common order and oversight of the Bailiffs of the said city. And that the Bailiffs shall be charged every year on their entries on the day of St Michael [29 Sept.] by indenture to answer for the aforesaid espringalds and gojons, as well as they are for the trone, standard measures, ell, sealing irons1 and other things appertaining to their office. And the aforesaid espringalds and gojons shall be contained in the aforesaid indenture. In witness etc.

¹ Irons used by the alnagers for sealing cloths.

CCCXCV.—The King's Writ touching the Vacant Grounds. 1330. (fol. 5d.). 1

Edwardus etc. dilecto et fideli suo Simoni de Berford, Escaetori suo citra Trentam, salutem. Ex parte dilectorum nobis ciuium nostre Ciuitatis Norwici nobis est ostensum quod cum ipsi per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie, quas dominus Edwardus nuper Rex Anglie pater noster per cartam suam confirmavit, teneant ciuitatem predictam cum pertinentiis de nobis hereditarie ad feodi firmam. Et licet iidem ciues et antecessores sui ciues ciuitatis predicte a tempore confeccionis cartarum earumdem hucusque de vacuis placeis infra dictam ciuitatem appruauerint et aliquas de eisdem edificare fecerint et eas certis tenentibus locauerint in auxilium firme sue predicte. Vos tamen predictos ciues quo minus proficuum suum de placeis illis facere et redditus de domibus in vacuis placeis predictis sic edificatis prouenientes percipere et habere possunt impeditis eosdem que redditos leuare intenditis ad opus nostrorum in ipsorum ciuium graue dampnum et preiudicium et contra tenorem cartarum predictarum. Et quia eisdem ciuibus iniuriam fieri nolumus in hac parte vobis mandamus quod si ita est tunc ab huiusmodi impedimentis prefatis ciuibus ea occasione

Edward etc. to his beloved and faithful Simon de Berford, Eschætor on this side of Trent, greeting. On behalf of our beloved citizens of our City of Norwich it is shown to us that whereas they by charters of our ancestors former Kings of England, which the lord Edward late King of England, our father, confirmed by his charter, hold the said city with the appurtenences hereditarily at fee farm. And although the same citizens and their ancestors citizens of the said city from the time of the execution of the same charters till now have made a profit of the vacant places within the said city, and have caused some of them to be built upon and have leased them to certain tenants in aid of their said farm; you however hinder the said citizens so that they are unable to make their profit from those places or to receive and have the rents coming from the houses so built in the said vacant places, and intend to levy the same rents to our use to the heavy loss and prejudice of the same citizens and contrary to the tenor of the said charters. And because we are unwilling that injury be done to the same citizens in this behalf, we command you that if it is so, then, desisting from such impediments done to the said citizens on that account, you permit them to make

¹ There is another copy in the Book of Customs.

faciend' desistentes, ipsos proficuum suum de vacuis placeis predictis facere et redditus de domibus per ipsos in placeis illis sic edificatis peruenientes percipere et habere permittatis prout ipsi et eorum antecessores predicti huiusmodi proficuum suum facere et redditus predictos percipere et habere hactenus consueuerunt Teste meipso apud Ridingges xxv die Martii anno regni nostri quarto.

their profit from the said vacant places, and to receive and have the rents coming from the houses so built by them in those places as they and their said ancestors have heretofore been accustomed to make their profit, and to receive and have the rents aforesaid. Witness myself at Reading 25 of March in the fourth year of our reign [1330].

CCCXCVI.—The Franchise granted to the sons of citizens 1347-8. (fol. 12d.)

Compertum est coram Balliuis [viz. Galfrido Miniot et sociis suis] per inquisicionem captam quod Ricardus Baa et Henricus Stok sunt ciues et pares Ciuitatis Norwici per patres suos qui tempore longo transacto fecerunt introitus suos. Unde iidem Ricardus et Henricus habent litteras eorumdem Balliuorum prenominatorum de sigillo officii sui signatas.

It is ascertained by enquiry held before the Bailiffs [viz. Geoffrey Miniot and his companions 1347-8] that Richard Baa and Henry Stock are citizens and peers of the City of Norwich through their fathers, who made their entries at a time long past. Wherefore the same Richard and Henry have the letters of the same Bailiffs abovenamed stamped with the seal of their office.

CCCXCVII.—The Enlargement of the Church Yard of St. Peter Mancroft in 1368. (fol. 16.)

Carta Communitatis pro elargacione Cimiterii ecclesie Sancti Petri de Mancroft.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Ballivi et Communitas Ciuitatis Norwici unanimi assensu nostro concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmauimus Thome de Bumpsted Petro de Bliclyngg, Rogero de Lyng et Nicholao de Blakene conciuibus nostris, heredibus et assignatis eorum, duas venellas et quandam placeam terre vacue cum pertinenciis in eadem ciuitate in

¹ A note appended explains that the number of places claimed was eight.

parochia sancti Petri de Mancroft, quarum una venella iacet inter soldas quondam vocatas le Draperierowe tam ex parte austri quam aquilonis, alia venella vocata le Lyndraperierowe iacet inter predictas soldas del Draperierowe ex parte austri et diuersas soldas de Worstederowe et Spicerisrowe ex parte aquilonis et abuttant predicte venelle super commune forum versus orientem. Et dicta placea terre iacet ad capita occidentalia dictarum venellarum prout patet per metas et bundas ibidem positas. Habend' et tenend' dictas venellas et dictam placeam cum pertinentiis eisdem Thome, Petro. Rogero et Nicholao, heredibus et assignatis eorum, absque calumpnia nostra seu successorum nostrorum imperpetuum. testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum nostrum commune apposuimus. Datum apud Norwicum duodecimo die Junii Anno regni regis Edwardi [tertii] a conquestu quadragesimo secundo. Tempore Johonnis de Stoke, Willelmi de Worsted, Johannis de Corpesty et Willelmi Stalon, Balliuorum Ciuitatis.1

### TRANSLATION.

Charter of the Community for the enlargement of the church yard of the church of St. Peter of Mancroft.—Know, present and future, that we the Balliffs and Commonalty of the City of Norwich by our unanimous assent have granted and by this our present Charter have confirmed to Thomas de Bumpsted, Peter de Bliclyngg, Roger de Lyng and Nicholas de Blakene out fellow citizens, their heirs and assigns, two lanes and a certain place of vacant land with the appurtenances in the same city in the parish of St. Peter Mancroft, of which, one lane lies between the solds late called the Draperierowe both on the part of the south and the north the other lane called the Lyndraperierowe lies between the said solds of the Draperierowe on the part of the south, and divers solds of the Worstederowe and Spicerisrowe on the part of the north, and the said lanes abut upon the common market towards the east. And the said place of land lies at the western heads of the said lanes as appears by the metes and bounds there placed. To have and to hold the said lanes, and the said place of land with the appurtances to the same Thomas, Peter, Roger and Nicholas, their heirs and assigns without injury of us or of our successors for ever. In witness of which things to this present charter we have affixed our common seal. Dated at Norwich 12 June 42 E. III. [1398], in the time of John de Stoke, William de Worsted, John de Corpestry and William Stalon, Bailiffs of the City.

¹ Introduction VII. 1.

CCCXCVIII.—Extracts from the Pipe Roll of 1349. Translated. (fol. 27.)

In the great roll of the year 23 [E. III. 1349] in item Norfolk.—The citizens of Norwich by Reginald de Huntyngdon their Bailiff render account of £126 1s. 4d. of 6 farms¹ which are required from (super) divers persons as is contained in the principal roll. And 10s. for Geoffrey de Willeby of Norwich as is contained there. And 12d. for John Athel of Norwich there. And 108s. 8d.³ for the Citizens and Bailiffs of the town of Norwich there. And £138 16s. 2d. of several debts for J.⁴ the Sheriff as is contained on the outside (extra exparte) of the roll. Sum £270 17s. 2d.

[They have paid] into the treasury £, 10 gs. gd. And to Isabella, Queen of England, in recompense of the manors of Eltham and Childerlangele which the said Queen held for the term of her life of the grant of the King, and which the same Queen rendered into the hands of the King, £100,5 for the term of St. Michael this 23rd year, by writ of the King; enrolled in the memoranda (med) of the 20th year of Michaelmas Term, also (ad huc) among the communia (coi'a) of the same year, and [among] the letters patent of the same Isabella, Queen of England, respecting receipts. And to the same Isabella, in recompense of the said manors, namely in part payment of the said £,100 annually, for the 22nd year, £,95, by the acknowledgement (recognicionem) of John de Baddely, attorney of the said Queen Isabella, as is contained in the memoranda of this year among the precepts of Easter Term. And W.6 the Sheriff answers on the other part of the return (ris = responsionis) for £20 6s. 5d. by him levied of the said citizens, as is contained on the dorse of the King's writ, returned on the morrow of St John7 the Baptist [?] this year which is in the keeping of Reiner More8 (Reine mor') And to Edmund de Ufford, le frere,9 to whom the King on the 14th day of November this 24th year granted £,26, to be received each year of the farm of the City of Norwich by the hands of the Bailiffs of the said city for the time being, at the Terms of St. Michael and Easter during the whole life of the same Edmund, £39 namely of the term of St. Michael in the 22nd year [and] Easter and St. Michael in the 23rd year, by the King's writ; enrolled in the memoranda of the 24th year of this King in Michaelmas Term, and 2 letters patent of the said Edmund respecting the receipt. And [they have paid] into the Treasury £,6 12d. in 2 tallies. And they are quit.

¹ Introduction II. 1. See also the Pipe Roll, p. 42 n. 3. ² See No. XLV.

³ Two years renders for the Castle Fee. See Vol. I. pp. 25-6. ⁴ John de Colby.

⁵ The Queen's patent for this sum is dated 26 May, 1344. ⁶ William de Middelton.

 ^{7 &}quot;St. Michael the Baptist." It seems more reasonable to expect that it means Midsummer rather than Michaelmas.
 8 This rendering is open to question.

⁹ He seems to have been a brother of the Earl of Suffolk, and a layman. The King owed him a considerable sum.

CCCXCIX.—The Procession of the Crafts on Corpus Christi Day, c. 1449. (fol. 162.)

The procession on the feast of Corpus Christi to the Chapel in the Fields of Norwich in the following order (modo).

First, the light-bearers (luminar') around the body of Christ in front of the procession, and each craft with a banner.

Smethes Corvours Barkers Shomakers Reders1 Bedweuers Patynmakers Fletchers Masons Carpenters **Bowers** Fullers Brasyers Sheremen Wollenweuers Pewterers Skynners Bochers Bakers Brewers Barbours with Waxchandlers Fishers Fishmongers Worsteadweuers Dyers Goldsmethes Taillours Raffmen Grocers Mercers The procession The Shreves Clothyng Mr. Shreves The Mairs Clothing² Maister Mayer Maister Aldermen with bokes or beds8 in ther hands.

## CCCC.—The Norwich Pageants. (fol. 162.)

Pageantes-i Mercers, Drapers, Haburdaisshers.-Creation of the World. iii Grocers, Raffeman.—Paradyse. ii4 Glasiers, Steyners, Screueners, Parchemyners, Carpenterz, Gravours, Caryers, Colermakers, Whelewrites.—Helle Carte. iiii Shermen, Fullers, Thikwollenweuers, Couerlightmakers, Masons, Lymebrennerz.-Abell and Cayne. v Bakers, Bruers, Inkepers, Cokes, Millers, Vynteners, Coupers.—Noyse Shipp. vi Taillours, Broderers, Reders and Tylers.—Abraham and Isaak. vii Tanners, Coryours, Cordwaners.—Moises and Aron w the children off Israel and Pharo w his knyghtes. viii Smythes.—Conflicte off Dauid and Golias. ix Dyers, Calaundrers, Goldsmythes, Goldbeters, and Sadelers, Pewtrers, Brasiers.—The birth off Crist w sheperdes and iij Kynges off Colen. x Barbours, Wexchaundelers, Surgeons, Fisicians, Hardewaremen, Hatters, Cappers, Skynners, Glovers, Pynners, Poyntemakers, Girdelers, Pursers, Bagmakers, Sceppers, Wyerdrawers, Cardmakers.—The Baptysme of Criste. xi Bochers, Fisshemongers, Watermen.—The Resurreccion, xii Worstedweuers. - The Holy Gost.5

¹ The reeders followed next the light-bearers, and the smiths followed the reeders and so on. The names of the crafts etc. are written in a column in the book.

² Introduction III. 2.

⁸ Beads, rosaries.

⁴ The numbers are in this order in the book.

⁵ Introduction III. 2.

# Extracts from the City Domesday Book.

CCCCI.—A warrant authorizing certain persons to receive offerings with which to purchase rents and tenements for the common benefit, followed by the ordinances thereupon issued. (fol. 23.)

Memorandum quod die Veneris proximo post festum S. Katerine Virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum secundo, in communi congregacione tenta in Ciuitate Norwici electi fuerunt duo Ballivi, videlicet Willelmus de Bliclyngg et Robertus Popungeay, ac eciam sexdecim ciues de probioribus ciuitatis predicte ad ordinandum et disponendum ne communia talliagia decetero leuentur in ciuitate predicta, regiis talliagiis dumtaxat exceptis, quorum sexdecim ciuium nomina fuerunt hec; scilicet Bartholomeus de Appelyerd, Nicholaus de Blakene, Walterus de Bixton, Hugo de Holand, Henricus Lomynour, Thomas Spynk, Radulphus Skiet, Henricus Skye, Adam de Porynglond, Rogerus de Ridelyngton, Johannes de Walsyngham, Nicholaus Corpesty, Walterus de Banyngham, Willelmus Blakehoumore, Johannes Bastewyk et Rogerus de Halesworth; et die predicto concessum est ciuibus predictis warantum ad premissa ordinanda communi sigillo signatum in hec verba.

Uniuersis ad quos presentes littere peruenerint Ballivi et Communitas Ciuitatis Norwici salutem. Nouerit uniuersitas vestra

Be it remembered that on Friday next after the feast of St. Katerine the Virgin in the second year of the reign of King Richard the second after the conquest [26 Nov. 1378], at the common assembly held in the City of Norwich there were elected two Bailiffs viz. William de Bliclyngg and Robert Popungeay, and also sixteen citizens of the more honourable (men) of the aforesaid city, for ordering and disposing that the common tallages may not from henceforth be levied in the aforesaid city, the Royal tallages excepted notwithstanding. Of which sixteen citizens the names are these, Bartholomew Appelyerd, Nicholas de Blakene, Walter de Bixton, Hugh de Holand, Henry Lomynour, Thomas Spynk, Ralph Skiet, Henry Skye, Adam de Poringlond, Roger de Ridelyngton, John de Walsyngham, Nicholas Corpesty, Walter de Banyngham, William Blakehoumore, John Bastewyk and Roger de Halesworth. And on the day aforesaid a warrant for ordering the premises was granted to the aforesaid citizens sealed with the common seal, in these words;

To all to whom these presents may come, the Bailiffs and Commonalty of the City of Norwich send greeting. Let all your community know, that since quod cum temporibus retroactis et presentibus communitas predicta propter diuersa negocia dictam communitatem tangencia per taxa et tallagia in ciuitate predicta assessa et allocata maxime agrauatur, dampnatur et adnichilatur. Huiusmodi dampnis et grauaminibus succurrere et prouidere volentes ne tallagia decetero in ciuitate predicta assidentur nec leuentur, regiis tallagiis, misis et imposicionibus dumtaxat exceptis, ordinauimus, fecimus et constituimus dilectos nobis Bartholomeum de Appelyerd, Nicholaum de Blakene, Walterum de Bixton, Henricum Lomynour, Hugonem de Holand, Thomam Spynk, Radulphum Skeet, Henricum Skye, Adam de Porynglond, Rogerum de Rydelyngton, Johannem de Walsyngham, Nicholaum de Corpesty, Walterum de Banyngham, Willelmum de Blachoumoer, Johannem de Bastewyk et Rogerum de Halesworth, conciues nostros carissimos, certos attornatos nostros nomine nostro et pro dicte ciuitatis communi auxilio tam de forincicis quam de conciuibus nostris omnia que ad opus dicti communis auxilii offeruntur audiend', acceptand' et oblata recipiend', colligend' leuand' et recuperand'; Dantes eisdem sexdecim, quindecim, quatuordecim, tresdecim, duodecim, undecim, decem, nouem, octo, septem, aut sex eorum ad minus, tenore presentium plenam potestatem cum dictis

in times past and present the aforesaid community owing to divers business touching the said community, is greatly oppressed, injured, and brought to ruin, by the taxes and tallages assessed and employed in the aforesaid city. Wishing to relieve and provide for such injuries and oppressions, that the tallages in the aforesaid city be not from henceforth assessed nor levied, the Royal tallages, charges, and impositions excepted notwithstanding, we have ordained, made and appointed our beloved Bartholomew de Appelyerd, Nicholas de Blakene, Walter de Bixton, Henry Lomynour, Hugh de Holand, Thomas Spink, Ralph Skeet, Henry Skye, Adam de Porynglond, Roger de Rydelyngton, John de Walsyngham, Nicholas de Corpesty, Walter de Banyngham, William de Blackoumoer, John de Bastewyk, and Roger de Halesworth, our most dear fellow citizens, as our certain attorneys in our name, both for collecting, levying, and recovering on behalf of the common aid of the said city, as well as from strangers as from our fellow citizens, all things which are presented to the use of the said common aid, and for auditing accepting and receiving the gifts. Giving those sixteen, fifteen, fourteen, thirteen, twelve, eleven, ten, nine, eight, seven, or six of them at least by the tenor of the presents, full power for buying rents and tenements in our name with the said gifts, and for selling and letting to farm [the rents and tenements] so bought, and for freely disposing thereof, as shall appear

oblatis redditus et tenementa nomine nostro emend', et sic empta vendend' et ad firmam dimittend' ac inde libere disponend' prout melius sibi viderint pro communi utilitate expedire, et pro dictis oblatis distringendis, et siquos rebelles et ultra modum contrarios seu in solucione necligentes et dictum commune auxilium quouismodo purturbantes inuenerint illos capiendos et in prisona dicte ciuitatis mancipandos ibidem moraturos quousque Ballivi et Communitas dicte ciuitatis de corum deliberacione duxerint ordinand'. et omnia alia que ad veros attornatos pertinent facienda. Ratum et gratum habiturum quicquid prefati sexdecim, quindecim, quatuordecim, tresdecim, duodecim, undecim, decem, nouem, octo, septem aut sex corum ad minus, attornati nostri prenominati, nomine nostro in premissis duxerint ordinand'. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum commune duximus apponendum, Datum apud Norwicum in communi congregacione nostra ibidem tenta die Veneris proximo post festum S. Katerine Virginis anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum secundo.

Qui quidem ciues virtute dicti waranti ordinauerunt et disponerunt quasdam ordinaciones in hec verba; Quod nulla nauis siue batella carcari vel discarcari possit nisi ad Stath' communitati

best to them to arrange for the common good, and for distraining for the said gifts. And if they find any rebellious and obstinate beyond measure, or negligent in the payment, and in any way hindering the said common aid, for ordering them to be seized and taken away to the prison of the said city, there to remain until the Bailiffs and Commonalty of the said city may have given directions concerning their delivery, and for doing all things which pertain to true attorneys. To be held ratified and accepted whatsoever our aforesaid sixteen, fifteen, fourteen, thirteen, twelve, eleven, ten, nine, eight, seven, attorneys named above, or six of them at least, have thought fit to be ordained in our name in the premises. In witness of which thing we have thought fit to affix our common seal to the presents. Dated at Norwich in our common assembly held there on the Friday next after the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin in the second year of the reign of King Richard the second after the conquest.

Which Citizens by virtue of the said warrant have ordered and determined certain orders in these words;

That no ship or boat shall be laden or unladen except at the Stathes belonging to the community, and if it shall happen to be done otherwise, as often as a ship or boat is discovered it shall be arrested for 15 days and amerced at 6s. 8d. to be paid to the Bailiffs and Commonalty.

pertinent', et si aliter fieri contingat tociens quoeicns inueniatur nauis vel batella arestetur per quindenam et amercietur per vj^s viij^d solvendos Ballivis et Communitati. Et quod nullus mercator bona vel mercandisas carcare vel discarcare presumat nisi ad Stath' predict' sub pena xx^s soluendorum eisdem Ballivis et Communitati.

Item ordinauerunt quod omnes mercandise transeuntes per lez Stath' predict' superius in villam non indigentes auxilio windagii

soluent medietatem summarum subsequencium.

j tonell' vini, iiijd. j tonell' olei, iiijd. j tonell' wad', iiijd. j pannus lane pro ponderacione, iiijd. Pro firma domus, iiijd. Pro firma del Stath', jd. Pro caretta plena de ferro de Spaign, jd. c tabularum, jd. c de rigald, ijd. c de paruis sperres, jd. c de magnis sperres, ijd. j weye salis, jd ob'. j fesso de bastes, jd qa. Pro j bale, jd qa. Pro j pack, ijd. Pro j caretta plena virgarum, jd. j treye de fullers erthe, jd qa. j treye carbonum, jd qa. j last' de haryng de Skone, iijd. j last' de pick, iijd. j last' de haryng ruge, ijd. j caretta plena de frestone, iiijd. Pro qualibet caretta plena de paruis mercandisis, jd. Pro j petra molari deorsum, viijd. Pro j petra molari sursum, iiijd. Pro qualibet caretta, ob'. Pro v de slabbes, jd. Pro uno fother' plumbi, iiijd. Pro ulnagio unius centum panni stricti, jd. Pro ulnagio

And that no merchant shall presume to lade or unlade goods or merchandise except at the Stathes aforesaid under the penalty of 20s. to be paid to the same Bailiffs and Commonalty.

Also they have ordained that all merchandise passing by the Stathes aforesaid up into the town not requiring the aid of windage¹ shall pay half of the following sums.

I tun of wine, 4d. I tun of oil, 4d. I tun of woad, 4d. I woollen cloth, for the weighing, 4d. For the use of the house [at the stathe], 4d. For the use of the stathe, 1d. For a cart full of iron of Spain, 1d. 100 boards, 1d. 100 of rigald, 2d. 100 of small spars, 1d. 100 of large spars, 2d. I wey [40 bz.] of salt,  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . I bundle of bast,  $1\frac{1}{4}d$ . For I bale,  $3\frac{1}{4}d$ . For I pack, 3d. For I cart full of rods, 4d. I trey [16 bz.] of fuller's earth,  $1\frac{1}{4}d$ . I trey of charcoal, 3d. I last [12,000] herrings from Skane, 3d. I last [14 barrels] of pitch, 3d. I last of red herrings, 2d. I cart full of freestone, 4d. For every cart full of small merchandise, 1d. For I nether millstone, 3d. For I upper millstone, 4d. For every cart,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . For

¹ Use of the crane.

² Oak boards from Riga. ⁸ of bast (?

⁴ Osiers or faggots.

⁵ Or sea coal. ⁶ The extreme south of Sweden.

unius centum panni lati, ij^d. Pro communi tractu de mader, alume vel alterius mercandise consimilis, ij^d ob'. Pro tractu excessiuo, scilicet unius campane vel huiusmodi consimilis, prout partes concordant secundum quantitatem tractus.

Item,¹ j ame vini, j^d. j grauestone, secundum quantitate ponderis. j barell' de stell, q^a. j bale de batery, ob'. j rolle de beuere, q^a. j fers de bowestafes, q^a. j tonell' nucum, iiij^d. j dry tonell', iiij^d. j cuple fructus, q^a. xxvj stone de flax, ob'. c de paruis morters, j^d. c de magnis morters, ij^d. c de skopes, j^d. j gryndestone, ij^d. j trusse de wold, ij^d. xx stone de wold, j^d. j centener' vitri, q^a. j magna pecia cere, q^a. xx parue pecie cere, q^a. j lode de tymber, j^d. Pro wyndagio j lode de tymber, iiij^d. j libra de whestones, j^d. j fardell' de flax, j^d. c de gosbilles, ob'. j last' de whernestones, iij^d. j fardell' panni, j^d. M¹ de walletyll, ij^d. c de deles, ij^d. c wolleskynnys, j^d. c calveskynnys, j^d. c conynskynnys, j^d. j dagir' de hydes, j^d. j barell' de coper, q^a. c pottes, q^a. j tonell'

500 slabs, 1d. For one fother  $[19\frac{1}{2} \text{ cwt.}]$  of lead, 4d. For the aulnage of one centena [120 yds.] of narrow cloth, 1d. For the aulnage of one centena of broad cloth, 2d. For the common draught of madder, alum or other similar merchandise,  $2\frac{1}{2}d$ . For a heavy draught, such as of a bell or of the like of this, as the parties can agree according to the amount of the draught.

Item, I aam² of wine, Id. I gravestone, according to the amount of its weight. I bar of steel,  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . I bale of battery,  $\frac{3}{2}d$ . I roll of beaver,  $\frac{4}{4}d$ . I bundle of bowstaves,  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . I tun of nuts, 4d. I dry tun,  $\frac{5}{4}d$ . I copla of fruit,  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . 26 stone of flax,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . Ioo small mortars, Id. Ioo large mortars, 2d. Ioo scoops, Id. I grindstone, 2d. I truss of wold, 2d. 2o stone of wold, Id. I cwt. of glass,  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . I large piece of wax,  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . 2o small pieces of wax,  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . I load of timber, Id. For the windage of I load of timber, 4d. I pound of whetstones, Id. I fardel of flax, Id. Ioo gosbilles,  $\frac{9}{2}d$ . I last of quernstones, 3d. I fardell of cloth, Id. I,000 wall-tiles, 2d. Ioo deals,  $\frac{10}{2}d$ . Ioo woolskins, Id. Ioo calfskins, Id. Ioo rabbit-skins, Id. I dicker [10] hides, Id. I barrel of copper,  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . Ioo pots,  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . I tun of

¹ These items have been added later, in the 15th century.

² A cask of 40 gals.

³ Articles of metal wrought by hammering. ⁴ Felted cloth.

⁵ A tun or barrel of dry goods.

⁶ According to Thorold Rogers, 3 frails of figs and raisins, the frail being 25 lbs.

⁷ Or weld. See No. CCCLXXXIX. ⁸ Bundle.

⁹ Perhaps nails shaped like the beak of a goose. Compare sparrow bills.

¹⁰ Planks of pine or fir-wood.

de flax, iiij^d. c bunche de leke, j^d. c barell' de unyones, vj^d. j M¹ paten holt, ij^d. j mille de clapholt, ij^d. c de fannes, j^d. c de trowes, j^d. c de botnolt, iiij^d.

Item, ordinauerunt quod nullus mercator ducens mercandisas suas per aquam ad Ciuitatem Norwici vel ducens mercandisas suas per aquam a dicta Ciuitate, possit hospitare aliquas mercandisas suas nisi in domibus del stath' communitati pertinent', exceptis in domibus suis propriis. Saluis mercatoribus in Conesford manentibus qui possunt mercandisas suas proprias et non alienas in domibus suis propriis hospitare. Prouiso eciam si omnes domus dict' Stath' plenare occupentur tunc bene liceat cuicumque mercatori mercandisas suas pro tempore quo dicte domus del Stath' occupantur alibi hospitare.

Item, ordinauerunt quod omnimodi carnes et pisces debeant vendi super stalla communia et non alibi, et ad hoc obseruandum omnes carnifices et piscenarii corporale prestiterunt iuramentum in presentia Supervisorum communitatis in domo vocata le Morageloft.

Item, ordinauerunt quod nullum stallum carnificum vel piscenariorum aut domus communitati pertinentia dimitterentur ad firmam

flax, 4d. 100 bunches of leeks, 1d. 100 barrels of onions, 6d. 1,000 patten holt, 12d. 1,000 clap holt, 12d. 100 fans, 1d. 100 troughs, 1d. 100 botmolt, 12d. 
Also they have ordained that no merchant bringing his merchandise to the City of Norwich by water, or taking his merchandise from the said city by water shall lodge any of his merchandise save only in the houses of the Stathe⁵ belonging to the community, in their own houses excepted. Save the merchants dwelling in Conesford who may lodge their own merchandise and not others in their own houses. Provided, however, if all the houses of the said Stathe are fully occupied, then it is quite permissible for every merchant to lodge his merchandise elsewhere for the time while the said houses of the Stathe are occupied.

Also they have ordained that all kinds of flesh and fish ought to be sold on the common stalls and not elsewhere, and for observing this all the butchers and fishmongers have given their corporal⁶ oath in the presence of the Supervisors of the community in the house called the Murageloft.

¹ Perhaps wood for making pattens, ² Cask staves. ³ For winnowing corn perhaps, or they might be vanes.

⁴ This word occurs in one or two other places in the Norwich Records, but its meaning has not been determined. The Treasurer's Account for 2 and 3 H. V. has "for j botmolholt for to maken of lyntell."

⁵ See Introduction III. 1.

⁶ From corporas, a cloth for covering the sacred elements.

ultra terminum trium annorum, et quod unusquisque firmarius inueniat duos plegios pro securitate firme soluende.

Item, ordinauerunt quod quicumque fuerit Communis Seruiens communitatis et collector redditus et firmarum communitati pertinentium, inueniat securitatem sufficientem per scriptum obligatorii ad officium suum fideliter faciendum et de collectis fideliter respondendis, computandis et soluendis.

Item, ordinauerunt quod nullus firmarius stallorum et domorum communitatis possit dimittere aut prestare alicui alteri stallum suum pro pretio aut sine pretio ita quod nullus occupet stallum alterius, et quod nullus firmarius possit hospitare carnes nec pisces alicuius alterius firmarii.

Also they have ordained that no stall of the butchers or fishmongers, or house belonging to the community, shall be let to farm beyond the term of three years, and that every farmer shall find two pledges for the security of paying the farm.

Also they have ordained that whosoever shall be the Common Sergeant of the community and collector of the rents and farms belonging to the community, he shall find sufficient security by a writing of obligation for faithfully performing his office, and concerning faithfully answering for, accounting for and paying [the sums] collected.

Also they have ordained that no farmer of the stalls and houses of the community shall demise or offer his stall for a price or without a price to anyone else, so that no other may hold the stall, and that no farmer may house the flesh or fish of any other farmer.

CCCCII.—An Extent of the City Property. 1397. Translated. (fol. 36.)

The extent of the stalls of the Butchers, Fishmongers, Bakers, and of tenements, rents, farms, landgable and other profits (commoditatum) belonging to the community of the City of Norwich made at Norwich 1 April A.D. 1397, and in the 22nd year of the reign of King Richard II.

And first is here declared of the Butchers' Stalls, that is to say which and how many belong to the Community of Norwich in fee, which and how many belong to Religious persons, which and how many belong to the Hospitals, which and how many belong to Chantries, and how much each stall is worth per annum when it is occupied. And thus it is consecutively declared of the Fishmongers'

and Bakers' stalls and of the tenements, rents, farms and landgable as will clearly appear below in their places.

#### The Butchers' Stalls.

The east side and at the north end.—Be it remembered that those seven stalls enclosed in one new house with six small shops on the east side of the said stalls annexed to the same stalls, lying between the King's Market on the east part and the common way on the west part, and abutt upon the King's way near the Tolhouse towards the north, belong to the community of Norwich in fee, and each of the said stalls when it is occupied is worth per annum 26s. 8d. And each said small shop when it is occupied is worth per annum 6s. 8d.

Also two stalls under the Murageloft are situated on the west side which late were William Castell's, together with one small lower room being on the east side of the said stalls, they belong to the community etc. and when the said two stalls are occupied etc. 53s. 4d. And when the said lower room is occupied etc. 10s.

Also one stall enclosed on the south side of the said two stalls held to farm of the Prior and Convent of the church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich for the term of certain years as is more fully contained in the indenture thereupon concluded, and when it is occupied etc. 26s. 8d.

Also one stall enclosed, late John Dieux', on the south side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 33s. 4d.

Also two stalls enclosed on the south side [of the last] belong to the Chantry of John Cosyn, and when etc. 41s.

Also one stall, late Thomas de Bumpsted's, on the south side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 20s.

Also one stall, late John Galon's, on the south side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 26s. 8d.

Also one stall enclosed with a solar built over [it], late John de Beccles', on the south side [of the last], and the said stall with the solar belongs to the community etc. and when the said stall is occupied etc. 28s. And when the said solar is occupied etc. 7s.

Also the reversion of a Baker's Stall, being under the said solar towards the south, after the decease of Margaret de Beccles belongs to the community of Norwich, and it is worth per annum [Not stated]

Also a certain piece (placia) of land, late William de Worthsted's, in the Bread Market opposite [the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 13s. 4d.

The west side.—Also on the west side of the Butchers Market is a certain underground vault with four stalls built over [it], late Richard Fleggard's, and the said vault with the said stalls belongs to the com-

munity etc. of which the first stall situated on the south part is occupied with bread and is worth per annum 24s. The second stall is not occupied, but when etc. [Not stated] The third stall when occupied etc. 28s. The fourth stall etc. 26s. 8d. And the said vault etc. [Not stated]

Also two stalls, late Stephen Groundesburgh's, on the north side of the said four stalls belong to the community etc. of which one stall is not occupied but when etc. [Not stated] And the other stall when occupied etc. 26s. 8d.

Also one stall, late Richard Fleggard's, on the north side of the said two stalls belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 26s. 8d.

Also one stall, late John Dieux', on the north side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 26s. 8d.

Also one stall, late Simon de Fornessete's, on the north side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 26s. 8d.

Also two stalls lying together on the north side [of the last] belong to John Cosyn's Chantry, of which one stall when occupied etc. 26s. 8d. And the other stall when etc. 26s. 8d.

Also one stall, late Stephen Groundesburgh's, on the north side of the said two stalls belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 28s.

Also one stall, late Robert atte Fen's, on the north side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 26s. 8d.

Also one stall upon the corner, late Bartholomew Appelyerd's, on the north side [of the last] belongs to the community etc., and when etc. 32s.

Also seven stalls enclosed in one house on the north side [of the last] belong to the community etc. of which one stall at the south end of the said house when etc. 33s. 4d. And the other stall at the north end of the same house when etc. 33s. 4d. And each stall of the said five stalls in the said house when etc. 3os.

Be it remembered that two stalls which are occupied with meat lie among the Fishmongers' Stalls, of which one stall lies between the stall, late Stephen de Groundesburgh's, on the north part and the King's way on every other part, is held to farm of the Master and co-brethren of St Giles' Hospital of Norwich for the term of certain years as is more fully contained in the indenture thereupon concluded, and when etc. 10s.

Also the other stall late Stephen de Groundesburgh lies between [the last] stall on the south part and the King's way on every other part, it belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 10s.

### The Fishmongers' Stalls.

The east side.—First, one stall, late Alienora de Weston's, lies between the King's way both on the east and on the west part, and abuts upon the King's way by the Tolhouse towards the north and upon the stall of the Prior of St Faith towards the south; it belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 125.

Also two stalls on the south side [of the last] held to farm of the Prior and Convent of the church of St Faith for the term of certain years as is more fully contained in the indenture thereupon concluded, and either stall when occupied etc. 10s.

Also one stall, late John Latymer's, on the south side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 10s.

And then the next stalls towards the south are those two stalls which are occupied as is declared above among the Butchers' Stalls.

Also one stall on the south side [of these last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 6s. 8d.

Also one stall on the south side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 6s. 8d.

Also one stall on the south side [of the last] held to farm of the Prior and Convent of the church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich for the term of certain years as is more fully contained in the indenture thereupon concluded, and when etc. 6s. 8d.

Also one stall on the south side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 6s. 8d.

Also one stall on the south side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 6s. 8d.

Also one stall on the south side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 6s. 8d.

Also one stall with a small shop on the south side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 7s.

The west side of the said stalls.—Also opposite [to the last] towards the west is a certain shop with a solar, late Robert Popungeay's, and it belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 20s.

Also one shop with a solar, late Ralph Wolstan's on the north side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 20s.

Also one stall, late John Latymer's, on the north side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 12s.

Also one stall on the north side [of the last] held to farm of the Master and co-brethren of S^t Giles' Hospital of Norwich for the term of certain years, as is more fully contained in the indenture thereupon concluded, and when etc. 95,

Also one stall on the north side [of the last] belongs to the Dean of the church of the blessed Mary of the Fields in Norwich in fee, and when etc. 9s.

Also one stall late John de Bresyngham's on the north side [of the last] belongs to the community, etc. and when etc. 6s. 8d.

Also one stall, late William But's, on the north side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 12s.

Also one stall with a stall called [a] bakstalle on the north side [of the last] belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 12s.

Also four stalls with four stalls called bakstalles, late William Mountfort's, on the north side [of the last] belong to the community etc. of which the first stall with the bakstalle when occupied is worth per annum 13s. 4d. The second stall etc. 8s. The third stall etc. 12s. The fourth stall etc. 16s. And the moiety of the said fourth stall towards the west is of the fee of the Prior of Bokenham.

Also one stall on the north side [of the last] four, abutting towards the east belongs to the Prioress and Convent of the church of the blessed Mary of Carhowe in fee, and when etc. 6s. 8d.

Also one stall abutting towards the west called [a] bakstalle lies next [the last], it belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 6s. 8d.

Also one stall on the north side of the said stall of the Prioress of Carhowe abutting towards the east belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 6s.

Also one stall abutting towards the west called [a] bakstalle lies next [the last], it belongs to the Prioress and Convent of the church of the blessed Mary of Carhowe in fee, and when etc. 6s.

Also one stall, late John Hevyngham's on the north side [of the last but one] abutting towards the east, belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 6s.

Also one stall, abutting towards the west called [a] bakstalle lies next [the last], it belongs to the Hospital del Bek in fee, and when etc. 6s.

Also two stalls viz. one [a] forstalle and the other [a] bakstalle, which late were Thomas Racheyth's, next [the last] belong to the community etc. and when etc. 125.

Also two stalls on the north side of the Fishmongers' Market, late Bartholomew Appelyerd's, viz. one [a] forstalle and the other [a] bakstalle belong to the community etc. and when etc. 12s.

Also three stalls lying together, between the King's way on the west part and the King's market on the east part, belong to the community etc. and when etc. 20s.

Also four stalls lying together, between the stalls of Alice Skeet on the south part and the King's way on every other part, belong to the community, and when etc. [Not stated]

Also three stalls of the said Alice Skeet, lying between [the last] on the north part and the King's way on every other part, belong to the said Alice in fee, which same three stalls are held to farm of the said Alice for the term of [her] life, and the said three stalls with the four stalls abovesaid, are leased to farm for four pounds of silver to he rendered annually to the said community.

Also one vacant place of land called le Erbere¹ on which four stalls used to stand, lying opposite to the messuage late Letice Grongere's, belongs to the community of Norwich.

#### The Poulterers' Market.

In the poulterers' market on the north part are situated three rows of stalls, of which the first row contains five stalls which are occupied with fresh fish, the second row contains four stalls which are also occupied with fresh fish, and the third row contains four stalls which are occupied with poultry.

Also in the [same] market on the west part are situated seven stalls

which are occupied with poultry.

Also in the [same] market on the east part are situated eight stalls under one pentice which are occupied with poultry.

And all the aforesaid stalls being in the poulterers' market belong to the community of Norwich in fee, and are worth per annum roos.

#### The Wool-Market.

In the wool market on the west part lie eight shops builded between eight stalls of the said community on the west part, and the King's way on every other part and they belong to the community etc. of which one shop at the south end of the said shops when occupied is worth per annum 13s. 4d. And one shop at the north end etc. when etc. 1os. And each of the said eight shops being between the two shops, that is to say [between] the shop at the south end and the shop at the north end, when etc. 8s.

Also one shop builded with the appurtenances lying between the church-yard of the church of S^t Peter de Mancroft on the south part and the King's way on the north part, and abuts upon the King's way towards the west belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 135, 4d.

Also on the east part of the said wool-market are four shops lying together between the tenement which belongs to John Cosyn's chantry on the east part and the King's market on the west part, and they abut upon the King's way towards the south and belong to the community etc. and each shop when etc. 8s.

Also in the north part of the said market are two shops lying together, the King's market on the south part and the King's way on every other part, and each shop when etc. 6s. 8d.

These are the Tenements appertaining to the Community of Norwich. First all that messuage with the buildings, shops and all its appurtenances late John de Welbourne's in Norwich in the parishes of S^t Peter of

¹ Or herber, i.e. the leek or vegetable market.

Mancroft, St Gregory and St John de Madermarket belongs to the community of Norwich in fee as it lies between the messuage late Thomas de Bumpsted's on the east part and tenements of divers men on the west part and it abuts upon the King's Market towards the south and upon the King's way towards the north. And the said messuage is divided in the form underwritten, that is to say the higher part towards the south is a certain tavern¹ and when it is occupied it is worth per annum roos. Also on the south part of the said messuage, on the east side of the great gate there is a shop with a solar and when etc. 25s. Also on the south part of the same messuage, on the west side of the said great gate is a shop with a solar, upon the corner, and when etc. 30s.

Le Worthsted Ceeld.—Also the lower part of the said messuage towards the north is called le Worthsted Ceeld, in which same part of the said messuage on the west side in the angle is a lower room with a solar, and when etc. 20s. Also the second lower room on the north side [of the last] when occupied etc. 20s. Also the third lower room on the north side [of the last is occupied with cists.² Also the solar above the said two lower rooms belongs to the farmer of the said higher part of the said messuage for putting hav and barley thereupon. Also the fourth lower room on the north side [of the last] is occupied with cists. Also one large solar above the said lower room and the stable in the angle there is divided by a parclose of which the south part when occupied etc. 20s. and the other, the north part, is occupied with cists. Also one lower room with a solar near the said stable in the angle when occupied etc. 26s. 8d. Also one lower room with a solar on the east side [of the last] when occupied etc. 26s. 8d. Also one lower room on the east side [of the last] when occupied etc. 13s. 4d. Also the solar over the said lower room with the the solar over the gate there when occupied etc. 16s. 8d. Also one lower room with a solar on the east side of the said gate when occupied etc. 26s. 8d. Also one lower room with a solar on the east side [of the last] when occupied etc. 26s. 8d.

Also two shops lying together in Norwich in the parish of S^t Peter of Mancroft, between the tenement of William de Bliclyngg on the west part and the King's way on the east part and towards the south, and they abut upon the messuage late Adam Swan's and a certain vacant place of land towards the north and belong to the community in fee, and either shop when occupied is worth per annum 6s. 8d.

Also one shop with a solar lies in the parish of S^t Peter aforesaid, between the tenement of William de Bliclyngg on the east part and the said messuage late Adam Swan's on the west part and towards the north, and abuts upon the King's way towards the south and belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 125.

¹ The Common Inn.

² See Vol. 1. p 90.

Also one tenement with the appurtenances lying in the parish of St Andrew between the tenement late Clement Herward's on the west part and the tenement of John Martham on the east part, and abuts upon the King's way of the (del) Cotelerrowe towards the north, and belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 20s.

Also one tenement with the appurtenances lying in the parish of S^t Andrew aforesaid between the tenement of John Crongethorp on the east part, and the tenement late Robert Seward's on the west part, and abuts upon the King's way of the (del) Cotelerrowe towards the north¹ and belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 28s.

Also one tenement, with the Wolhous and the appurtenances, called the Stathe³ lying in the parish of S^t Clement of Conesford as it lies between the tenement of the Abbot of Wendlyng on the south part, and a common lane on the north part, and abuts upon the King's river towards the east and upon the churchyard of the church of S^t Clement aforesaid towards the west, and belongs to the community in fee.

Also one vacant place of land with a house built upon [it] near the middle, held to farm of the Abbot and Convent of Wendlyng for the term of certain years [as is] contained in a certain indenture thereupon concluded, lies between the messuage of Richard Drewe on the south part and [the last] and the churchyard aforesaid on the north part, and abuts upon the King's river towards the east and upon the King's way toward the west and belongs to the said Abbot and Convent in fee.

Also one tenement with the appurtenances lies in the parish of St Edward in Conesford³ between a common lane on the south part and the tenement of Robert Perkyn on the north part, and abuts upon the King's river towards the east and upon the King's way towards the west and belongs to the community in fee.

Also one tenement with the appurtenances lying in the parish of St Peter of Mancroft, in the market-place, by the tenement of Thomas Leveriche junior belongs to the community etc. and when etc. 20s.

Also the reversion of that tenement with the appurtenances which John de Norwich, chaplain holds for the term of his life in the parish of St Andrew by the messuage of Thomas Parlet belongs to the community in fee.

#### The Old Rent.

Of the wife of Richard Skynner for an enclosure round the well in the tenement late John Stoke in the Sporyerrowe, 1d. Of John Spynk's tenement late Roger Virly's by the Coblerrowe, 40s. Of John de Multon for

^{1 &}quot;South" in the margin. The Old Common Stathe.

3 The New Common Stathe.

the tenement late John Ellyngham's at the head of the Tolhouse, 20s. Of John de Multon for a shop under the Morageloft, 14s. Of Thomas Leveriche junior for a shop late John But's, 4s. Of the shop late Robert Cook's in the market-place on every part, 10s. Of John Gurnay for the tenement late Alan Marcale's in the Cobelerrowe, 135, 10d. Of the same John for the tenement late Robert Bendiste's in the Cobelerrowe, 12d. Of Robert Honeworth for the tenement late John But's in the Coblerrowe, 10s. Of Katerine Spynk for the tenement late Richard Beteryng's at Oldewodemarket, 7d. Of John Latymer for one place of land at Holtor in the market-place upon the corner, 2s. Of the same John for one place of land at the door of the tavern late Richard Beteryng's, 16d. Of Hugh Holand for the tenement late Simon Spencer's at Holtor upon the corner, 5s. Of Abrahammeshale, 16d. Of John Boole for the shop late Margaret Puttok's in the Spicerrowe, 2s. Of Thomas son of Clement Spicer for the tenement late William Thirkeby's in the Spicerrowe, 2s. Of William Boteler for a certain lane enclosed by his messuage (upon the Netherrowe), 1d. Of Robert Lalleford for the tenement late John Plumsted's by the church-yard of the church of St Peter on the south part, 2s. 8d. Of Thomas de Biltham for the tenement late Henry Hardy's, 16d. Of John Spicer for the tenement late John Frank's by the church-yard of the church of St Peter, 6s. 8d. Of Reginald de Bongeye for a certain portion of land on the west side of his messuage, 2d. Of William Ryngeman for his tenement, 1d. Of Thomas Mortymer for his tenement, 1d. Of John Castell for his tenement, 1d. Of John Cantebrigg for his tenement, 1d.

St George before the Gates.—Of John Gurnay for the tenement late John de Heylesdon's upon the Tombland, 12d. Of the same John for the traves² there, 6d. Of Walter Fale, the sporyer, for the tenement late John de Erlham's upon the Tomlond, 5s. Of Geoffrey Massyngham the mason for the tenement late William Skye's there, 5s. 4d. Of Robert Sadeler for the tenement late William Skye's there, 4s. 8d. Of John Spilman the ferrour for the tenement late Isabel Taverner's there, 5s. Of Richard Baas for the messuage late Adam Baas' in the parish of St George, 1d.

S' Andrew.—Of Richard Baas for the tenement late Adam Baas', 6d. Of Richard Baas for a certain piece of common lane annexed to the said tenement, 6d. Of John Parlet for a certain place of land inclosed in Turpis Vicus, 6d. Of Robert Popungeay for a certain parcel of the said lane called Turpis Vicus enclosed, 1d. Of William Appelyerd for a certain

¹ Introduction I. 6b.

² It is more usual to find "a pair of traves," but in any case the meaning is uncertain. The word appears to be derived from the Latin *trabs* = a beam, and possibly it may denote timbers placed in the roadway to support the projecting upper-storey of a house.

parcel of a lane called Cokeylane, 12d. Of John Trewelove the fletcher for the purpresture of one stoth¹ in his tenement, 2d.

S' Crouch.—Of William Lomynour for the traves late John de Selby's,

4d.2

- S' Michael of Coslany.—Of Thomas Spynk for the tenement late Stephen Sturmer's, 2d. Of John Longespy for the tenement late Richard Roller's in Colgate, 6s. Of Thomas Markaunt for the tenement late Roger Bert's, 6d. Of Nicholas Eggefeld for the bitemay³ in the king's river by his messuage, 7s. Of Isabel de Dilham for her tenement in the street called Litelheylesdon, 6d.
- S^t Laurence.—Of Henry Styward for a certain island late Thomas de Cantele's and for the grange there, 5d.
- S^t Clement.—Of the shop upon the bridge of Fybrigg late Olive de Drayton's, 12d.
- St Olave.—Of Richard Baas for a certain piece of land upon which a stone wall is founded, 1d.
- S' John de Berstrete.—Of William Sporle for the capital messuage late Henry Skye's, 12d. Of John Tudenham for the tenement late Seman Backestere's, 1d.
- St Mary Parva.—Of Robert Popungeay for the tenement belonging to the community by his capital messuage, 30s.
- S' Vedast.—Of the tenement late Alexander de Derham's in Lower Conesford,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ .
- St Stephen.—Of the tenement late William Asger's for portion of a lane enclosed by the said tenement, 4d. Of John Steynware for the traves, 6d.
- All Saints in Oldswynmarket.—Of John Steynware for a certain piece of land by the well on the west side of the tenement of William Ides, 2s.
- St Gregory.—Of John de Bliclyngg for a certain portion of common land on the north side of the messuage late John Smeeth's, 1d.
- S' Margaret [of Fibriggate].—Of John Fuller the smyth for his tenement in Fybriggate, 18d.
- St Martin Tothill.—Of Robert Noreys for part of a certain stone wall founded upon the common way, 1d.
  - S' Michael at Plea. Of Agnes Bookbynder for her corner shop, 3d.
- St Peter of Southgate.—Of John Skorel for the tenement late Nicholas Donne's in Conesford, 2d.
- S' Edward.—Of Henry Miller for the tenement late Guy de Burdeux' in Conesford, 2d.
- S' Peter of Southgate.—Of Thomas Stannard, lystere, for the tenement late Elias Botman's in Conesford, 6d.
  - ¹ A post. ² Some later entries at the foot of the page are omitted here. ³ An island forming part of the river bank.

S' Stephen.-Of the tenement of John Gurnay late Etheldreda Sparwe's, 2d.

S' Peter of Southgate.—Of Walter Danyel for the tenement late Stephen Taverner's in Conesford, 12d.

St Peter of Mancroft. Of Robert Asger for his shop in the Market-Place by the shop of John Pikyng, 2s. 4d.

#### The New Rent.

- S' Gregory.—Of Margaret Sewale for her tenement late John Berkyng's in the Fullershole, 1 10s.
  - S' Laurence.—Of the tenement of Reginald Cobbe, 5s.
- S' Swithin.—Of the tenement late Gilbert de Melton's now John de Eton's, 4s. Of John Frisby, mason, for the moiety of a tenement late John Prentize's,2 30d.
  - S' Saviour.—Of the tenement of Richard Cole in Fibriggate, 4s.
- St Peter of Mancroft. Of Thomas Middelton for the tenement late John Wought's upon the Netherrowe, 3 6s. 8d. Of the Dean of the Chapel in the Field for the tenement late William Basset's, 12d. Of Joan de Eton for her tenement by the Morageloft, 18d.
- St Peter Permontergate. Of Thomas de Riedham for the tenement late William de Thirne's, 3s.
  - St Stephen.—Of Simon Aysshefeld the backestere for his tenement, 4s.
- St Peter Permontergate.—Of Thomas Ides the "rieder" for the tenement late Geoffrey Craddok's, 2s.
- St Peter of Mancroft.—Of John Pilly for the tenement late Reginald de Bongeye's, 10s.
- St Laurence. Of Henry Massyngham for the tenement late Richard Blakehoumore's in Pottergate, 2s.
- St Etheldred.—Of John de Wynterton for the messuage late the Lady de Montacute's in Conesford, 8d.
- St Swithin.—Of Edmund Warner for the moiety of a tenement late John Prentize's,4 15d.
- S' Etheldred.—Of John Wynterton and John Elys for a lane opposite the messuage of the said John Wynterton, 2d.
  - Of Adam Fayrcok for a piece of meadow by Coselanye, 12d.
  - Of John Dallyng, smyth, for a pair of traves in Westwyk, 4d.
  - Of John Whythed, smyth, for a pair of traves in Westwyk, 6d.
- S' Michael de Coselanye,-Of John Shouldham for a certain piece of land opposite his messuage upon Coslayne Bridge, 2d.
- Of John Parlet for a certain piece of land by the messuage late Robert Caly's, 4s.

¹ The passage leading from Charing Cross to the river. ² This is inserted over an erasure.

Now the "Gentlemen's Walk." Some entries in a later hand are omitted here.

Of William Appelyard for the ditch without the gates called Helle Yates, 1 12d.

Of Roger Mariot for 2 postes standing in the King's river by his messuage in Coselanye, 2d.

Of Thomas Gerard for a pair of traves in Westwyk, 6d.

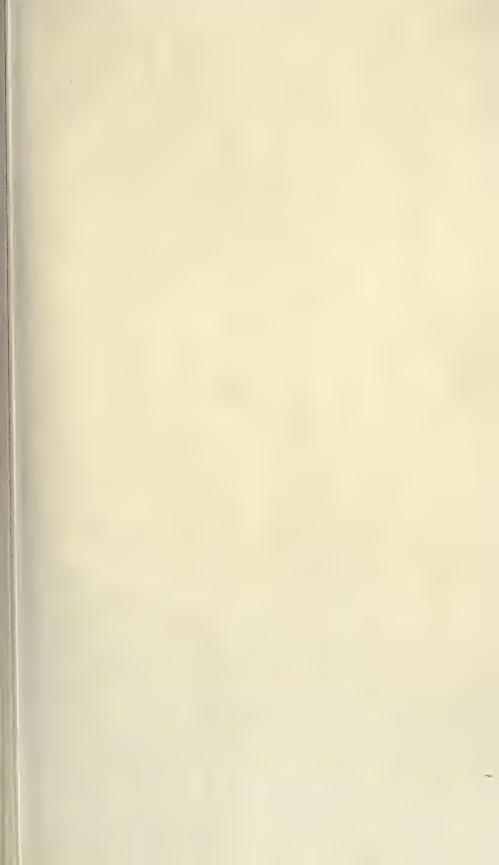
Of the tenement of the Abbot of Sautry in Holmestrete for a certain portion of common land upon which a stone wall stands by Bishop's Gates, per annum,² 3d.

#### Rents of the Castle Fee.

Of Richard de Colton for his capital messuage, 52d. Of Adam de Colton for his capital messuage late John, his father's, 5d. Of John de Mendham for parcel of a tenement late Adam de Mundham's, 10d. Of William Childerhous for parcel of a tenement late Adam de Mundham's, 5d. Of John Trewelove for parcel of a tenement late Adam de Mundham's, 3d. Of Thomas Surlingham for his capital messuage, 6d. Of Roger de Gyselham for the tenement late Geoffrey de Surlyngham's, 6d. Of Clement Herward for the tenement late Peter Nunde's, 11d. Of William Childerhous for the tenement late John Torald's, 6d. Of William de Dilham for the tenement late Thomas de Surlingham's, \(\frac{3}{4}d\). Of John Payn for the tenement late Ralph de Thurston's, 4d. Of John Payn for the tenement late Alan le Mayster's, 11d. Of Jauyn Silkman for the tenement late Robert le Shether's, 1d. Of Robert Popungeay for the tenement late Robert Bendiste's, 3s. 4d. Of John Chaundeler for the tenement late John Waynflete's, 1d. Of Walter Nieche for the tenement late Giles Armurer's, 2d. Of the same Walter for the tenement late Richard Furbour's, 1d. Of Andrew Hedyngham for the tenement late John Staunford's, 12d. Of William Warner for the tenement late John Athel's, 12d. Of the tenement late Robert Plomer's now vacant, 1d. Of Andrew Hedyngham for the tenement late John Gernoun's, 3d. Of Clement Herward for the tenement late William Usflete's, 13d. Of Walter Lakynghithe for the tenement late Bartholomew de Salle's, 1d. Of William Blakehoumore for the tenement late William le Belleveter's, 3d. Of John Furbour for the tenement late Adam Hadesco's le glaswright, 2d. Of Thomas Tyngel for the tenement late Thomas Lavender's, \(\frac{1}{2}d\). Of Adam Barbour for the tenement late John Wykmere's, 11/2d. Of William Fythel, chaplain, for the tenement late Elias Baddyng's, 1d. Of Agnes Nooth for the tenement late John Wynbotesham's, 23d. Of William Mariot for the tenement late John de Toftes's, 3d. Of Thomas Surlyngham for a vacant tenement there, 3d. Of John Brisle for the tenement late Robert Glaswright's, 1d. Of Thomas Ides for the tenement late William Thord's,

¹ Heigham Gates.

² The original entries end here. There are several subsequent additions.



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A Page from the Norwack City Domesday Book

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# A Page from the Norwich City Domesday-Book.

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It contains a portion of the Landgable Rents arranged under Leets and Parishes, e.g.

Landgable: Leet of Wymer, in the Parish of St. Martin at Bishop's Gates.

Nicholas Potekyn for the tenement once Bartholomew Southman's	11
The same Nicholas for the tenement once John de Olton's	3 d.
The same Nicholas for the tenement once Milicent Bene's	ad.
John Chircheman for the tenement once John de Heuyngham's	\\ \frac{1}{2}d.
Robert Papiniay for the tenement once Henry de Salle's	Id.
Robert Slygh for 1 corner once Adam Flicham's afterwards Emma de Flicham's	1 d.
Robert Papiniay for the tenement once Robert Wykes'	ad.
John Plopton for a tenement once Robert Wykes*	ad.
John Parlet for the tenement once Robert Calye's, previously Emma de Flicham's	4d.
Of the tenement once Bokenham's and afterwards at one time Isabel Cote's	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
Of the Abbot of St. Benet for his tenement there	Id.
Robert Calye for the tenement once John de Langton's and afterwards Adam Baas'	1 d
The same Robert Calye for the tenement once Thomas de Thorp's	$\frac{1}{2}d$ .
Sum, 11d.	

After this follows a similar list for the parishes of S_t George (Tombland), SS. Simon and Jude and S^t Peter Hungate.

chaplain, 3d. Of Master Thomas de Riedham for part of a messuage late Roger Loksmyth's, 4d. Of Thomas Gybbes for the other part [of the same] messuage, 2d. Of the tenement late Henry Cole's now the said Henry's daughter's, 21d. Of John Morice for the tenement late Thomas Ladde's, 1d. Of Peter Partrik for [the like], 21d. Of Thomas Toftes, skynner, for the cottage late Thomas Ladde's, 1d. Of Agnes Gnateshale for the tenement late John Gnateshale's, rd. Of the Prior's Sergeant (seruiente) for the tenement late William Ocle's, messager, 1d. Of Thomas Morton for the tenement late Thomas Ladde's, 1d. Of the tenement late Thomas Lorymer's now the said Thomas's daughter's, 5d. Of John Middelton for the tenement late John de Reppes's, 141d. Of John Lombe for the tenement late Henry de Stowe's, 10s. Of John Middelton for the tenement late Thomas Alderman's, chaplain, 11d. Of Richard Wortham, chaplain, for the tenement late Nicholas Wynde's, 2d. Of John Harleston for the garden late Thomas Ladde's opposite the house of the county,1 1d. Of Richard de Colton for the tenement late William Hirnyng's, ½d. Of William Segore for the tenement late Thomas Veyse's, le Furbour, 2d. Of John Man for the tenement late Henry de Bonyngton's, 12d. Of Agnes Gnateshale for the tenement late Adam Midday's, 3d. Of John Couper for the tenement late Robert de Bongeye's, 2d. Of John Gent for the tenement late William Skye's, 3d. Of Thomas Talyour for the tenement late William de Lyng's,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ .

Langable [Rents].

Leet of Conesford.—St Mary Parva and St Cuthbert,2 164d. St Peter Permontergate and St Vedast, 3s. 94d. St Julian and St Edward, 104d. St Austrobert, St Clement, and St Peter de Southgate, 4s. o3d. St Sepulchre and St Bartholomew, 2s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. St Michael Berstrete [St John at Timberhill and St Martin in the Baly], 2s. 11d. All Saints, 173d.

Leet of Mancroft.—St Stephen, 3s. 9d. St Peter of Mancroft, 5s. 81d.

St Giles, 2s. 112d. Also in St Peter of Mancroft, 4s. 11d.

Leet of Wymer.—St Martin at the Palace Gates, 11d. St George before the Gates of the Holy Trinity, SS. Simon and Jude, and St Peter of Hundegate, 4s. St Michael of Mustowe, 12\frac{1}{2}d. St Andrew, 2s. 8d. St Crouch, 7d. St John of Maddermarket, 141d. St Gregory and St Laurence, 4s. 5\frac{1}{4}d. St Margaret, 9\frac{3}{4}d. St Benet and St Swithin, 22d.

Leet Over the Water.—St Michael of Coslany, 3s. old. St George, 19d. St Mary, 181d. St Martin in Coslanie, 191d. St Augustin, 94d. St Botulph,  $6\frac{3}{4}d$ . All Saints,  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . St Saviour,  $5\frac{3}{4}d$ . St Mary Combust, 3d. S' Clement,  $9\frac{1}{4}d$ . S' Edmund,  $13\frac{1}{2}d$ . S' James the Apostle,  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ .

¹ The Shirehall. See No. VIII. ² The items are all given in every instance.

³ St Etheldred.

CCCCIII.—Rents paid by the Community, c. 1397. Translated. (fol. 53d.)

Rent paid out (resolutus) annually by the Community of Norwich to

Religious men and other persons.

First, to the Abbot of Langlee for rent, 2s. Also to the Abbot of Sybton for rent, 2s. Also to the Prior of Hickelyng for rent, 6d. Also to the Prior of Bokenham for rent, 4d. Also to the Dean of the Collegiate church of the blessed Mary of the Fields, 6s. Also to the Master of the Hospital del Bek for rent, 4s. Also to the Master of tke Hospital of St Mary Magdalen, 12d. Also to the Chaplain of John Cosyn's chantry, £4. Also to the Chaplain of Letice Payn's chantry, 6s. 8d. Also to the Master of Hilbrond's Hospital in Conesford, 7s. 6d. Also to the church of St Gregory in Norwich, 2s. Also to the Almoner of the church of the Holy Trinity in Norwich, 3s. Also to the Precentor of [the same] church, 2s. Also to the Abbot of Wendlyng for rent and farm of the Common Stathe, 13s. 4d. Also to Margery atte Fen for rent, 3s. Also to the heirs of John Corpesty for rent, 6s. Also to William Holveston for rent, 10s. Also to William Appelyerd for rent, 10s. Also to the heirs of Thomas de Bumpsted for rent, 8s. 4d. Also to [the same] for Calves Stathe, ros. Also to the Dean of the Collegiate Church of the blessed Mary of the Fields for the tenement late John Norwich's, chaplain, in the parish of St Andrew by the tenement of John Caumbrigge's, late Thomas Parlet's, 3s. 2d.

CCCCIV.—Leases held by the City. c. 1397.

Farms for the term of certain years contained in the indentures, to be paid.

First, to the Prior of the church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich for the farm of two stalls in the meat and fish-market, 13s. 4d. Also to the Prioress of Carhowe for her stalls in the fish-market, 3s. 4d. Also to the Prior of S^t Faith for his stalls [there], 10s. Also to the Master of S^t Giles' Hospital of Norwich for his stalls [there], 18s. Also to Alice Skeet for her stalls [there], 6s. 8d. Also to Margaret who was wife of William Blakehommore for a certain annuity to be paid at the terms of Easter and S^t Michael by the hands of the treasurers, 7 marks.

CCCCV.—Salaries of Officials. c. 1397. Translated. (fol. 58.)

Rent paid out (resolutus) annually by the Community of Norwich to divers persons for fees.

First, to the Bailiffs of the community of the said City, for the new increment, £10.

Also for making the account of the said Bailiffs, £3. Also to the Recorder of the said City, £3 6s. 8d.

Also for his robe, 6s. 8d.

Also to the Attorney of the same City, 26s. 8d.

Also for his robe, 6s. 8d.

Also to the Law-Man (Homini legis) for his fees, 20s.

Also to the Common Clerk of the said City, £4.

Also to the Common Sergeant and Collector of the profits of the said community, £3 12s.

And for his clothing, 13s. 4d.

Also to the Treasurers of the said City, 40s.

Also to the Warden (Custodi) of the ditches and walls of the said City, 13s. 4d.

Sum £30 5s. 4d.

CCCCVI.—Rents received from Religious bodies and others. Translated. (fol. 58.)

The Treasurers of the Community of Norwich shall receive annually of these persons below written, this rent below written deducted from the rent which the Community pays them.

Namely, of the Dean of the College of the blessed Mary in the Fields for the messuage which John Pilly holds to farm, 12d. Of the same Dean for the tenement called Abrammeshalle, 6d. Of the same Dean for langable for the tenement of Abrammeshalle, 4d. Of the same Dean for the tenement late William Whitlok's, 1d. Of the same Dean for the tenement by the tenement of William Ryngeman, 6d. Of the same Dean for the tenement late Robert de Bumpsted's by the common lane, 1d. Of the same Dean for the tenement late Totyngton's,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . Of the same Dean for the tenement late Thomas de Marsham's, 1d. Of the same Dean for one garden late Thomas de Cantelee's, \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. Of the same Dean for the tenement late the Princesin, 2d. Of the Prior of the church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich for the tenement late Agnes Pulter's, 1d. Of the same Prior for divers tenements in the parish of All Saints, 2d. Of the same Prior for the tenement of Sarra de Halys and for divers tenements, 4d. Of the same Prior for one tenement upon the Tumlonde, 1d. Of the same Prior for the tenement late Adam Flytcham's, 2d. Of the same Prior for the corner in Ratonerowe, 1d. Of the Almoner of the Holy Trinity of Norwich, 1d.1 Of the Prior of St Faith for all his tenements, for langable, 3s., of which the said Prior requests an allowance of 12d. for the langable dinner (pro prandio langabul').2 Of the Master of the Hospital of St Giles of Norwich for his shops in the Smythyrowe, 1d. Of the same Master for his tenement in Conesford, Of the same Master for his tenement in the parish of St Augustin, 1,d. Of the Abbot of Langelee for the tenement late the Lady Id.

¹ The last seven items are langable rents. ² See No. CCCCXXVII.

de Brampton's,  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . Of the Prior of Bokenham for all his rents, 2d. Of William Appilyerd for the farm of one ditch at Westwykyatys, 12d. Of the same William for his tenement in the Cotillerrowe, 12d. Of the same William for 4 tenements, for langable as appears in the rental,  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . Of William Holveston for langable for 3 tenements as appears by the rental, 2d. Of William Rees for the tenement late William de Bliclyng's, 1d. Of Thomas, son and heir of Thomas Bumpsted for the tenement late his father's, 1d. Of Margery atte Fen for 3 tenements,  $1\frac{1}{4}d$ . Of the Chaplain of Letice Payn's chantry, 1d. Of Alice Skiet for 4 tenements in Norwich, 3d. Of the same Alice for 3 other tenements which late were Hugh de Holand's in the Cotillerrowe, [not stated].

CCCCVII.—Licence in Mortmin. 1392. (fol. 90.)

Ricardus dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Omnibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri Anglie prouisum sit quod non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alicuius, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licencia nostra et capitalis domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur. De gratia tamen nostra speciali et pro centum libris quas Walterus Bixton, Walterus Niche, Johannes Pilly, et Robertus Brasier, Ballivi Ciuitatis Norwici et Communitas eiusdem Ciuitatis nobis soluerunt in hanaperio nostro, concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Henrico Lomynour, Nicholao Blakene et Thome Spynk quod ipsi tria mesuagia, decem et octo shopas, quadraginta et duo

Richard, by the grace of god King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Although it has been provided by the common counsel of our realm of England that it shall not be lawful for religious men or others to enter upon the fee of anyone so that it shall come down to mortmain without our license and [that] of the capital lord of whom the property is directly held. Yet of our special grace, and for £100 which Walter Bixton, Walter Niche, John Pilly, and Robert Brasier, Bailiffs of the City of Norwich, and the Commonalty of the said City have paid us into our hanaper, we have granted and given license for ourselves and our heirs as far as in us lies, to Henry Lomynour, Nicholas Blakene and Thomas Spynk, that they may give and assign to the said Bailiffs and Commonalty three messuages, eighteen

¹ Now London Street.

stalla et quinquaginta et quatuor solidatas redditus cum pertenenciis in Norwico que de nobis tenentur in burgagio dare possint et assignare prefatis Ballivis et Communitati. Habendum et tenendum eisdem Ballivis et Communitati et successoribus suis ad muros et turellos Ciuitatis predicte reparandos et emendandos ac fossata eiusdem Ciuitatis mundanda, necnon quedam alia onera infra Ciuitatem predictam emergencia, in exoneracionem pauperum et mediocrium hominum Communitatis predicte supportanda, ac alia pietatis opera intra Ciuitatem predictam singulis annis facienda imperpetuum. Et eisdem Ballivis et Communitati quod ipsi mesuagia, shopas, stalla et reditum predicta cum pertinenciis a prefatis Henrico, Nicholao et Thoma recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis in forma predicta imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem, statuto predicto seu eo quod predicta mesuagia shope stalla et redditus de nobis teneantur in Burgagio sicut predictum est Nolentes quod predicti Henricus, Nicholaus et non obstantibus. Thomas vel heredes sui aut prefati Ballivi et Communitas vel successores sui ratione premissorum per nos vel heredes nostros Justiciarios, Escaetores, Vicecomites, aut alios Balliuos seu Ministros, nostros vel heredum nostrorum quoscumque inde occasionentur,

shops, forty two stalls and fifty four shillings of rent with the appurtenences in Norwich which are held of us in burgage. To have and to hold to the same Bailiffs and Commonalty and to their successors for repairing and amending the walls and towers of the said city, and for cleansing the ditches of the same city; moreover for sustaining certain other burdens arising within the said city in exoneration of the poor and mean men of the said community, and for performing other works of charity within the said city every year forever. And in like manner we have given special license to the same Bailiffs and Commonalty that they may receive and hold the messuages, shops, stalls, and rents, aforesaid with the appurtenences from the said Henry, Nicholas and Thomas, to themselves and their successors in the form aforesaid forever, as is aforesaid by the tenor of the presents, notwithstanding the said statute, or that because the said messuages, shops, stalls, and rents, are held of us in burgage as is aforesaid. Not wishing that the said Henry, Nicholas and Thomas and their heirs, or the said Bailiffs and Commonalty or their successors, may therefore be troubled, molested, or injured in any way by us or by our heirs, Justices, Eschaetors, Sheriffs, or others, our Bailiffs and Ministers by reason of the premises. Saving to us

molestentur in aliquo seu grauentur. Saluis nobis et heredibus nostris ac aliis capitalibus dominis feodi illius seruiciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Notyngham octauo die Julii Anno regni nostri sextodecimo.¹

and our heirs, and the other capital lords of the fee, the services due therefrom and accustomed. In witness of which thing we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Nottingham the eighth day of July in the sixteenth year of our reign.²

#### Extracts from the Liber Albus of Norwich.

CCCCVIII.—Date of the book. (Fly leaf.)

Iste liber compilabatur tempore Thome Ingham, Maioris Ciuitatis Norwici. Anno domini M¹ cccc vicesimo sexto.

This book was compiled in the time of Thomas Ingham, Mayor of the City of Norwich. A.D. 1426.3

CCCCIX.—A composition made between the Prioress of Carrow and the Community of Norwich. 1290. (fol. 7.)4

Cum diuerse contenciones exorte fuerint inter Balliuos et Communitatem Ciuitatis Norwici ex parte una, et dominam Amabilliam Priorissam de Carhowe et eiusdem loci Conuentum ex altera de diuersis querelis et accionibus utramque partem tangentibus, tandem viris fide dignis de consensu parcium

Whereas divers contentions have arisen between the Bailiffs and Commonalty of the City of Norwich on the one part, and the Lady Amabillia, Prioress of Carhowe, and the Convent of the same place on the other part, concerning divers quarrels and actions touching either party, at length trustworthy men intervening by the consent of the parties, the

¹ The original Letters Patent are extant. Case 26. f, ² Introduction III. I.

³ Entries were inserted in it for 200 years.

⁴ The original is extant in excellent preservation, and the greater portion of the seal of the Priory still adheres to it.

interuenientibus amicabiliter lites predicte sic conquieuerunt; Quod ubi prefata Priorissa clamabat quemdam visum franci plegii de tenentibus suis in parua Neugate pro bono pacis reliquit illum domino Regi et ciuitati sue memorate imperpetuum, saluo sibi et successoribus suis quod libere possint pro redditibus suis in eadem via de parua Neugate secundum morem et consuetudinem ciuitatis distringere, et terras de eschaeta sevsire et alia que ad dominicum suum pertinent sine impedimento excercere, nichil in hac parte dicte ciuitati relinguentes nisi solummodo regalem potestatem visus franci plegii antedicti. Preterea ubi prefata domina petiit percipere theoloneum infra Ciuitatem Norwici de omnibus bladis venalibus per tres dies per annum, videlicet Vigilia Natiuitatis beate Marie, die Natiuitatis et in crastino, ita conuenit quod prefata Priorissa pro se et successoribus suis remisit illam accionem prefatis Balliuis et Communitati ciuitatis predicte imperpetuum. Tali conditione, quod de consensu totius communitatis sepedicte ciuitatis prefata Priorissa et successores sue perpetue capient singulis annis in domo theolonii Norwici in crastino die festi Natiuitatis beate Marie

aforesaid contentions were amicably set at rest thus; That whereas the said Prioress claimed a certain view of frank pledge of her tenants in Little Neugate, 1 for the advantage of peace she has relinquished that to the Lord King and to his city aforesaid forever, saving to her and to her successors that they may freely distrain for their rents in the same way of Little Neugate according to the manner and custom of the city and to seize the lands of escheat, and perform other things which appertain to their lordship without impediment, relinquishing nothing to the said city in this behalf, except only the royal power of view of frank pledge aforesaid. Moreover whereas the said Lady demanded to receive toll within the City of Norwich of all corn to be sold on three days in the year, viz. on the Vigil of the Nativity of the blessed Mary, on the day of the Nativity, and on the morrow, [7, 8, 9. Sept]2 it is agreed thus; That the said Prioress, for her and her successors, should remit that action to the said Bailiffs and Commonalty of the said city forever, with such condition that of the consent of the whole community of the said city, the said Prioress and her successors shall perpetually receive every year in the Tolhouse of Norwich on the morrow of the day of the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Mary, half a load of

¹ Now or lately Upper Surrey Street.

² The occasion of Carrow Fair. See Introduction VII. 3.

de quatuor Balliuis qui pro tempore erunt dimidiam summam boni frumenti et legalis mensure, de qua prefati Balliui die confeccionis istius scripti prefatum Priorissam posuerunt in sevsinam. Et sciendum quod predicti Balliui ciuitatis, nec eorum seruientes, nec aliquis de communitate tempore nundinarum in carta domini Regis contento in nullo impedient nec extra ciuitatem in preiudicium ferie antedicte se intromittant, nec aliquem cum mercandisis versus feriam accedentem impedient quo minus pro voluntate sua libere ad eandem accedere valeat. Saluo tamen quod seruientes ciuitatis custodiant transitum ciuitatis quod dicitur Thrutol more solito et colligant, Item ubi lis fuit inter partes memoratas de latitudine cuiusdam vie inter fossatum dicte ciuitatis et dominicas terras dicte Priorisse et de fugacione carectarum ibidem; De latitudine vie de consensu partium consentierunt in ordinacione duodecim proborum et legalium virorum qui ibidem accesserunt et bundas et metas ibidem fideliter plantauerunt unde partes bene se contente fatentur; De transitu carectarum in eadem via sic ordinatum est, quod ad portas de Nedham ponentur due barrere hinc inde ad custum ciuitatis et sumptibus eiusdem sus-

good wheat and of lawful measure from the four Bailiffs for the time being, of which the said Bailiffs have put the said Prioress in seisin on the day of the completion of this writing. And be it known that the said Bailiffs of City nor their servants nor anyone of the community shall impede nothing at the time of the fair contained in the charter of the Lord King, nor interfere outside the city to the prejudice of the said fair, nor hinder anyone coming to the fair with merchandise so that he can not freely come to the same at his will; saving, however, that the servants of the city may guard and collect the transit due of the city which is called through-toll in the accustomed manner. Also whereas there was a contention between the parties aforesaid concerning the width of a certain way between the ditch of the said city and the demesne lands of the said Prioress, and the obstruction of carts there; By the consent of the parties they have agreed concerning the width of the way in the ordinance of twelve good and lawful men who met there and there faithfully placed bounds and metes whereby the parties confess themselves well content; Concerning the passage of carts in the same way it is ordained thus, That two bars shall be placed at Needham Gates from this time at the cost of the city and they shall be maintained at the expense of the same, and in like manner at other gates of the city1 where

¹ Between Needham Gates and Carrow.

tententur, similiter et ad alias portas ciuitatis ubi necesse fuerit que custodientur sub serura, et claues debent remanere ad domum portarii vel propinquioris manentis portarum. Et cum aliquis de ciuitate per illam viam necesse habuerit cariare, barrere predicte eidem aperiantur et post cariacionem suam reclaudantur, ita quod homines equites et pedites licite transire possint. Et sciendum quod via predicta in forma prenotata carectis de ciuitate tantum per totum annum conceditur, preter a festo S. Crucis in Mayo usque ad festum Decollacionis S. Johannis Baptiste in autumpno, quo tempore barrere clause erunt tam carectis ciuitatis quam aliis. Et si prefata Priorissa dampnum incurreret in dominicis terris suis ob defectum barrerarum predictarum minus apte erectarum, licebit eidem Priorisse et successoribus suis leuare fossata loco barrerarum ad unam rotam carecte impediendam quousque barrere modo supradicto erigantur. Et [ut] iste composiciones et ordinaciones ratam et perpetuam habeant firmitatem, memorate partes consentierunt in presentibus scriptis dentatis, quorum una pars sigillo capituli de Carhowe signata remanebit penes communitatem ciuitatis predicte, et alia pars sigillo communitatis Norwici signata remanebit penes prefatam Priorissam et domum suam predictam. Datum apud

need be, which shall be kept under lock, and the keys ought to remain at the house of the porter or of him dwelling nearest to the gates; And when anyone of the city shall have necessity to cart by that way the said bars shall be opened to him and closed again after his carting, in such a way that men, riders and walkers, can freely pass by. And be it known that the said way is granted in the manner aforesaid to the carts of the city only during the whole year, except from the Feast of St Cross in May [3 May] until the Feast of the Beheading of St John the Baptist in autumn [29 Aug.] at which time the bars shall be closed both to the carts of the city and others. And if the said Prioress shall incur loss in her demesne lands owing to the fault of the said bars being insufficiently set up, it shall be lawfull for the same Prioress and her successors to make ditches at the place of the bars to impede one wheel of a cart so long as the bars are set up in the manner And that these compositions and ordinances may have ratification and perpetual strength the said parties have agreed in the present writings indented, of which one part stamped with the seal of the Chapter of Carhowe shall remain with the Community of the said City, and the other part stamped with the seal of the Community of Norwich shall remain with the said Prioress and her said house. Given at Norwich on the Monday

Norwicum die lune proximo post festum S. Andree Apostoli, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici nonodecimo, tempore domini Willelmi de Redham tunc Vicecomitis Norffolcie, Willelmi But, Roberti de Holueston, Thome de Hekingham, et Walteri le Tauerner memorate ciuitatis Balliuorum.

next after the Feast of St Andrew 19 E. I. [4 Dec. 1290]; In the time of Sir William de Redham then Sheriff of Norfolk, William But, Robert de Holveston, Thomas de Hekingham and Walter le Taverner, Bailiffs of the said city.

CCCCX.—The Sheriffs of London summoned to answer the Citizens of Norwich on the Plea of Trespass. 1301. Translated. (fol. 23.)

Entered in the Chamber of the Guyhalde of the City of London in the book marked with the letter C. folio lix.

On Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle 29 E. I. [7 June, 1301] before William de Leyre and Walter Fyinchingfeld then locum tenentes of Elias Russell, Mayor of London, and Geoffrey Nortone and the rest of the Aldermen: Richard de Campes and Luke de Haveringg, Sheriffs of London, were summoned to answer to the citizens of Norwich concerning a plea of trespass. And thereupon they complain that whereas by the charters of King John and of King Henry, father of the present King, and by the confirmation of the present King, they and their successors, citizens of Norwich aforsaid, are quit and ought to be quit throughout the whole realm of England from the payment of toll, pontage, passage etc.1 the same sheriffs unjustly have heavily distrained them, and especially one Adam Cadewold their fellow citizen by exacting from him 3d. for the toll of half a freight (onere) of mercery brought from the parts beyond the sea, contrary to the tenor of their charters and of the aforesaid liberties, to their loss of 100s. and this they offer etc. And the Sheriffs came and say that at the time at which they received their bailiwick they found the King seised of 6d. for the custom of every freight of mercery which the said citizens of Norwich brought within his dominion from the parts beyond the sea, from the time from which memory is not, which seisin they have continued etc. And if the said citizens etc. they request that it may be inquired into by the country etc. And the said citizens say that they cannot and will not submit their liberties to investigation here.

of Ancient Demesne are free of all tolls. 1433. Translated. (fol. 38.)

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England etc. To all and singular

¹ Vol. I. p. 19.

Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Ministers and others his faithful [subjects] greeting. Whereas according to the custom in our realm of England hitherto affirmed and approved the men of the ancient demesne of the crown of England are and ought to be quit from the payment of toll throughout our whole realm; We command you that you permit the citizens of our City of Norwich, otherwise called Norwich in Norwich in the County of Norfolk, which is of the ancient demesne of the crown of England as by a certain certificate sent to us in our Chancery by our Treasurer and Chamberlain by our command and by us exemplified fully appears, to be quit from the payment of such toll for their goods and things according to the said custom, and as they ought to be quit therefrom and they and their ancestors, citizens of the said city, have been reasonably accustomed to be quit therefrom. Witness myself at Westminster 21 Dec. in the 12 year of our reign [1433].

Entered in the Chamber of the Guyhald of the City of London in the book marked with the letter K, folio cxxxiij, of the time of John Brokley, Mayor of the same city, in the 12th year of the reign of King Henry VI.

CCCCXII.—An Account of the Dispute with London in 1638 respecting the sale of Norwich Commodities at Blackwell Hall. (fol. 38.)¹

By the Kinge—A proclamacion for the true Workinge and Dying of Cloath.

Whereas divers good lawes and statutes have bene heretofore made for the trewe working, makeing and dying of clothes, draperies and comodities within this realme, and for the viewing, searching, measurement and sealing of the same, being the pryncipall and staple comodity of this land, yet not with standing of late yeares the trade of clothing hath been much discredited by the corrupt desires and practises of some clothiers, merchants, drapers, and dyers for their owne private gayne in making and selling of false clothes, overstreyned with tenters and other unlawfull engines and burnt and spoiled with the hott presse and otherwise falsified in divers manners whereby they have not their trew lengths, breadths and weights, nor their trew dyes and colours according to the lawes and statutes in that behalfe provided, to the great dishonour of this kingdome and the slander and discreditt of this great comoditie, and the hindrance and losse of the buyer, and the incyting and encouragment of strangers to sett up the making of cloath in other countryes, which abuses are like more and more to encrease if somme remedy

¹ Introduction V. 4.

be not had therein. For the better suppressing of the falshood used in the working, makeing, dying, selling and uttering of all sorts of all vendible cloathes, bayes, sayes, felts, stuffes, draperyes and comodities as well of the olde as of the new draperies made in this our realme of England, dominion of Wales and Isle of Wight; Wee doe by these presents publish and declare, that it is our expresse will and pleasure that if at any time or tymes after the feast day of the purification of the blessed Virgin Mary now next ensueing [2 Feb 1614] any persons shall offend in false working, makeing, dying, selling or uttering of clothes, stuffes, draperyes, and comodityes aforesaid contrary to the lawes and statutes in that behalfe enacted and now in force in this realme, except in case of such and so many clothes as are by us, or the lords of our Privy Counsell tollerated to be transported beyond the seas, dressed and strayned, that the offenders therein shall incurre the penaltyes thereof and receive condigne punishment according to the same lawes. And for the better discovering of the same falsehoode and expressing of the said enormites wee doe will and command that all and every such vendible cloathes, draperies and comodyties to be offered and putt to sale at any tyme or tymes hereafter within the City of London and libertyes thereof (except before excepted) shalbe brought into Blackwell Hall in London being the usuall markett place for such cloathes, there to be viewed and searched according to the statute1 in that behalfe made and provided. And to the end the said deceipts used in working, making and dying of the said clothes, stuffe, draperies and comodities may be the better discovered and appear to the buyer thereof, wee doe hereby expressly charge and command all person and persons whatsoever, as well our naturall borne subjects as strangers whom it may concerne, not to buy or sell, packe, shipp, or transport owt of this realme any of the said clothes, stuffe, draperies, or comodities whatsoever before the same be searched and sealed as the lawes and statutes of our realme now in force require. And wee straightly charge and command all Majors, Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Balliffs, Constables, Headboroughes, and other our loving subjects to whom it shall apperteyne, that they ayde and assist all and every our officers and ministers in the due and lawfull execucion of their places and offices concerning the premisses. Gyven at Royston the seventh day of December in the eleaventh yeare of our reigne of England, France and Ireland and of Scotland

¹ See below.

the seaven and fortieth [1613]. God save the Kinge. Imprinted Anno Domini 1613.

After this proclamacion the citizens and tradesmen of this City of Norwich did quietly contyneu their trades by sale of stuffs and other comodityes in London in what place they pleased without molestacion untill the yeare 1638 when the Londyners procured another proclamacion, the tenor whereof hereafter followeth viz^t.

By the King.—A proclamation that all woolen clothes and stuffes made or mixed with wooll and brought to London to be sold or transported be first brought to Blackwell Hall there to be searched.

Whereas by severall acts of Parliament made in the nyne and thirtieth and three and fortieth yeares of the late Ouene Elizabeth for the true makeing of cloth and for the discovery and reformation of sundry deceipts and abuses practized therein, provision is made that all kinds of clothes which shall be brought to the city of London to be sold there shal be brought into the common cloth markett within the said city comonly called Blackwell Hall to be there searched by the searchers or officers thereunto appoynted, upon such penaltyes and forfeitures to be inflicted upon the owner or owners thereof for every cloth that shall not be brought as by the said statute is lymitted. And whereas our late Royal Father by his proclamation bearing date the seaventh day of December in the eleventh yeare of his reigne for the better suppressing the false making of cloathes and stuffes did command that all sorte of vendible clothes, bayes, sayes, felts, stuffes, draperies and commoditys as well of the olde as of the new draperies made within the Realme of England, Domynion of Wales and Isle of Wight to be offered and putt to sale within the city of London or the liberty thereof, should be brought into Blackwell Hall in London being the usual markett place for such clothes thereto be viewed and searched according to the statutes in that case provided, and thereby allsoe expressly charged all person and persons whatsoever as well his naturall borne subjects, as denizens and strangers whom it myght concerne, not to buy or sell, pack, shipp, or transport out of this Realme any of the said clothes, stuffes, drapies, or commodityes whatsoever before the same were searched and sealed as the lawes and statutes of the realme then and now in force did require. Wee now finding that not with standing those good provisions divers persons to elude and

frustrate the said acts of Parliament and the intentions thereof, doe make contracts for the said woollen clothes and stuffes in the country and bring them afterwardes to London into innes, ware houses and other places to be there sold, or to be transported into forrain parts, or retayled in the said city without bringing the same to the said publique markett place to be searched and viewed, upon pretences that the said clothes and stuffes were not brought to London to be solde. By means whereof much deceivt and damage redounded to our subjets, and discredite to our clothes in forrain parts, and allsoe the poore children of Christs Hospitall in London are defrauded of the duties of hallage1 which is appointed for their releife. For reformation whereof and in pursuance of the said statute, wee doe therefore hereby straightly charge and comand all person and persons whatsoever, owner and owners of any woollen broad cloathes, halfe clothes, kersies, cottens, dozens, penistones, frizes, ruggs and all other woolen cloth of what nature, kinde or name soever they bee or shall bee, made or to be made within our Realme of England or Dominion of Wales, which shall be brought to our City of London or the libertyes thereof there to be solde, retayled, or transported to forrain parts, that the same clothes be from tyme to tyme hereafter ffirst brought to the common markett place within our City of London called Blackwell Hall to be there viewed and searched before the same shalbe solde, retayled, or transported, not withstanding any pretences of former bargaines or precontracts for the same in the Country or any other place whatsoever, under the penaltyes and forfeitures provided by the said statutes and to be further proceeded against according to their offences. And wee doe likewise straightly require and comaund that all stuffes and other comodityes made of wool or mixed with wool, and brought to London or the libertyes thereof to be solde, retayled, or transported, shalbe also first brought to Blackwell Hall to be there viewed and searched before the same shalbe solde, retayled, or transported, upon pain of our high displeasure, and such further punishments as shall bee meet to be inflicted upon the offenders for their contempt of our royall pleasure herein declared. Given at our Court at Whitehall the sixtenth day of Aprill in the fowertenth yeare of our raigne [1638]. God save the King. Imprinted Anno Dni. 1638.

¹ The toll paid for goods sold in the Hall. It had been granted to Christ's Hospital by the City of London.

To the King's most Excellent Majestie: The most humble petition of the Maior, Sheriffes, Citizens and Commonaltie of the City of Norwich for and on the behalfe of the said city and inhabitants thereof, and of the merchants, weavers, hosiers, dyers, calenders, and many other poore tradesmen:

Most humbly sheweth, Whereas upon a peticion in the name of Christs Hospitall in London, and a report from the Lord Maior and divers Aldermen of the said City, for the bringing of woolen clothes and all stuffs made and mixed with wool to Blackwell Hall in London there to be searched and viewed, directions were given the 30 of March 1638 by the Right honourable, the Lords of your Majesties most honourable Privy Counsell, to your Majesties Attorney Generall to make a draft of a proclamacion to be presented to the board for the bringing of woolen cloathes and stuffs made with wooll or mixed with wooll to Blackwell Hall in London there to be searched, which proclamacion was accordingly passed and published bearing date the 16 of Aprill last, and is principally grounded upon the Acts of Parliament of 39 and 43 of Eliz.

Now, may it please your most excellent Majestie, your petitioners doe humbly conceive that the stuffes made or mixed by them with wooll being a great manufacture of this kingdom and principally wrought and made in Norwich and Norffolk, comonly called worsted stuffe, are not within the said statuts of 39 and 43 Eliz, to be brought to Blackwell Hall to be searched there, nor have they bene used to be brought at any tyme since those lawes. But by former statutes of 7 of Edw. the 4th, and 14th and 15th Henr. the 8, and 26 of Hen. 8, wardens are yearely elected and sworn to viewe, search, and seale all stuffs made or mixed with woll within the said city and county, and the swearing of the said wardens is yearely made before the Maior of the said City of Norwich, or Steward of the Duchye of Lancaster, or one of them. And if defect be found in the said stuffs the said stuffs are fynable and in some cases forfeited, which course is and hath ever since bene carefully executed and performed to this day. Yett not with standing although the seid statuts are still in force, yet the said proclamacion doth comaund that all your peticioners said stuffs mad of woll shalbe brought to Blackwell Hall to be there agained viewed and searched, which tendeth to the hindrance and overthrowe of the said trade, and undoing of many thousands of poore people that are

ymployed therein, and brayding and spoyling of their wares, and to the great charges and expences in fees, cariages and otherwise.

They therefore most humbly beseech your Majestie to be graciously pleased to referre the consideracion of this cause to the right honourable the Lords of your Majesties most honourable Counsell or such of them as your Majestie shall thinke fitt, and that their Lordshipps may settle such a course for the establishing your peticioners in their ancient and former proceedings and trade soe many yeares used amongst them, notwithstanding the said late proclamacion, as upon examinacion and hearing of the matter shall to their Lordshipps appeare to be just and reasonable: And the peticioners shall in all humble duty pray etc.

Att the Court att Whitehall 10th of May 1638. His Majestie is graciouslie pleased to referr this peticion to the Lords and others of his Counsell to consider the severall poynts and reasons therein alledged, and thereupon to give such order for the peticioners releife as they in their wisdomes shall fynde just and reasonable.

John Coke.

At the Court at Whitehall the 25th of May 1638. Present—Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Keeper, Lord Trearer 1 Lord Privie Seal, Lord Duke of Lenox, Lord Great Chamberlaine, Earl Marshall, Lord Chamberlaine, Earl of Dorset, Earl of Salisbury, Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Cottington, Lord Newburgh, Mr Trearer, Mr Comptroller, Mr Vice Chamberlaine, Mr Secretary Coke, Mr Secretary Windebank.

Whereas a peticion was presented to his Majestie in the name of the Maior, Sheriffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the City of Norwich on the behalfe of the said city and inhabitants thereof, and of the merchants, hosiers, worsted-weavers, dyers, calenders and many other poore tradesmen of the said city, and County of Norffolk, shewing that upon a peticion in the name of Christs Hospitall in London and a report from the Lord Maior and divers Aldermen of that City for the bringing of woollen clothes and all stuffs made or mixed with woll to Blackwell Hall in London there to be searched and viewed, a proclamacion was accordingly published beareing date the 16th of Aprill last being principally grounded upon

¹ Treasurer.

the Acts of Parliament of 39 and 43 Eliz. Now the peticioners alledge that they humbly conceive that the stuffs made or mixed by them with wooll (being a manufacture of this kingdome principally wrought in Norwich and Norfolke comonly called worsted stuffs) are not within the said statuts, nor to be brought to Blackwell Hall to be searched nor have ever used soe to bee brought at any tyme since those lawes, but by former statuts of 7 E. 4, 14. and 15. H. 8, and 26 H. 8, wardens are yearely elected and sworn to viewe, search and seale all stuffs made or mixed with wooll within the said city and county. And if defect be found in the said stuffes the same are finable, and in some cases forfeited which course is carefully executed to this day. And albe yt the said statuts are still in force vett under pretence of some words in the said proclamacion, on the part of the said Hospitall and of the said City of London, it was now pretended that all the peticioners said stuffs should be brought to Blackwell Hall to be there againe viewed and searched. Which tending to the hindraunce and overthrowe of the said trade, and undoing of many thousands of poore pleople that are imployed there in, and the brading1 and spoyling of their wares, and their great expences in fees, carriages and otherwise, and being a thing never putt in practize nor thought fitt (though formerly it hath bene desired). The peticioners therefore humbly besought his Majestie that they might be established in their ancient way of tradeing and venting their stuffs in such places and in such manner as they of long tyme have used. Which peticion his Majestie was graciously pleased by reference under the hand of M' Secretary Coke to referr to their Lordshipps to consider the severall poynts, and reasons therein alledged, and thereupon to give such order for the peticioners releife as their Lordshipps in their wisdomes shall finde just and reasonable. Whereupon their Lordshipps having this day considered the said petition and fully heard as well Mr Recorder, and some of the Aldermen of the City of London on behalfe of the said City of London and of the said Christshospitall, as some Aldermen and merchants of Norwich with their Counsell on behalfe of the peticioners, upon mature debate and consideracion did declare and explayne that it was not intended by the said proclamacion of the 16th of Aprill last that the same should extend to any of the Norwich stuffs, or the comodities of woll, or mixed with wooll made in Norwich or in the county of Norfolk. And therefore declared

¹ Abrading.

that the same should be searched as by the former recited lawes is appropried, and should not be brought to Blackwell Hall to be viewed and searched, but that the same should bee free from any such restreint and be ordered and vended in such places and in such manner as heretofore the same have been used. And for quieting this busines from further question hereafter their Lordshipps doe hereby order that this their Lordshipps explanacion and declaracion in that behalfe shalbe registred as an Act of Counsell, whereof as well the Merchants Adventurers of London, as the officers of Blackwellhall, and allsoe the governours of Christshospitall in London, and all others whom it may concerne are to take notice and to conforme themselves accordingly.

CCCCXIII.—The Citizens' petition to be allowed to deduct certain sums from the payment of the arrears of the Fee Farm Kent. c. 1280. (fol. 45.)

Ciues Norwici petunt sibi allocari in firma ville sue et arreragiis eiusdem ville vj libr' annuas pro vj monetariis et xxv⁵ annuos quos moniales de Carrowe percipiunt de eadem villa; que quidem allocaciones eis fieri consueuerunt in firma predicta et non facte ab anno xviij Regis Henrici usque ad annum viij Regis huius, scilicet per xliij annos, et est secundum arreragia predicta allocacio per tempus predictum cccxjⁱⁱ xv⁵ quos predicti ciues petunt sibi allocari in arreragiis predicte firme et aliis debitis que Regi debent.

Domino Regi per Thesaurarios et Barones salutem. Ad

The Citizens of Norwich beg that the £6 annually for the 6 moneyers and the 25s. annually which the nuns of Carrow receive of the same town may be allowed to them in the farm of their town and the arrears of the same town; which allowances were accustomed to be made to them in the said farm and have not been made from the 18th year of King Henry [1234] until the 8th [1280] year of this King namely during 43 years, and the said allowance is according to the arrears during the said time £311 15s. which the said citizens beg may be allowed them in the arrears of the said farm and in other debts which they owe to the King.

To the Lord King by the Treasurers and Barons greeting. At your

mandatum vestrum scrutatis rotulis eiusdem Scaccarii vestri vestre dominacioni significamus quod tempore domini Johannis avi vestri et tempore domini Henrici patris vestri et temporibus predecessorum vestrorum Regum anglie, usque ad annum xix eiusdem domini Henrici Regis patris vestri, allocate fuerunt civibus vestris de Norwico in firma ville sue sex libre annue que eis discidebant per subtraccionem sex monetariorum quos dudum in villa predicta habere consueuerunt pertinentes ad firmam suam; et xxv solidi annui quos moniales de Carrowe percipiunt de eadem firma. Et aliqua causa rationabilis non apparet quare predicte sex libre annue et predicti xxv solidi annui sicut prius eis non debent allocari. Nisi tantummodo quod inhibitum fuit per dominum Henricum Regem patrem vestrum ne huiusmodi allocaciones fierent decetero sine speciali precepto suo. Valeat dominacio vestra per longa tempora.

Rex Cancellario suo, salutem. Mandamus vobis quod accepta littera quam ciues nostri de Norwico vobis defferunt sub sigillo Scaccarii signatis. Et quod iustum fuerit et racionis secundum tenorem illius littere eis habere facitis Teste, etc.

mandate the rolls of the same your Exchequer having been examined we signify to your sovereignty that in the time of Lord John your grandfather, and in the time of Lord Henry your father and in the times of your predecessors, Kings of England, up to the 19th year of the same Lord Henry your father [1235] there were allowed to your citizens of Norwich in the farm of their town six pounds annually which ceased for them¹ through the taking away of the six moneyers which formerly they were accustomed to have in the said town; and 25s. annually which the nuns of Carrow receive of the said farm. And any reasonable cause does not appear why the said six pounds annually and the said 25 shillings annually as before, ought not to be allowed to them. Except only that it was prohibited by the Lord King Henry your father that such allowances should not be made in future without his special precept. May your sovereignty flourish for long time.

The King to his Chancellor, greeting. We command you that, the letter which our citizens of Norwich bear to you having been accepted, you seal [it] under the seal of the exchequer. And that you cause them to have what is just and of reason according to the tenor of that letter. Witnes, etc.²

¹ As a matter of obligation.

² Introduction II. 1.

CCCCXIV.—The decree of the Privy Council relative to the

sale of Norwich Commodities in London. 1576. (fol. 114.)

At the Court at Whitehall the viijth of February, 157\(^8\), in the presens of The Lorde Threasorer, The Lorde Admyrall, The Lorde Chamberlyn, Therle of Leicester, The Lorde Hunsdon, S^r Fraunces Knowles, Treasorer, S^r James Crofte, Controller, S^r Henry Sydney [and] S^r Fraunces Walsingham [and] S^r Thomas Wilson, Secretoryes.

Whearas upon complaynte exhibited unto the Lordes of her Majesties Previe Councell heretofore in the behalf of the inhabitantes of the Citie of Norwiche declaring that the Lorde Mayour and Commen Councell of London uppon the xxviijth daye of October in the xviijth yeare of her majesties reigne [1576], did by ther proclamacion in printe not only forbid all wares and commodities commyng from Norwiche to be received or harbored in any of ther citizens howses, but also commaunded the same tobe brought to a hall and there to be solde at certtyne dayes and howers and not els where, imposinge also certeyne rates and somes of mony upon the seide commodities never before payed nor required. uppon hearing of thanswer of them of London the matter by mutuall assent of bothe partes was committed to the Lorde Chefe Justice of Englande and the Lorde Chefe Justice of the Common Pleaes to example ther charters of bothe partes, and to deliuer thereuppon ther opinion in lawe to my Lordes of the Councell in wrighting. matter beinge argued before the saide Justices by the lerned Councell on both partes, the Londoners before the opinions deliuered estesones1 aggreived the Cittizens of Norwiche by thexaccions aforesaide, and on St Thomas daye [21 Dec.] laste renewed ther proclamacion. And thereupon the Cittizens of Norwiche complayning agevne, ther Lordeshipps wrate other letters to the sayde too Lordes Chefe Justices requyring them for the purpose aforesayde to call bothe partes before them, and uppon consideracion of the wordes of their charters and other their allegacions uppon the pointes in contrauersie to retourne their opinions in wrighting unto their Lordeshipps with as good expedicion as they coulde. And forasmocheas it was this daye certefied under ther handes of the sayde too Chefe Justices by their letters unto the Lordes which remayne in the councell chest, that they having appointed the tyme and place to bothe partes to be

¹ Soon after.

the vth of this present Februarie at Seriantes Inne, where the sayde Justices were in redines to heare both partes, and that they of Norwiche attended with their Councell learned, and yet none at all came thither for the Cittie of London. It was upon this significacion of the dutiefull attendance of the Cittizens of Norwiche and of the manifeste defalte and delaye by them of London sene and considered, orderyd by ther Lordeshippes and so cammaunded tobe enteryd as an acte of Councell, That the Cittizens of Norwiche shoulde contynewe their trade of occupying and beying and selling of ther wares in the Citie of London as they had bene accustomed, withoute any exaccion or innovacion tobe offered by them of London untill they of London shoulde by due order shewe more sufficient cause before ther Lordeshipps for the contrary.¹

CCCCXV.—An account of the Burning of the Priory by the Citizens in 1272. Translated. (fol. 127.)

These things which are written below I have found in a certain ancient roll and of a very ancient hand2 in which is contained what certain men said and swore upon oath. That on the day of the Holy Trinity [3 July] there was according to custom a certain fair in the town of Norwich in a void place before the gates of the Priory and in a churchyard, and the same day after dinner the young men of the town came as they were accustomed with horses and ran at a certain quintain with lances. And by means of the broken pieces of the lances an affray arose between the men of the Priory and the men from the town, so that many of them were wounded and certain men from the town died. For which cause the Coroners of the town gave their verdict by an inquisition concerning that death, whereupon it was ordered to seize the culprits if they should come within the liberty, in other words outside the Priory. Whereupon not long after they seized two men of the same Priory from which cause very great ill feeling arose between the Prior and the men of the town. And the Prior procured sentence upon the men of the same town from the Bishop and from that time the malice increased from day to day until the beginning of Autumn before the feast of St Laurence [10 Aug.] so that at that time the men of the Priory shut the gates of the Priory and hung out shields and targets, and bucklers and cross-bows over the gate, and they shot at divers men

¹ Introduction V. 4. See also Nos. CCXLIV.; CCCCLIII, IV.

² See Blomefield III. 61, and Introduction I. 6f. The handwriting here may be assigned to the same date as the book. See No. CCCCVIII.

passing over the void place before the gate of the Priory with the crossbows and wounded several. And further the Prior's men went out of the Priory by night armed on the Sunday before the feast of St Laurence [7 Aug. 1272] and robbed a certain merchant, namely Halfred le Cutler, of many goods to the value of £30 and more, also on the same night they entered the tavern of Hugh le Bromham and drank his wine and the rest they poured out and drew off, and forthwith they returned within the Priory. On account of which the men of the same town the next day viz. on the Monday, assembled the community both for providing for the safety of the town and for sending messengers to the King's Court. And after that they guarded the town day and night through fear of the men of the Priory. And afterwards on Thursday the day after St Laurence [11 Aug.] certain of the town entered the tower of the parish church of St George with cross-bows, and others of the Priory entered the belfrey with cross-bows and other arms and they shot at one another until and the same day at the ninth hour certain Bailiffs proclaimed that the men in tithing1 should assemble in the Market Place, armed with their arms, and then the same were assembled before the Priory and several took wood and litter and set fire to the Priory gate under the belfrey,2 and afterwards they entered the Priory and burnt the Prior's stable, and they set fire [ by which the bake-house was burnt and several other houses. And from the belfrey fire the almonry was burnt and other houses. They say also that from the fire at the gate the church³ beyond the gate was burnt and the great stable of the Priory. They say also that several men of the Priory and from other towns were in the high clocher and had a fire within [it], and they went out, owing to the assault of the town to defend the belfrey, and by forgetfulness they left the fire in the high clocher without a guard, and by that fire the high clocher was burnt, and by the clocher the church4 was burnt and the dorter and other houses. And after how eight wicked men of the town obtained entry into the Priory and killed several men of the Priory, and carried off in robbery many goods as well ornaments and treasure and other goods. They say also that the men of the Priory killed many of the town. They say also that before the beginning of this wickedness, burning, homicide and robbery the Friars Preachers and the Friars Minors were sent as messengers on the part of the town to the Lord Prior for restoring peace between them. And they ordained

¹ All those of 12 years old and upwards.

² Ceperunt bustam et liceram et posuerunt focum infra portam Prioratus infra belfrey.

³ St. Ethelbert. See Norg. Antig. Miscel. 1st Ser. II. 22.

⁴ The Cathedral, See Nort. Arch. XIV. 109.

that one, a clerk, and another, a layman, should be elected on either side and that whatsoever the same arbitrators should ordain should remain And thus for keeping the order firm it ought to be firm and stable. confirmed by a writing sealed on the part of the Prior with the seal of the chapter of the convent, and on the part of the town with the common seal of the whole town. And that the said Prior would not affix the seal of his chapter to the writing but only his own private seal. Therefore that agreement and order and peace between them remained unsound, whence all the wickedness of the burning, the homicides and robberies occurred. And let it be known that on the Sunday before the said wickedness was done, by procuring of the said Prior, several came from Yarmouth and elsewhere in three boats filled with enemies with crossbows, bows and arrows and other arms, and when they had come underl the town they sounded with trumpets so that the town was disturbed and incensed with fury they entered the Priory. Also they say [that the men] of Yarmouth who were in the Priory set fire to three houses2 over against the Friars Minors.

CCCCXVI.—The Composition made with the Prior in 1306. Translated. (fol. 148.)

Since for a long time past there have been divers kinds of dissensions between the religious men, the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity of Norwich on the one part claiming that a certain place in the City of Norwich called the Tomelond is their demesne; and concerning exercising the office of Coroner and other royal offices there and in the said priory and also in the streets of Ratonerowe, Holmestrete and Spitelond in Norwich where the tenants of the same Prior and Convent are resident; and concerning the fact that the tenants of the same Prior and Convent there can buy and sell all gross merchandise in those streets by themselves and reciprocally, as others of the said city elsewere in the same, without making any contribution or toll therefrom with the citizens of the said city, and the Bailiffs, Citizens and Commonalty on the other part asserting that the said place and also the jurisdiction of all royal offices in the same place and in the priory and streets aforesaid ought to belong to the said city and to the officers of the said citizens, and that the said tenants of the said Prior and Convent ought to contribute with the same citizens for their merchandise in At length the same parties, prudently considering the inconvenience of the disputes, desiring and seeking that from henceforth the sincerity of friendship shall be forever mutually preserved between them had desisted from the aforesaid disputes, and for entirely abolishing material for

¹ Beneath the walls, the river of course being below the town.

² Posuerunt focum in tribus domibus.

such dissensions for the future both the Prior and Convent for themselves and their successors, and the Bailiffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the said City for themselves, their heirs and successors have amicably agreed upon all points under this form: viz. that the whole place called the Tomelond in Norwich shall lye vacant and common at all time forever, except in the time of the fair of the said Prior and Convent there every year at Whitsuntide, so that those places in future shall be by no means occupied or otherwise encumbered by the Prior and Convent or their successors, or by the citizens of the said city their heirs or successors during the market held there or for depositing muck heaps or timber. Except, however, that in these places at the time of the synods of Norwich and every Sunday throughout the year victuals and small wares may be bought and sold, as in times past was accustomed to be done, outside the gates of the said Priory church which said places are contiguous. And that that place before the feast of the Ascension of the Lord next to come after the day of the completing of the presents, shall be measured and equally divided into four parts by fixed metes and bounds placed lengthwise and in the contrary direction by the view of the Bailiffs of the Prior and Convent of the said place, and in like manner of the Bailiffs of the said city. And those metes and bounds, since they were then accepted by the said parties, shall continue in that form forever. And that for the time of the fair there the citizens of the said city may freely choose every year the half of each quarter of the said place as they wish, if they require so much for placing their shops or stalls there, to hold to themselves for the time of the same fair quit of picage, stallage, toll and other custom to be taken therefrom, from the same citizens by the said Prior and Convent or their successors in any way. That is to say thus, that those citizens of the said city who wish to have such shops and stalls in the said fair may come to the said place every year on the Friday, the morrow of the Ascension of the Lord, and then first choose their shares therefrom which they wish to retain to themselves for the time of the fair. And they shall cause those their places to be occupied between that Friday and the Tuesday next following before sunset at the latest; and after that no one of the said city may claim for the time of the fair then impending any part of the same place which had not been occupied. But all that which the same citizens have left unoccupied, at the said time of their portion of the said place belonging to them for the time of the fair shall remain to the said Prior and Convent, together with all the residue of the said place, viz. all the half of the said whole place, to the use and profit of the same Prior and Convent to be made therefrom in all and singular which pertain to fairs as may seem to them the more expedient without contradiction, opposition, or impediment of the said citizens their heirs or

¹ A charge for breaking the ground.

successors. Except however, a certain part of the same place viz. between the stone cross lately erected there and the Ratonerowel in bredth, and from the same cross direct to the wall of the said priory in length, which part at the time of the said fair, shall be without the encumbrance of stalls or shops placed thereon for having ingress and egress to the gates of the said priory, and also for buying and selling horses, oxen and other animals there as hitherto it was used to be for the time of the fair, nor shall that part be otherwise encumbered at other times by the said Prior and Convent or the And if it shall happen that those of the said city shall have occupied more than the half of the said quarters in choosing places for their shops or stalls, the said Prior and Convent and their successors may retake into their possession and assign to whom they will, to be occupied for the time of the said fair, or otherwise make their profit therefrom in the form aforesaid, all that which they shall have found to be so taken or occupied to the use of the said citizens without contradiction, opposition or impediment of the said citizens or their successors. At the close of the said fair, however, namely immediately at sunset on the Monday on the morrow of the Holy Trinity in every year, the citizens of the said city shall cause their shops and stalls erected in the said place by reason of the said fair to be entirely removed therefrom. Moreover it is agreed between the same parties, that the said Prior and Convent and their successors forever shall have there every year all jurisdictions and customs which belong to the right of fairs at the time of the said fair, and throughout all the said city, the suburb and circuit of the same. So that the Bailiffs and officers of the same Prior and Convent and their successors, deputed for the custody of the same fair, may make and execute distraints, attachments and all other duties belonging to the right of fairs, in all and singular within the precinct of the said city and the suburb of the same, as far as the Bailiffs and Sub-bailiffs of the said city exercise such duties within the precinct of the same city at other times of the year, excepting the time of the fair, when necessity or utility demand. And that all of the said city and suburb of the same shall be liable to be summoned, attached, distrained and amerced in the court of the said fair of the same Prior and Convent and their successors, and shall be subject to the officers of the same Prior and Convent and their successors forever for the whole time of the same fair, and shall answer before them both in pleas and in inquisitions when reasonable cause belonging to the right of fairs shall demand and require this to be done. Also when the time of the fair mentioned is completed, the citizens of the said city and their heirs and successors shall resume the said jurisdictions to be exercised by their own officers, and shall exercise them forthwith there as elsewhere in the said city all the remaining time of the year, claiming,

¹ The south side of Tombland.

possessing and having the customs and Royal offices belonging to themselves

there as may have been just.

And all prisoners whom it shall chance to be in the prison of the said Prior and Convent by virtue of the jurisdiction belonging to them in that fair, immediately after the same fair is ended, or at latest on the next day, shall be sent from that prison to the King's prison¹ of the said city, together with the causes for which they were taken, and there delivered to the Bailiffs of the same city to be guarded by them until they be delivered according to the law and custom of the realm. And if it happens that the same prisoners shall afterwards suffer judgement before the Bailiffs of the said city or before the Justices of the Lord King by which they ought to lose life or limb, the officers of the said Prior and Convent shall perform the execution of the same.

As to exercising the office of Coroner within the precinct of the said Priory, or outside in the streets of Holmestrete and Spitelond in Norwich, it is agreed that as often as and whensoever anything unfortunate has happened in the said places about which the office of Coroner ought to be performed. that shall be done by the Coroner of the said city without contradiction or opposition of the said Prior and Convent or their successors, that is to say thus, that the Coroner of the city for the time being in performing his office in the said places shall have with him the Seneschal or some one else, whom the Prior of Norwich or his locum tenens shall have decided to assign for this purpose, who shall sit with the same Coroner while he exercises his office there, and shall hear and see the method of action of the same Coroner in all things which he shall do there that nothing be done there falsely or maliciously by the same Coroner. But that all things which are to be done shall be performed as they ought to be performed by right, and according to the law and custom of the realm. And that which may have to be inquired into shall be inquired into by the parishioners of the said places, and not by others, nor shall the parishioners of the said places be bound to appear or be present outside the said streets for making any inquiries before the Coroner or Bailiffs of the city at any time. And also that those dwelling within the precinct of the Priory shall not be called upon to make inquiries before the said Coroner in the said places of Holmestrete and Spitelond, nor elsewhere outside the said Priory. And when such inquiries shall have been made, he who shall attend on the part of the Prior as is aforesaid, shall immediately take into his possession a transcript indented of such inquiries by the concession of the said Coroner, closed under his seal, and sufficiently examined between them. transcript the said Coroner shall be bound soon to deliver to him, in order that nothing suspicious can be thought of it at a future time. The said

¹ The Tolhouse prison, not the Castle.

assistant, however, when he shall have come to the said Coroner, before that he hears anything of those [things] which may have to be inquired into, shall give his oath to the said Coroner that he will not reveal in any way the secrets of the Lord King which may arise there. And that the said Coroner before that he proceeds to perform his office as is aforesaid, shall cause the Prior of the said house for the time being or his locum tenens to be sufficiently seasonably warned, that he may send to him some one of his own [officers] to sit with him, as is aforesaid. So that, however, the said Prior or his locum tenens having been sufficiently warned as aforesaid, if he shall send no one to assist the Coroner in the form aforesaid, forthwith the said Coroner shall nevertheless proceed to perform his office, the presence of anyone coming from the sending of said Prior not having been waited for, saving always the ecclesiastical right in all things. Also it is agreed that from henceforth the said Prior and Convent and their successors shall hold their leets in the streets of Holmstrete and Spitelond and also their free courts with all things belonging to those courts and leets without the presence of the Bailiffs of the said city. And that the Bailiffs of the said city or the citizens their heirs or successors, shall by no means thrust themselves in at any time forever to hold any plea before them concerning any tenement being within the close of the said priory, nor even concerning any goods or chattels existing within the priory, nor shall they be able or presume to intrude themselves there in any way concerning summons, distraintes, attachments, except only concerning the office of Coroner as is above ordained. Nor shall it be lawful for the said Prior and Convent or their successors at any time to receive or maintain anyone within the said priory whom the Bailiffs of the said city ought to take or attach by his body, by which the same Bailiffs of the said city for the time being are less able to execute or perform what pertains to their office outside the said priory, unless it should be in a case in which ecclesiastical liberty ought to protect and maintain such an one to be taken or attached. But when any one may have been arrested with the proceeds of theft at the suit of someone at any time of the year within the streets of Holmestrete and Spitelond, who can be judged thereon in the court of the said Prior and Convent there, the Bailiffs of the said city shall not in any way intrude themselves concerning such an one thus taken. But if anyone shall have been arrested in the same streets who may not be judged there, the Bailiffs of the said city shall do concerning him what they think by right should be done. And if he thus delivered to them afterwards shall be condemned before the same Bailiffs or before the Justices of the Lord king assigned to deliver the King's gaol, the Bailiffs of the said Prior and Convent or of their successors shall make the execution of that judgement. So that the chattels of the said arrested persons shall remain in the custody of the parishioners of the said streets until it shall have been decided in the iter of the Justices, or elsewhere in

the court of the Lord King, to whom such chattels ought to remain. And if anything shall have been presented in the said leets of the said Prior and Convent about any one in the said city, or another who is not reasonably to be distrained of the same Prior and Convent and can be judged thereon by the King's officers of the said city, extracts of such presentments shall be delivered to the Bailiffs of the said city by the Bailiffs of the said Prior and Convent on the morrow after the said leets have been held, to do thereon what justice shall demand. And in like manner if anything shall have been presented in the city leets of the lord King about anyone of the said streets of Holmstrete and Spettelond who is not reasonably to be distrained by the same Bailiffs of the city, and can be judged thereon by the officers of the same Prior and Convent, extracts of such presentments shall be delivered to the Bailiffs of the said Prior and Convent by the Bailiffs of the said City on the morrow after the said leets have been held, to do thereon what justice shall demand. Also it is agreed that the said citizens, their heirs and successors shall not hinder the said Prior and Convent or their successors, so that they are the less able to exact, obtain and have the amerciaments of their men, goods of felons and fugitives, as they ought to have, and have been accustomed to have them by charters of Kings. it is agreed, that if anyone of the tenants or farmers of the said Prior and Convent of Ratonerowe is in the leet of the same Prior and Convent as in Holmestrete and Spitelond, he shall not be compelled to be in the leet of the Lord King in Norwich. And if he has not been, he shall be placed in a leet of the Lord King in Norwich. And that if anyone of Ratonerowe shall be amerced before the Bailiffs of Norwich, that amercement shall belong to the Prior and Convent. And extracts of those amercements shall be openly delivered every year to the Bailiffs of the said Prior and Convent by the Bailiffs of the said city at the four terms of the year, namely at the feasts of All Saints [1 Nov.] The Purification of the blessed Mary [2 Feb.] The Assencion of the Lord | midsumer | and the Assumption of the blessed Mary [15 Aug.] without further delay. Also it shall not be permitted to any of the servants of the said Prior and Convent to trade wholesale within the precinct of the Priory, so that the Lord King or the Bailiffs of the said city may lose their custom. Also it is agreed, that the tenants of the same Prior and Convent residing within the said streets of Holmstrete and Spitelond shall not be distrained there by the Bailiffs of the city to answer before the said Bailiffs. Saving however that the Bailiffs of the city for the time being may freely perform and execute the royal offices there connected with both the residents in those streets and foreigners assembling there, in all and singular in which the aforesaid Prior can not have inquiry or jurisdiction, as they have and ought to have by the Kings' charters. Also it is agreed between the said parties, that those men of the Prior and Convent aforesaid residing within the aforesaid streets of Holmestrete and

Spitelond and trading wholesale there and not elsewhere in the city, shall not be liable in anyway to make any contribution at any time to the citizens of the said city, present and future, for any aid to be assessed by the said citizens for any causes or matters touching the community of the said city. Others, however, whosoever they may be, residing within the said streets and trading wholesale there or elsewhere outside in the said city, shall be liable to contribute to the said citizens at all times according to the quantity of their merchandise, to reasonable aids for the protection and use of the community, to be assessed in the said city by the assent of the said whole community or the greater part of them. The Bailiffs of the said city for the time being, however, shall not on this account enter the said streets for the purpose of distraining or disturbing the residents there. And when it shall have happened that anyone residing in the said streets of Holmestrete and Spitelond and trading wholesale is assessed among the citizens of the said city according to the quantity of his merchandise and is unwilling to make satisfaction to the aforesaid aid concerning the portion allotted to him, since he may not be distrained of the aforesaid Bailiffs of Norwich, the Prior of Norwich or his locum tenens shall be advised, so that he may distrain him thus reasonably assessed by his own Bailiffs for the purpose of contributing to the said Citizens the portion allotted to him. And if he thus merchandising will not satisfy the said citizens, the Prior or his locum tenens shall retain the aforesaid distraints in his possession to the value of the portion allotted to him for fifteen days; within which term, if the said merchant shall satisfy the said citizens concerning the portion allotted to him, his distraint shall be returned to him by the said Prior or his locum tenens. But if he will not satisfy the said citizens within fifteen days from the time of the distraint made by the said Prior, forthwith, by the authority of this agreement, the said Prior or his locum tenens shall be liable to deliver to the Bailiffs of Norwich for the time being the distraint seized from him thus reasonably assessed to the value of the portion allotted to him. But if the said Prior or his locum tenens will not deliver the said distraint to the said Bailiffs of the said city forthwith, it shall be permitted to the said Bailiffs of Norwich to obtain it according as the court of the Lord King shall decide. Also it is granted by the said Prior and Convent for themselves and their successors, that evidence to be taken at the time of the fair of the said Prior and Convent touching the citizens of the said city, shall be taken from those parts of the said city where the contracts or trespasses are said to have been made, unless those from those parts are related in any affinity to the parties pleading, or when it shall happen that any witnesses named in the obligatory writing are summoned, or in like cases. It is agreed, moreover, between the parties mentioned, of their common consent and will, that if one of them shall have presumed in any way to contravene the form of the said friendly composition to the

prejudice or hurt of the other, that party which shall think itself to be injured or oppressed, shall freely be able to obtain, whensoever it may have been necessary, a remedy for itself as the court of the Lord King shall have been willing to determine, the present agreement or concord notwithstanding. In witness of which thing, the common seal of the said Prior and Convent is attached to that part remaining in the possession of the said Bailiffs, Citizens and Commonalty of the City of Norwich; to the part remaining in the possession of the said Prior and Convent on the other hand, the common seal of the Citizens and Commonalty of Norwich is attached. Dated at Norwich on the Saturday, next after the feast of St Katherine the Virgin, in the thirty fifth year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Henry, beginning. [26 Nov. 1306.]¹

CCCCXVII.—The Ordinances for Crafts. 1449. (fol. 160 et seg.)²

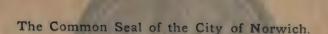
Where that we the Citizenis of this Cite of Norwich be laudable custome of tyme that no mynde is and be graunte of the nobyll progenitours of oure souerayn lord that nowe is Kyng, Henry the sixte, and be hym confermed haue had and zet haue auctorite and power zerely to chesen with inne them selfs and amonge them selfs wardeynes or maysters of craftis but not in dewe forme. Therfor that better forme correction and rewle shulde be had herafter to be wele of the citie and of the said craftis, It is prouided, auysed and ordeyned be the assent of the Common Councell of the cite graunted and inactid that euery crafte used in the cite shall ben from hens forth in gouernaunce rewle and clothing in soche wise as in the articles herafter ben comprehended.

Qhowe that the rewle and demenyng of craftis shall be knowen.— And where that the rewle gouernaunce and ordenaunces of wardeynes of craftis in the cite aforesaid before this tyme hath ben unknowen to the said wardeynes and in diuerse materes of constituciones and rewlis unpurveyed,3 thurgh which the wardeynes of craftis haue dowted qwhowe and in what wise thei shulde ocupye ther offices and charge, to gret hurte of the said craftis, It is now conceyued and assented and to enformacion and encres of good rewle and

¹ Introduction I. 6f.

² There is another copy in the *Mercers' Book* (Case 10 b.), but neither is perfect. The omissions of the one have here been supplied from the other. See Introduction III. 2, and compare with the *Composition of 1415*, Vol. I. p. 105.

³ Unprovided.



Nos. I and 2 are the obverse and reverse of the seal in the time of the Bailiffs. The obverse bears a Castle with the inscription,

## SIGILLUM BALLIVORUM NORWICI,

The reverse bears a Lion and, according to Blomefield, this inscription,

CUM ISTO SIGNO, NOVUM TIBI SUM NORWYCE SIGILLUM.

No. 3 is the obverse of the new and present scal which was made in 1404. The Castle is now placed above the Lion and the inscription is,

## SIGILLUM COMMUNE CIVITATIS NORWICI.

No. 4 is the original reverse of the last, having a representation of the Holy Trinity, which was then considered the especial patron of Norwich, in the central panel. This was removed in 1573 by order of an Assembly held in the previous September, and letters forming the word IMANUEL were inserted in its place, as will be seen in No. 5. The inscription, which has not been altered, is the same as on the obverse.

## The Common Seal of the City of Name to

the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of th a the bears a time as the end of the 

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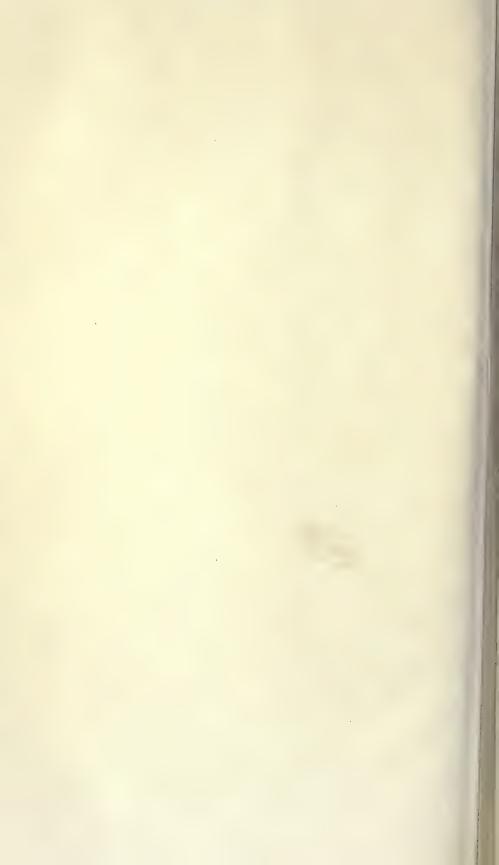












fortefyenge of pes and sadde gouernaunce in the saide cite and craftis to ben had, It is fully acorded and estabelysshed for euer in the maner and forme that followeth.

In what forme Wardeynes of craftis shall be chosen herafter and the Common Counsell of the crafte and above thei shall make ordenaunces.-First, that the electiones of wardevnes of craftis of euery crafte in the cite and suburbes bereof shall be under this forme. that is to wite the wardeynes for the zer beyng from this tyme forth shall sette and ordevne a generall assemble of all the citezenis of the crafte what day them liketh betwix the first day of Maii and the Monenday nexte after the utasse¹ of the Fest of Corporis Christi, and ther openly in the said assemble shall name with oute fraude, collusion or male ingyne2 iiij sufficient, discrete and indiferent persones in the same crafte which iiij persones shuln chesen to them viii persones like. And tho xij persones so named shall go togider in secret place be themselfs to chese and name if or iiif persones after be cumpany of the crafte requireth of the most profitable, sufficient and discrete in the same crafte that arn not in the nombr of the xxiiiji Aldermen in the said cite, to be wardeynes for the zer nexte sewyng. Which election shall zerely be made be the Monenday nexte after the utasse of the Fest of Corporis Christi. Which wardeyns than so chosen shall be presented be certen persones of the crafte afore the Mair or Gouernour³ of the cite for the tyme beyng wib inne be Monenday aforesaid, to be sworn to have serche and correction of all and singuler defautes that arn or shall be founde in the crafte or longyng berto for the zer sewyng. And in cas that trauase or discorde happe amonge the said xij in chesyng and makyng ther election of wardeynes so that thei acorde not with inne the day aforesaid and presente unto be Mayr or Gouernour of the cite for the tyme beyng. than the Mair shall make soche persones in be same crafte wardeynes as hym semeth expedient and profitable for the zere sewyng. And thei to be sworn afore hym to haue corection and serche in the forme aforesaid. And tho xij that make the election of the wardeynes and manyer4 persones with the said xij if the crafte like to haue gretter nowmbr, and the wardevnes so chosen of newe

¹ The second Thursday after Trinity Sunday. ² Evil design.

³ The city had been governed by a "Custos," the liberties being seized, during the greater part of the previous ten years. The franchises had only been finally restored in Nov. 1447, but at that lawless period the possession of them was still felt to be insecure.

⁴ More.

or the more parte of them shall ben and maken the commoun counsell and assemble of the saide crafte for the zer sewyng. wardevnes and the saide persones assigned and named for the comown councell of be crafte and be more parte of them shall haue full power, auctorite and jurisdiction to demen¹ upon the defautes founden be be said wardevns and fynes maken, and also to purveyen,2 make and ordevne all maner lefull ordenaunces, constituciones, actis and pevnes necessarie and behouefull for the crafte as often as it is nedefull to be don. And tho ordenaunces, actis, constituciones and peynes³ so made wher thei be hard, greuous or defauty to remedyen, reformen and amenden as often as them semeth expedient to be worshipp of be cite and wele of be crafte. Providinge alwey that non soche actis, constituciones, ordenaunces and pevnes made or to be made in any crafte be not putte in execucion unto be tyme the Mair and Aldermen or the most parte of them have over sen it and examined it, and be assent of be Common Counsell of be cite is confermed, inacted and inrolled in the chaumbr of be cite, uppon suche peyne as is or can be auysed be the Commune Counsell of the cite etc.

Qhowe smale mysteris concerning to craftis shall be annexed to like craftis and uned to ther clothing and avowe.—Also it is orderned and graunted that in asmoche as smale mysteris concerning to craftis beyng in be cite at his tyme membres and parcell of craftis and cleped4 mysteris, forasmoche as ther is not at this day sufficient noumbre of persones in the said mysteris to be cleped a crafte, and also because the said mysteris haue not here before be had in dewe correccion and rewle before this tyme in gret preiudice unto be craftis that thei have be concernyng to. Therfore that better forme, correccion and rewle shulde be had herafter in the said mysteris and to be wele of the craftis, It is fully assented that every mystere used in be cite shall be from hens forth in gouernaunce, rewle, avowe and clothyng and adiovned and uned⁵ to his like crafte in be forme that followeth, that is to wite to smythes crafte thies mysterys, bladsmythes, loksmythes and lorymers, and so euery crafte to haue his mysterys assigned unto it, as it is comprehended in [ of bis book.

Qhowe that mysteris uned to craftis shall chesen wardeynes in

¹ Judge.

² Provide.

⁸ The copy in the Mercers' Book begins here.

⁴ Called.

⁵ United.

⁶ The list cannot now be found.

their mysteris wher as is the noumbr of vij persones in any mystere.—And where that on crafte with diverse mysteris of be said crafte or concernyng to be same crafte ben uned to gider, that be said wardevnes of crafte shulde not be compelled to have be serche aswell in be mysteris as in be crafte, It is ordeyned, and graunted that that mystere in which mystere is be noumbr of vij persones the wardeyn berof for be tyme beyng shall sette and ordeyne a generall assemble of all be citezenis of his mystere what day him liketh betwix be first day of Maii and be Monenday nexte after be utasse of be Fest of Corporis Christi, and there openly with oute fraude, collusion or male ingyne shall chese and name i sufficient, discrete and indiferent persone which is not in be noumbre of be xxiiijt Aldermen of be cite to be wardeyn for be zere sewyng. And in cas that trauasse happe amonge the said iij1 persones in makyng and namyng of ther wardeynes and accorde not wib inne be day aforesaid, than shall it be lefull to be Mayr or Gouernour of be cite to make suyche person wardevn in be said mystere as semeth to hym for be zere sewyng expedient to be wele of be mystere and of be cite, and to be sworn as is afornseyde. And tho iii persones that shall make the election of be wardeynes, and be wardeynes so chosen of newe and be more parte of them shall ben and maken the common counsell of the crafte for the zere sewyng. Which wardeyn and the said persones assigned and named for the common counsell of the crafte and the more parte of them shall have full power, auctorite and jurisdiccion to demen uppon the defautes founden be be said wardeyns and fynes maken, and also to purveyen, make and ordeyne all maner lefull ordenaunces, constituciones, actis and peynes necessarie and behouefull for the crafte as often as it is nedefull to be don, and the ordenaunces made or for to be made wher thei to be hard, greuous or defauty to remedyen, reformen and amenden asoften as bem semeth expedient. Providinge alwey that non soche ordenaunces etc. be not putte in execucion unto the tyme the Mair and Aldermen or be most parte of them have ouersen it and examyned, and be assent of be Common Counsell of be cite is confermed, inacted and inrolled in the chaumbre of be cite, uppon suche peyne as is or can be auysed be the Common Counsell of the cite;

¹ The meaning is not clear. A marginal note reads thus: "Where is in a mistere but vij persones to haue j warden to be chosen by iij of them." Perhaps the one had to co-opt two others, as the four above co-opted eight more. This clause, with that preceding and that following, are not now in the Mercers' Book.

and also the said persones chosen for be common counsell shall besworn as is after comprehended.

Ohowe the Mair shall make the wardeyn of every mystere where in is not the noumbre of vij persones.—And where that in any mystere is not the noumbre of vij persones, the Mair or the Gouernour of the cite for be tyme beyng shall make and name zerely be wardeyn of that mystere in asmoche as ther may be made no formall election berin. And be wardeyn so made to be sworn in be forme aforesaid, and be Mair or be Gouernour of be cite for be tyme beyng shall name the persone or persones be shall be of counsell with be said wardeyn if it seme to be Mair expedient, and be persone or persones to be sworn as is her after comprehended.

In what wyse the wardeynes of every crafte or mystere shall take othe or promysse of tho persones that be chosen for the Common Counsell of the crafte or mystere.—Also it is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that zerely after be said wardenes chosen of newe be sworn afore the Mair or be Gouernour of be cite for the tyme beyng, it shall be lefull to be said wardeynes to take of every persone that is named and shall be of be common counsell of be crafte for the zere folowyne soche othe or promysse if it seme to be said wardeyes expedient or behouefull, that is to wite in these wordes; That thei shall zeve to the said wardeynes and to eche of them diligent attendaunce and good and trewe councell after theire witte and konnynge, and egall ben in all suche materes as they with be said wardeynes demen or fynen with oute any parcialte or fauour to any persone, and as the said wardeyns arn charged of before the Mair or be Gouernour of the cite for the tyme beynge.

Qwhan and what tyme the wardeyns shall make dewe serche in their crafte and qhowe their shall presente the notable defauts founden in their crafte and qhowe their shall be dempte and be whom.—Also it is ordeyned and graunted that the said wardeynes of craftis and mysteris shall make dewe serche in their crafte and mystere onlys every quarter in be zere, or asoften as they seme expedient, or as often as their ben required be the Governour of the cite. And all and singular notable defautes that their fynde in their crafte or mystere will oute any concelement presente unto the Mair with inne iiij dayes nexte sewing that the said notable defaute is founden, uppon suche peyne as is or can be auysed be be Common

Counsell of the cite for this entente, that all suche defautes so founden shall be of recorde afore the Mair whethir the saide defautes longen generaly to the crafte or specially to the Commonalty of the cite. And if it so be that any suche notable defautes presented afore the Mair be founden and dempte be the Mair generally to perteyne unto the crafte, as for defaute of werkmanship, than the Mair shall committe the fyne therof to be made and demed be the said wardevnes and common counsell of the crafte or mystere or be the more parte of them as it is afore reherced. Of which fyne so dempte half shall come to be Shirreves and half to be crafte. And in cas that it be demed be the Mair specially to perteyne unto be common, if ther shulde or myght be liklynesse growe therby a gret inconvenience unto be Commonalty or sclaundre unto the cite, that than the fyne therof shall be demed and made be the Mair and vi Aldermen of the most worthy, discrete and eldest Aldermen, so that on of the said vi Aldermen be of the said crafte or mystere if any persone of be xxiiii Aldermen be or haue ben of exercise of the same crafte or mystere, and be ij Chaumberleyns and be vi Commoneres chosen of counsell wib be said Chaumberleyns or be the most parte of the said Aldermen, Chaumberleyns and Loke for be bakeres what thei shall Commoneres aforesaid. serche ze iiijte leef folowyng,1

The Reformacion of Wardeyns of craftis defectyf in werkman-chip.—Also it is ordeyned, grauntid and inactid yat yf any notable defautte be founde upon any of ye wardeyns of craftis in werkmanchip and compleyned of to any of over wardeyn of ye same crafte, yat yan yat defautte so compleyned of schal be dempt be the other wardeyn and the comon cowncel of ye crafte or be ye more partye of them. And if it so be or fortunyth yat any notable defautte in lyke wyse be founde of any persone yat is of ye comon cowncel of ye crafte, yat yan yt defaute schal be dempt be ye wardeyns of ye crafte and ye remenaunt of ye comon cowncel of ye crafte or ye more partye of them.²

¹ (fol. 165 d.) "Be it to remember that the maysteres or wardeynes of the crafte of bakeres crafte haue no power to make serche in ther crafte but in thies thre thinges, that is to wite for bultell (sifting), paste and werkmanshipp, and so it is writen unto them in ther book; for this entente that the Mair shall haue the serche of the weyghte and not the maysters of crafte."

² This clause occurs only in the Mercers' Book.

The reformacion of all fynes not indiferentely made and dempte be the Wardeyns and the comon counsell of the same crafte, and be awhom it shall be reformed.—Ferthermore it is ordeyned that in cas that any fyne which is made be the said wardeynes of crafte or mystere and the assemble of the crafte or mystere or be the most partye of them as is afore reherced be excessively and not indifferently made so that the partye compleyne therof unto the Mair, that than it shall be lefull unto the Mair to calle the said wardeynes afore hym and the pleyntyf, and examine the said mater and defaute; and if it seme to the Mair after suche examinacion hadde the said fyne owith to be reformed and shall be reformed, that than that reformacion shall be made and moderate be the Mair and be most parte of hise bretheren Aldermen and ellis not. And if the said wardevnes upon the said examinacion and be the discrecion of the Mair and the most parte of hise bretheren Aldermen be founden defauty, than of such fyne as is therefore made and assigned be ther discreciones half shall growe to the chaumbre and half to the compleyner.

Which persones in the crafte shall come to any assembles and whan thei shall kepe their assembles and wher.—Also it is ordeyned and graunted that the said wardeynes of craftis and either of them shall kepe their assembles of ther crafte of them that be citezenis and non other iiij tymes in the zere at the leste and oftener as them semeth expedient, and in suche place of and in the libertes and fraunchises of and in the cite aforesaid, in and for which place as 3et neuer before this tyme debate ne conrouersie haue falle for fraunchise of and in the said cite,1 ner be the grace of God hereaster is like to falle. And also at the iiij assembles the said wardeyns shall declare to them these ordenaunces before writen and aftir, or suche ordenaunces as be nedefull for the tyme. And all and singuler craftis with mysteris assigned unto them, and all craftis wip oute mysteris shall kepe the worshipp of theire avowe in suche place as is abouesaid under this forme, that all and singuler wardeynes of craftis shall zerele kepe a day of solempnite in worshipp of ther avowe if thei haue any, or any in tyme cummyng is like to haue, in suche place as is before reherced and what day them liketh. And on the same day it

¹ Undisputedly within the city liberties.

shall be lefull unto them if thei wyll ete to gider and common¹ to gider of suche thinges as ben expedient and to the wele of the said craftis. Prouidyng alwey that the said craftis shall not be charged from hens forward to more melys than on but if it be desired of the said craftis to have more melys than on, reasonabely paynge for the said mele as the said crafte can ordeyne and acorde with inne them selfs.

To certefye unto the Mair wher thei shall kepe there assembles and worshipp of their avowe or any assemble shall be kepte or worshipp of their avowe.—And also it is ordeyned that that place wher the said craftis shall kepe their assembles and worshipp of their avowe if thei haue any or any herafter shall haue, or2 thei shall kepe any assemble or worshipp or of ther avowe, shall be presented unto the Mair and lymyted be the said wardeyns and crafte acordyng to the ordenaunce of be cite as is aforesaid with inne xiiii dayes after the said ordenaunce is declared unto the wardeyns, uppon peyne of xls to be rered3 of the wardeyns and crafte bt doth be contrarie to the use of the Commonalty and to be payed unto be chaumbre of the cite. And berto the Mair or the Gouernour of the cite to assigne the said wardeyns and crafte another day in like wise to alymyte and presente a place acordyng to be writing aforesaid, upon peyne abouesaid as often as their don the contrarie with oute any remyssion, etc.

That every crafte allone and every crafte with mystere assigned therto shall be cladde, which shall be cladde and qwhan.—Moreover it is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that the wardeyns of craftis shall have power to charge and commaunde all and singuler citezenis of ther crafte that ben sufficient, and of the mystere or mysteris assigned unto them that ben sufficient aswell in godis as gode governaunce of which crafte thei ben wardeyns, to be cladde under suche clothing or lyuere be the nexte Maires rydinge as the saide wardeyns of craftis shall purveye. And to be cladde ever after as it is after comprehended, uppon suche peyne as is or can be auysed by be Common Counsell of the cite. Providinge alwey that the clopinge be webbed4 be the avyse of the said wardeyns and in the same crafte or mystere, or be the avyse of the said wardeyns of craftis with inne the liberte and fraunchise of the said cite,

¹ Commune. ² Ere, before. ⁸ Raised. ⁴ Woven.

and that clothinge or lyuere to be renewed or chaunged at be iiij^{te} yeris ende at be ferthest or oftener as it liketh the said crafte.¹

Qhowe Aldermen of the cite in any crafte or mystere inrolled shall have clothing of the same crafte.—Also it is ordeyned and graunted that every Alderman in whatsoever crafte or mystere he be enrolled, or any citezen that herafter shall be made Alderman, shall not be charged to have ne were fro the tyme that he is made and sworn an Alderman in the said cite but an hood of the same lyvere that the said crafte or mystere is clothed or cladde inne, and that hood to have as often as the said crafte is cladde.

Who shall be abled and admitted to have clothing of the crafte.—And also it is ordeyned and graunted that the said wardeyns of craftis shall not fro this tyme forth receive, able or admitte noman to have the clopinge of ther crafte but if he be of exercise of a certen crafte and a citezein of the said cite and enrolled under a certen crafte or mystere, and that he have and holde a place or a tenement or a chaumbre with in the said cite be hym self, and kepe residence in the said cite every quarter in the 3er, and berto pay his talliages and subsidies as a citezein dweller doth.

Qhowe craftis shall take the coloures of there clothing be assent of the Chaumberleynes of the cite and ell not, etc.—Also it is ordeyned that the wardeyns of craftis shall not take no cloth of colour ne clothis of coloures to be cladde in at no tyme that thei shall be cladde unto the tyme that the colour or coloures be shewed unto the Chaumberleyns, uppon suche peyne as is or can be auysed be the Common Counsell of the cite, for this intente, that no crafte shall haue otheres clothinge and coloures ne that no crafte shall haue the coloures which the Maire or the Aldermen shall be cladde inne.

That craftis shall not take the coloures departed that the Aldermen have had, be a certen tyme.—Also it is ordered that no crafte shall take the coloures departed³ in which the Mair and the Aldermen have ben cladde in ij zer before at any tyme that the seid craftis shall be cladde fro this tyme forth.

¹ In the Mercers' Book the clause relating to the change of craft, p. 289, occurs here.

² Empower. Discarded.

Owhowe the wardernes shall ben in certente which ben Citezenis and which not be writing and inquerre to be made at assembles .-Forasmoche as it is before rehersed that the wardeyns of crafte shall not call to their assembles ne to be cladde amonge them non other persones of their crafte but such as be citezenis. Therfore that the said wardevns shulde ben in certente in discharge of ther othe which ben citezenis and which not, It is auysed, ordeyned and graunted that the said wardeyns of craftis and mysteris shall haue powere, auctorite and jurisdiccion to charge and compelle at euery at their assembles til thei be in certente of euery persone of their crafte to bringe in ther before them sufficient recorde under writyng enseled of his fredom and fraunchise of the cite, upon suche peyne as bem semeth expedient. And in cas that any persone of obstynacye wyll not brynge in hise writyng unto bem or ell hath no writyng to shewe for hym, bat ban be said wardeyns shall take that persone or tho persones that so be obstinat or haue no writing as foreyns at all tymes, and so to be presented to be Maire as for forevnes.

Qhowe persones cladde shall be charged to walkyngs, ridyngs and wurshipp of the avowe of the crafte.—Itis ordeyned, also graunted and inacted that all tho persones that shall be clad in the cloping of craftis, whether it be in craftis allone or in craftis uned with mysteris, shall at all tymes be charged to all walkings, ridyngs to worshipp of the avowe of be crafte on be principall day and to ober charges in suche forme as is aforn reherced and after comprehended.

The ordinat rewle for walkynges ridenges. How and whan and wher inne ye forseid wardeynes schuln executyn. — The ordynate rewle for walkynges and good gouernawnce and rewle of craftis, and also for demenynge of ye said wardeyns of craftis whow and wher in and whan, and also be what auctorite and to what entente they schal execute yeir office and her charge, Itis provided, ordeynd and grauntid be assent of ye Comon Cowncel of ye cete wt all those premisses and also inactid and stabelisshed in the maner and forme that followith.

How thei schal ryde or walk and in what fourme.2-First, it

¹ This clause is only found in the Mercers' Book.

² This and the remaining headings are all taken from the Mercers' Book.

is ordeyned and graunted to be ordinate rewle of walkyng and ridyng of craftis, it is provided that the said wardeyns of craftis as well of be crafte alone as of be crafte assigned wib mystere unto it, euery wardeyns be them self shall have rewle and gouernance of all walkynges and rydynges in soche ordre and forme as is assigned in be [ ]¹ lef of this booke, upon suche peyne.

The ordinaunce what crafte schal ryde next the Meyr.—Also it is ordeyned and graunted to be worshipp of the said craftis that from hens forth that be crafte in which be Mayr of be cite for the tyme beyng is inrolled shall ryde and walke next afore the Mayr at the tyme of his ridyng, and at all ober rydynges and walkynges to the worshipp of the said crafte durynge the tyme of hese Mairalte.²

Qwat tyme craftis schal be redy in their lyuere to go w' the Meyr.—Also it is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that all and singuler craftis shall be redy, aswell craftis uned with mysteris as craftis allone, in theire lyuere to go with the Mair, Shirreves and Aldermen unto the Cathedrall Chirch of the Trinite in the said cite, or to any other place and at all tymes wher as the Mair will assigne, and at soche houre as the Mair will assigne, uppon these iij festiuall dayes, that is to wite Halowemesseday [1 Nov.], Cristemesseday [25 Dec.] and Tweltheday [6 Jan.] and oper dayes whan the Mair will assigne, and in soche ordre and forme as is before rehersed, uppon peyne of soche fyn as is or can be auysed be the Common Counsell of the cite.

To enquire of foreyn citezeyns for talliages and subsidiis.—Also it is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that the said wardeyns of craftis and mysteris shall have power to inquir every quarter onys in the zere if that the foreyners citezenis aswell as the citezein dwellers with inne the cite ben contributarie to all talliagis and subsidies whan thei falle or happe with inne the cite. And if the said wardeyns fynde any defaute contrarie to the rewle and governance aforesaid that than the said wardeyns shall be ther oth be bounden to certefie the said defautis and names unto the Mair or Chaumberleyns of the cite that suche persone or persones

¹ Not found. See Introduction III. 2.

² This and the following clause are differently placed in the Mercers' Book. See p. 295.

may paye that is her dewe, or ell make soche fyn as is or can be auysed be the Common Counsell of the cite, of which fyn half shall come to the avayle of the chaumbre and half to the craft.

Of whom talliages and subsidies schal be gadred.—Yt is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that if any subsidie or talliage shall herafter be had and gadered in and amonge the crafte of the cite, It is prouided, graunted and assented be the Common Counsell of be citie aforesaid that the said wardeyns shall gadre the said talliage or subsidie whatsoeuer it be, and as often as it is assigned to the crafte, in the same crafte and of non other wherso euer thei dwelle and whatsoeuer crafte thei use.

To enquyre off foreyn duellers with inne the cite.—Also it is ordeyned and graunted that the wardeyns of craftis shall have power as often as it is nedefull for to be don, to presente unto the Mair, Shirreves and Chaumberleyns of the cite aforesaid the names of all foreyn dwelleres with in the cite of the crafte with inne xiiij dayes after that the said foreyn dweller have dwelled wib inne the cite and kepte shoppe open of the crafte xij moneth and a day, uppon peyne of forfetur of soche fyn as of right perteneth in be said crafte.

How that a foreyn dweller schal have non Apprentice.—Also it is ordeyned and graunted that the wardeynes of craftis shall suffre noman ne woman of their crafte in the cite that is a foreyner to have non apprentise in any wise, ne to have an hyred man but if he may not use hise crafte alone and wip oute helpe. And zet to have that helpe no lengere if he be sufficient to bye hym self freman than xij moneth and a day with oute cause resonable. And if he be not sufficient, than to lyve under tribute to the Shirreves, as it hath ben used of olde custome, and to the crafte.

How persones chosyn to worchip and to bere astate in the seid cite mown chaunge here fyrst enrollment.—Also it is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that if any persone or persones which be enrolled or shall be enrolled herafter and fortuneth be wisdom and good gouernaunce to growe to habundaunce of worldely godes and likly to ber worshipp and astate in the said cite; And

oute of that crafte, which that persone or persones is, arn or shall be enrolled, Mayr, Aldermen, Shirreve, ne Bayly neuer before this tyme acordyng to the olde custome and ordenance in the cite have be chosen; Wherfore that soche persone or persones enrolled in any crafte shall not be refused be their enrollement to be admytted and chosen to worshipp and astate, It is prouyded, graunted and fully assented be the Comown Councell of be cite that it shall be lefull to the wardeyns and comown councell of any crafte in be cite of which craftes persones or persone to worshipp and astate here beforn han ben chosen and recevued, that persone or persones so enrolled in other craftes likly to bere worshipp and astate in the cite in their craftes to enrollen and to their clothyng ablen, admytten and receyuen. Payeng to the seid crafte for the enrollement suche fyn as is or can be auvsed be the wardevns and common counsell of the crafte or be more parte of bem, and that inrollement to stande in effecte for euer, and the first enrollement in his persone to be had for nought, chaunchyng1 the exercise of hise crafte acordyng unto the last enrollement.2

The good rewle of the Apprentise and the enrollment at this day.—Also it is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that the said wardeynes shall charge eueryman in the crafte, and euery woman that exerciseth their crafte, that all and singuler apprentises that weren apprentises afore the Fest of All Halowen [I Nov.] last passed afore the day that these ordenaunces and grauntes weren inacted and incorporate, and arn now apprentises and not enrolled in the chaumbre of the cite, bat all such apprentises be yet inrolled be the Fest of the Purificacion of our Lady [2 Feb.] nexte following or ell to be taken as foreigns euer after not withstandyng hise or hire apprenticialte, payeng to be chaumbre for his enrollement viijd and to the clerk for the entre iiijd. And qwhan be said apprentises so enrolled in the forme aforesaid hath duely and truly serued oute his zeris, than be recorde of hise or hir mayster or maystresse or ell be acquitaunce or be anoper sufficient recorde, the apprentise shall be receyued and sworn to the fraunchise of the said cite and hise fredom, payenge to the chaumbre vs, and to the Shireves iijs iiijd, and to the clerk vjd for his entre. Prouidynge alwey that all and singuler apprentises

¹ Changing. ² See p. 286, n. I.

that shall be receyued to this benifice and graunte be bounden be indenture for the terme of vij zere and for no lesse.

The rewle and ordenaunce of the Apprentises enrollment fro this tyme forth.—Also it is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that the said wardeyns of craftis shall charge euery man in their crafte and euery woman that exerciseth their crafte to take non apprentise from this tyme forth for no lesse terme than for vij yere. And that he or she be of fre berthe and eche of bem of fre condicion that shall be apprentise, uppon peyne of suche fyn as is or can be auysed be the Common Counsell of the cite. And that euery apprentise that shall be take fro this tyme forth shall be enrolled with in xij moneth and a day in the chaumbre of the cite, or ellis be it lefull to all suche apprentise not enrolled with in xij moneth and a day to be fre fro any couenaunt made with hise or hire mayster or mastresse be this ordenaunce of the cite. Payeng for the enrollement vs to the chaumbre, and vjd to the clerk for the entre.

How they schal ben enfraunchised aftir her Apprentise hood.— Also it is ordeyned that whan the said apprentises so enrolled in the forme aforesaid hath duly and truly serued oute hise yeris, than be recorde of hise mayster or mastresse or ell be acquitaunce or be any oper sufficient recorde the apprentises shall be receyued and sworn to the fraunchise of the cite and hise fredom, payeng to the Shirreves iijs iiijd and to the clerk vjd for hise entre.

How the enrollment of the apprentise schal ben enrollid in the Chaumbre.—Also ferthermore it is ordeyned, and graunted that in cas that any persone that is or shall be apprentise in the said cite and is or shall be of birthe a citezein of the cite, that than the enrollement of soche persone or persones shall be entered and enrolled in the chaumbre with oute any charge to the chaumbre or Shirreves excepte payeng to be clerk vj^d for hise enrollyng of hise apprentisialte. And whan his yeris duly and truly be serued oute as it is before reherced, he shall be frely receyued and sworn to the fraunchise of the cite and hise fredom. And he be not sworn before payeng to the clerk for hise entre j^d. Prouidynge alwey that all and singulere apprentises enrolled in the forme

aforesaid shall come unto the Chaumberleyns of the cite with inne xij moneth and a day after their yeris be duly serued oute of their apprenticialte and ben receyued unto the libertes and fraunchise of the cite, uppon peyne of lesyng of the said fraunchise.

How Citezeyns Children schal ben enrolled aftir that here fadres ben admytted and chosen to worchip and astate.—Also it is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that all citezenis childe or children born after be latter enrollement of the personys that ben chosyn be common assent to worshipp to ber astate in be said cite as is before reherced, that childe or tho children to enjoyen the libertes and privileges of the same crafte that the faders be enrolled in, and that childe or children to be enrolled in the same crafte be right and worshipp of the fader, and be vertu of thordenaunce and graunte if thei or any of them will desiren it so to be enrolled.

In what fourme Citezeyns Children shuln be sworn.—Also it is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that the said wardeyns of craftis shall charge yerely in their assembles ij tymes in the yer that euery citezein of the said crafte which hath childe or children of hise owyn and arn non apprentises, and desire that the said childe or children shall enioyen and haue the libertees and fraunchises of the said cite, that that childe or children shall come to be chaumbre at lawefull age1 and ben entrid and recorded for a citezein, and be sworn to the libertes and fraunchises of the said cite and enrolled frely under that crafte of which crafte ye fader is or hath be of exercise, and under non other crafte with oute assent of that crafte that he or thei desiren to ben enrolled of, according to the ordenaunce of the cite. And if that childe or children refuse to do their dewte and take their enrollement [he or they] shall forfete the said fraunchise with oute cause resonable or ell to make a fyne be the avyse of the Mair and the Chaumberleyns of the said cite. Payeng for the entre aforesaid to the clerk jd and nomore charge. And also this oth to be takyn afore the Maire and Aldermen. In cas2 the said childe or children so sworn at lawefull age happe afterward to be apprentise in the said cite that than the first enrollement to be of non effecte.

¹ Sixteen years. See Vol. I. p. 253.

² The Mercers' Book has "And in cas."

How they schal be sworn and enfraunchised that ben foreyn dwellers owte of the seid Cite.—Ferthermore it is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that all maner of men that arn foreyn dwelleres oute of the cite and were neuer apprentices in the said cite, and shall be enfraunchised fro this tyme forth in the said cite, must be of exercise of a certeyn crafte and enrolled under a crafte and be assent of the crafte in this forme, that is to sey the wardeyns of the crafte that he shall be enrolled of shall come to the chaumbre and witnesse that it is here wyll that he shall be made citezein of their crafte; payenge to the said crafte iijs iiijd and to the clerk for his enrollement vjd.

Of them that ben foreyn dwellers in the forseid cite.—Also it is ordeyned graunted and inacted that euery foreyner that is dweller with inne the cite that hath ben non apprentise in the said cite and shall ben enfraunchised, fro this tyme forth must be of exercise of a certevn crafte and enrolled under crafte and be assent of the crafte in the forme aforesaid; payenge to the said crafte xxd and to the clerk vid for his enrollement. For asmoche also as diuerse citezenis of the cite before this tyme haue and shall herafter resorte dayly to diuerse feyres and markettes hauving no writing of record of theire fraunchises and liberte of the cite, haue payed and payen tolle and custome to gret hynderynge and derogacion of the libertes and fraunchises of the said cite, be cause thei had no copyes of their fredom to be allowed by. And also diverse persones presume that be no citezenis to ben allowed as citezenis, and berto many persones presumed be untrewe menes be writyng ensealed to be citezenis wher in dede thei were non of recorde. Therfore to eschue the inconveniences that myght growe herafter, and for strengthyng of the fraunchises and libertes of the cite and fortefyeng of our othe, and that all soche writyngs as shall be made from this tyme forth be had in certente and recorde; It is ordeyned, graunted and inacted that euery persone that shall be enfraunchised from this tyme forth take oute a copy or a letter of fredom with inne xij dayes after he is enfraunchised, whedir hym liketh, under the seall of the Offices of Mairalte, Shirreves or Chaumberleyns or any of them. Prouydyng alwey that it shall not be lefull to the Mair, Shirreves ner Chaumberleyns ner to any of them to seall non soche letter or copy but if the said letter or copy be entred of record in the chaumber of the cite and endosed, payeng for the endosynge ijd. And in cas that any persone fro this tyme forth receyue any letter or copy in contrarie to this ordenaunce, that than the said persone shall lese his fraunchise and perto his letter or copy that is owte shall be of non effecte ne recorde in any wise. And that this said ordenaunce shall be performed and kepte; It is ordeyned and graunted that the said wardeynes shall haue power to make the serge in their crafte euery quarter in the yere onys, whethir the persones that shall be enfraunchised fro this tyme forth take oute their letters and copyes of their fredom acordyng to the ordenaunce or not, and of tho persones that thei fynde defectyf be their othes to certifie the names unto the Mair or Chaumberleyns or to on of the Chaumberleyns.

The Rewle and observaunce of persones that deven in the clothynge.—Also it is ordeyned, graunted and inacted bat as for the rewle of them that discessen in the said clothynge of craftis what observauce and in what forme thei shall be kepte fore from hens forth. It is prouyded and ordeyned that the said crafte shall not be chargid but to the principall interement of any persone or persones discessing of any crafte and in this forme that followith, that is to wite that the said crafte shall kepe the said principall interement where it is kepte and be present as wele at the dirige as at messe.1 And ech of them ther for to prey for the sowlys wt good deuocion and oblacion as charite requyreth for what som euer persones in the seid crafte of what condicion or degre yat he be yf it fortunyth the seid persones or persone to be entired2 wt inne ye cite or ye suburbyes yerof, and if ye executouris or attourneys of such persone or persones yat so schal ben entired zeue knowynge verof to ye wardeyns of ye seid crafte. And non over charge ne lettynge to be leyde on the seid crafte ne to be hadd for any persone or persones discessynge in the seid clothynge hereafter in any wyse, upon suche peyn as ys or can be avysed be the Comon Cowncel of ye cite. And yt schal be lefful to the wardeyns of the crafte upon euery persone yat defauttyn in ye seid ordenaunce to sette and afere3 suche lefful peyn as ye seid crafte wyll assygne wt inne yem self etc.

The power of Wardeyns to execute all ordenaunces constitucions and peynes.—Also ytis provided, ordeyned and graunted that ye

¹ The copy in the Liber Albus ends here.

² Interred.

³ Assess.

seid wardeyns of craftis and eyther of them schal haue be yis seid graunte and ordinnaunce ful power, auctoryte and jurisdiction to execute and put in execucion all and syngler statutys ordennaunces and actis made and to be made for good rewle and good gouernaunce and correction of craftis acordynge to ye ordennaunce of the cite, as often as ye wardeyns of craftis or any of them be assigned be the Meyr or gouernowre of the seid cite, or as often as ye seid wardeyns or any of hem semyth expedient.

To certefyen ye names and defauctis of all Rebellious.—Also ytis ordeyned, grauntid and inacted yat ye seid wardeyns of eury crafte schal presente un to ye Meyr and Chaumbyrleyns ye names and ye defauctis of all and syngler rebellious azens ye wardeyns of craftis, or azens the good ordennaunces and constitucions made or for to be made and aprovid in the crafte, or azens the ordennaunces made or to be made in the cite euery quarter in the zer or oftener as hem nedith, wt ye fyne and amerciamentis assigned in and be the crafte, of which rebellious the fyne or amerciamentys, half schal growe to ye chambre of ye city and half to the crafte etc.¹

What peyn ys taxed to y' seid wardeyns yat defaucten in declaracyon of syngler actis constitucions and ordennaunces be for rehersid.— Also ytis ordeyned, grauntid and inactid and y' execucion in all and syngler craftis yat yese premisses schulun hereafter be had and don be ye seid wardeyns, Itis provided, grauntid and be ye Meyre Aldermen and Comon Cowncel of ye cite inactid and enrollid y' yf ye seid wardeyns of craftis or mayster of any of them be ignoraunt, slowthful or necgligent in nown² declaracion in their assembles, or in nown execucion of all and syngler articles, actis, constitucions, ordenaunces and peynes be for rehersid, or of any oyer of them, yat yan euery of ye seid wardeyn or wardeyns y' so defautte or defautten and as often as yei defautten schuln forfete and pay to ye chambre of ye cite to ye use of ye comons vjs viijd w' owte any remyssion or forzenesse,3 any act in ye seid cite made or to be made ye contrarie notwithstandynge.

These forseid Statutis actis and ordenaunces grauntid, inactid and incorperat viij day of November in the time of Gregory Draper, Mayor, John Drolle, Richard Brown, Sheriffs, Thomas Ingham

¹ Here occur the two orders printed above, p. 288.

² None; but understand "any." ³ Forgiveness.

junior, and Robert Haweys, Chamberlains of the said city, in the year of the reign of King Henry the sixth after the conquest the twenty eighth [1449] by the Common Counsil. And this book was delivered by Ralph Segrym, Mayor of the City of Norwich, to Thomas Ingham, junior and John Edward, Wardens or Masters of the craft of the Mercerie there, for executing the said ordinances under the penalty contained in the same, the 29th day of June in the twenty ninth year of the reign of King Henry the sixth [1451].¹

CCCCXVIII.—The Newe Ordenances concerning Occupacions and Crafts, 1543, (fol. 164 et seq.)

To the honour off our Lord God Almyghtie and our Blessed Lady the Virgyn and off the Holy Compeny of Hevyn, and to thencreas off vertue, peace, concorde, welthe and good order tobe had and contynued among almaner off occupacions win the Citie of Norwiche, certen lawes, rules and ordenances concernyng the gouernaunces of all and euery occupacions underwreten and mentioned atte the ernest sutes, speciall labours, instances and requests of the artifficers, masters, rulers, wardens and comoners of euery of the seid occupacions made to Master William Rogers, Alderman and Mayer of the seid citie, and to the Aldermen, Sheriffes and Comon Counsell of the seid citie ben sette fforth as hereafter doth ensue.

The same Mayer, Sheriffes, Aldermen and Comon Counsell at the assemble holden in the Yeldehall of the seid Citie the Thursdaye in the Feste of the Inuention of the Holye Crosse [3 May] in the yeere of our lord god M¹CCCCCXliii, and in the yeere of the reign of our soueraign Lord King Henry the VIIIth by the grace of god King off Englond, France and Irlond, defender of the faithe, and in erthe supreme hede of the chirche off Englond and Irlond the xxxv, being congregate and assembled, considering and calling to the remembraunces howe that the maisters and wardens of euery off the seid seuerall occupacions w¹ ther severall ffelauships affore this tyme haue holden, had and maynteyned yerely oone ffraternytie or ffelowship² atte somme certen place w¹in the seid citie whiche haue ben kept by euery of the seid occupacionz at seuerall daiez being oncerten. Off the whiche ffraternyties or felowships ther haue not hitherto growen or risen ony proffite or comoditie either to the

¹ This last clause is translated. See "Old Free Book," f. liii.

² Not the original word which was probably "gild" in all cases when coupled with "fraternities." See Introduction III. 3.

polytyk bodye of this citie or to the corporacions or ffelaushippes of eny of the seid crafts or occupacions, ffor that ther hath not ben had nor used hitherto any profite, order ner rule amonges the bredern and sisters of the same ffraternyties and felowshipes. And althoughe the seid felouships and ffraternytiez wer of ther ffirst ffoundacion chiffelye ffounded aswell to kepe, obserue and maynteyn euery of the seid misteryes in peace, welthe and tranquillitie, as also to cause and compell the apprentices and journymen off euery of the seid occupacions and mysterys to like obediently and orderly maner, and at the rule and order of the masters and wardens of euery of the seid misteryez; And yet neuertheles aswell the seid misteryes as also the seid apprentices and iournymen ffor lak of good and due order had in the using of the seid ffraternytiez and felowshipes hath hither to decayd in ther welth, substanz and cumlye obedience to the distresse of the comon welthe of this citie and shame, contrary to the true meanyng of the ffirst ffoundacion of the seid felowships and ffraternyties. For the aduoydyng off whiche mischevez and ffor the better perfectyng of some good and comly order to be had and establisshed in this behalff thurghoute the seid seuerall mysteryez, and ffor the better encreace of the comon welthe of this citie, and as well to occasion and cause obedience emonges the seid apprentices and journymen to be had and contynued, as also to establisshe certen godly orders and rules to and ffor the mayntenance of dyuyne seruice to be had, celebrate and songe in the chapell of Saynt John in the Comon Hall of the seid citie, and to putte in certentie the keping holdyng and mayntenyng of euery of the seid felowships and ffraternytiez, and the ffull order and seuerall auctorytiez of euery of the maisterz, rulers, gouernours and wardens of euery of the seid seuerall occupacions. At the requests and by the seuerall consentes and agrementes of euery of the seid misteryez and occupacions, it is therffor nowe ordered, ordened and enacted at this present assemblye by the Mayer, Sheriffes and Comon Counsell of the same citie in maner and ffourme as hereafter ffoloweth. First, that the occupacion of Worstedwevers shall kepe yerly ther felowship2 ffeste in the seid Comon Hall the Sondaye in the Fest of Pentecost and the Mondaye next ffolowyng, and shall kepe ther servys3 at the Cathedrall Chirche

¹ The church of the Black Friars, which had been granted to the city in 1540. St. John's Chapel was the choir. Blomefield IV. 341.

² Originally "gild." ³ Substituted for "messe" which is cancelled.

of the Holy Trynytie in Norwiche, and shall obserue and kepe the eleccon of the hedeman, wardens, maisters and ffestmakers of the same occupacion and all other ordenaunces, serches and rules conserning the same as beffore this tyme it hath ben used and accustomed in the same occupacion. And that every other ffelauship and compeny of euery other occupacion and mystery win the seid citie shall kepe ther servys ffeste1 and other ther metynges at suche seuerall dayez in the seid Comon Hall as is conteyned in a book therof² by the assents of euery of the seid occupacions appoynted and made, and as shalbe further ordered by the discrecion of the Mayer of the said citie ffor the tyme beyng and the aldermen of the seid citie or the more parte of them. And that the wardens off euery occupacion, ffelauship or compenye affore seid shall offer suche lights the daye off kepyng of ther ffeaste³ to every of them assigned as is afforeseid, as beffore this tyme they have ben accustomed and used to doo, or as shalbe assigned and agreed by the Meyer of the seid citie ffor the tyme beyng and iii or iiii off the most discrete persons off euery of the seid occupacionz, to brenne beffore the blissed sacrament at the highe aulter in the same Chapell, and vt all the brethern, and sistern beyng widowes, of euery of the seid feaste⁵ shalbe present atte the seid Comon Hall beffore ix off the clok in the fforenoon [of] the ffeast3 daye or at the lest beffore the gospell of the same daye,4 except he or she be resonablye excused by the maisters or wardens of his crafte. And that euery off the seid bredern, and sistern beyng widowes, of euery of the seid ffraternytiez that happen to be absente ffrom the seyd Hall after the seid tyme beffore appoynted, except beffore excepte, shall paye half a pound⁵ of waxe or iiid in money to the use off suche of the seid ffraternytiez as thei doo apperteyn unto, the fforfetour for seid to be levidd in suche maner and fforme as is next underwreten. And that every of the seid brethern, and sistern iff she [be] a widowe, which shall willingly without cause, resonable excuse or licence absent hym selff upon any of the seid ffeast6 dayez ffrom eny repastes and melys of eny of the seid ffeasts beffore accustomed or tobe assigned as is afforeseid, iff he, she or they be inhabitaunt and dwellyng win the seid citie shall fforfet the somme of ijs sterlyng

6 Not the original word.

^{1 &}quot;Gilde messe" originally. 2 See No. CCCCXIX.

⁸ Originally "Gild." 4 "Gilde messe" cancelled. 5 di' libr

the one halff to the Mayer of the seid citie ffor the tyme, and theother halff to the use of the ffestmakers of the feast wherunto he or she apperteyne. Euery of the seid penalties so to be fforfetid to be levied by the weye off distresse of the offenders goodes and catalles, to be taken by the warden or wardens of euery such occupacion wherunto suche offender do apperteyn.

Also it is ffurder enacted and ordened by like assent that every brother and sister of every of the seid ffraternyties and feasts iff she be a widowe, shalbe at the seid Chapell the Mondaye nexte ffolowyng the ffeast¹ daye by ix of the clok in the ffore noon there to kepe a solempn cervis³ ffor the good astate of the hole compenye of every of the same ffelowship and ffraternyties which ben onlyve, and ffor the soules of them that ben departid, and that every brother and suster offer at that masse one farthing.³ And whosoever be absent ffrom the seid offeryng wtout licence or reasonable excuse or cause as is aforesaid, shall paye half a pound⁴ of waxe or iij⁴ in money to be leved in likemaner as is afforeseid, and shall remayn to the use of the same occupacion wherunto the offender doo apperteyn.

And it is ordened by like assent yt euery yere on the same Mondaye next after the ffeast⁵ daye or anoder daye accustomed, the hedeman and ij wardens of euery occupacion of the yeer next beffore shall name, electe and chose vi men of the same ffraternytie which have born the charge of the heyneng6 of the feast of the same ffraternytie iff ther be somanye, and those vi so chosen shall chose other vi like men, which xij so chosen shall electe and chose i hedeman iff it hath ben so accustomd or elles nat, and ij wardens or one at the leste as shalbe thought moste expedient by the Mayer of the seid citie for the tyme, and ij ffestmakers or more iff it hath ben so accustomed beffore. And yt the seid hedeman and wardens of the seid yere next beffore shall delyuer the goods and money of the same ffraternytie than beyng in ther custodye to the hands of the seid hedeman, warden or wardenz newe chosen to the use of the same ffraternytie immediatly after the seid day off eleccon, or win iiij wekes next after the same eleccon by a daye to be assigned by the seid new hedeman and wardens, upon peyn off fforffetour to the use off the seid ffraternytie ffor the non performance of any parte off this article by the seid

¹ Gild. ² "Masse" cancelled. ⁸ q^a. ⁴ di'libr'. ⁵ "Gilde" erased. ⁶ Raising, collecting for.

olde hedeman vis viijd and iche olde warden xld; the same fforfetours and euerye of them to be leuyed by weye of distresse by the Majers officers ffor that tyme beyng of the goodes and catalles of euery suche offender. And iff the offender do nat paye the seid fforffetour win oone moneth next after suche distresse soo taken, yt than it shalbe leffull to the Mayer or his depute ffor the tyme beyng ymmediatly after the seid moneth to cause the seid distresse to be praysed1 by iiij honeste men therunto to be sworn before the seid Maier or his depute, and then to sell the same distresse and to deteyne the somme off money so fforffette to the use afforeseid of the price of the seid distresse, and the ouerplus of the money of the seid distresse to render to the owner of the seid distresse. And iff the said hedeman and wardens can not com by suche goodes and money as be in the handes off the seid brethern, then the seid hedeman and wardens and euery of them win vij dayes next after ye ende of the seid moneth shall make ther compleynt to the Mayer and his brethern aldermen, and to certiffie by bill the names of all suche persons [who] have eny of the goodes or money in ther handes. And iff the seid hedeman and wardens make not certifficat and compleynt as is afforeseid, that than the seid hedeman and wardens to the seid Mayer and ffraternytie to fforfette vis viijd to be levied as is afforeseid. And the seid Mayer wt thadvyce of his seid bredern aldermen shall take suche an order wt them that the seid money and goodes shalbe delyuered and soo the seid hedeman and wardeyns to be therof discharged.

And iff any broder of eny off the seid ffraternyties dwellyng win the seid citie doo refuse or forsake the beryng and heyneng of the seid feast or ony other office wherunto he shall be soo chosen, that then euery person soo doyng to fforfette ffor euery suche reffusall xx^s sterling, wheroff oone halff to the use of the Mayer of the seid citie for the tyme beyng and the other halff to the use off the seid ffraternytie to be payd whansoeuer it shalbe demaunded or required, or elles the seid fforffetour to be leuyed and ordered in euery behalf in maner and fforme last saue oone befforementioned.

Also itte is ordened and enacted yt euery person artifficer enhabityng within the seid citie and nat beyng citzen of the same shall and maye wtout losse or amercyament off his goodes ffrelye

¹ Appraised.

exercise use and occupie his crafte, occupacion or mystere, he being a good and perffighte artifficer and workeman in his dwellyng house or shopp within the same citie upon and by his own hande, iff his crafte occupacion or mystere may be exercised and used without an help, and iff nat, than to exercise the same oonely with oone help by the space of ij yeres and a daye1 according to the auncient custome of this citie, he beyinge contributorye and chargeabill to allemaner of charges resonably cessed upon him in his craft duryng the seid ij yeres to and wt his occupacion fforseid, the gylde2 only excepte. And that non such person artifficer so enhabiting within the said citie beyng non citezen of the same citie, after thende of theid3 if yeres and a daye shall holde maynteyn and kepe any open shoppe win the seid citie, using or exercising his crafte, occupacion or mystere in the same shopp or otherwise secretly or openlye in his seid house or citie, except it be with an artificer of the seid craft beyng a citezen of the seid citie, untill he be admytted and sworn a broder to the ffraternytie of the mistere wheroff he is an artifficer, upon the peyn off fforffetyng to the said ffraternytie ffor euery daye kepyng an open shoppe or oderwise in his house or citie, except beffore except, contrarye to the tenour off this article, xijd to the use of the seid Maier and wardens and tobe leuyed bye the seid wardens as is Prouided alwey that non suche person artificer soo keping or maynteyneng an open shopp or oderwise workyng as is afforeseid, excepte beffore excepte, after the seid ij yeeres and a daye as is beforeseid, be named electe and chosen ffestemaker of the said [gild]4 withyn the space of other ij yeres next after suche admyttaunce in to the seid ffraternytie and [gild].4 And that non person dwellyng withyn the seid citie shall putte any worke to be wrought, made and ffynysshed in grosse nor by the daye within the seid citie to any person or persons not inhabiting win the seid citie or not beyng citezen of the said citie, except he be therunto beffore licencid by the Mayer of the seid citie ffor the tyme beyng and the wardens of the same crafte wherunto suche worke doo apperteyn, upon suche peyne as shalbe assessed by the seid Mayer and wardens to be leuyed by the seid wardens to the use of the seid Mayer and wardens as is aforeseid.

¹ The earlier ordinances, No. CCCCXVII. p. 289, give "a year and a day." See Vol. I., p. 106.

² Erased.

³ The seid,

⁴ Erased,

Also it is ordened and enacted yt noon broder nor suster off eny of the seid ffraternyties make nor cause tobemade any debate, striffe ner variaunce, wager or other contraversie bitwen the ffelaushipp on the yelde daye or the daye next ffolowyng, ner at eny assemblye to the disquieting of the seid compeny or any off them, but euery suche persones and persone so makyng any suche busynez to cesse of and ffrom the same atte the ffirste commandemente, monycion, advertisent or request of the seid hedeman and wardens or ij of them, upon peyn of fforfetour ffor euery suche deffaulte, xijd to the uses afforeseid to be levied by the wardens of the seid occupacion in maner and fforme aforeseid.

And that euery broder, or suster beyng a widowe, which will nat contynue in the compeny but doo departe ffrom the same of a peruerse and ffroward mynde shall paye to the ffraternytie  $xx^s$  to be levyed by the seid wardens as is afforeseid.

And it is agreed and ordened ffurder by assent afforeseid yt iiij tymes in the yeere, yt is to saye on the assemblyes dayez or other dayes tobe assigned by the hedeman and wardens, euery broder, and sister beyng a widowe, and euery other person and persons which kepe ony open shopp, occupying or otherwise wourkyng at his oun hande, shall paye euery of them id to the officers assigned to gader the same, iff he or she shalbe thought by the alderman off the warde ffor the tyme beyng wher he or she shall dwell and the wardens or hedeman of the same occupacon or mystery to be off abilite to paye the same; whiche money soo gathered shalbe delyuered to the hedeman and wardens and thei to distribute the same to ye almesmen women of the same ffraternytie as hath ben used in tymes paste. And the hedeman and wardens to yeld accompte of the ouer plus theroff to the same ffraternytie whan thei shalbe theronto resonablye required. And iff eny broder, or sister being a wydowe, or eny other shopp keper or occupier at his own hande beyng of abilitie as is afforeseid doo make deffaulte of the somme off money conteyned in this article, that then he or she reffusyng to paye the same shall fforffette to the use off the seid ffraternytie ffor euery denvall, xijd tobe levied by wardens as is afforeseid.

And it is ordened that what tyme the pore sikeman and

woman of the occupacon sendith to the maister doyng hym to witte of his or hir sikenes, but iff¹ the maister and wardens or oon of them goo and vysyte hym or hir and doo take knowlege off his or hir mynde concernyng the comffort and profite of the gild and ffraternytie, he shall paye to the use of the seid gilde j pound² of waxe to be leuyed by the mayers officers ffor the tyme beyng.

And that euery broder, and also euery sister beyng a widowe and occupier, shall paye at the buryall daye of euery broder or suster beyng an occupier to the hedeman and wardens of the same occupacon is or lesse iff it hath ben so accustomed. Off whiche money the seid hedeman and wardens shall paye ffor the offeryng of the seyd broder or sister so deceased, and also to the chaundeler ffor wax which shalbe burned at the tyme of dirige and masse, suche somme and sommes off money as beffore this tyme hath ben used and accustomed, and distribute the residue in almes and dedys off charity the daye of euery suche buryall or win iii wekes next after the same, or oderwise bestowe the same residue as beffore it hath ben used. And that the seid hedeman ffor non dovng his dutie according to the true intent and meanyng of this article shall fforffayte ffor his deffaulte in that behalff, viijd, and either warden, iiijd to the use of the seid gilde to be leuyed by the Mayers officers as is befforeseid.

And also iff eny broder or suster of eny of the seid ffraternyties die within the seid city, that the same ffraternytie wherof the person so departid ffrom this liff present is a broder or sister and at the tyme of his deth enhabited win the seid citie, shall kepe in the seid Chapell at suche tyme as shalbe assigned by the hedeman and wardens of the said ffraternytie a dirige and messe, iff it shalbe thought so convenyent by the Mayer off the seid citie ffor the tyme beyng. And that at that daye ij tapers of waxe shallbe ordened and sette at the herse, and ij torches of waxe tobeholden by the almesmen of the same gild atte the seid dirige and messe at the costs and charges of the seid ffraternytie, and yt also everye broder and sister of the same ffraternytie that shallbe admonysshed and warned to be at the seid dirige and messe and be absent wtout excuse resonable ffrom the same, shall paye to the use of the seid

¹ Unless. ² i libr'.

ffraternytie ffor ther deffaulte, iiijd to be leuyed by the wardens as is afforeseid.

And also yt euery broder and sister beyng a widewe and occupier of env crafte shall pave at the assemble to be holden [at] Mighelmas towerdes and ffor the contynuall mayntenaunce of the torches and lightes in the gilde off euery off the seid crafts one halfpenny,1 upon peyn off iiijd to be fforffette to the use of the seid gilde and leuyed by the wardens as is afforeseid, and iff env broder, or sister beyng a widowe, be absent at eny gatheryng or buryall off eny dede of the ffraternytie, or when env off them ben admonysshed or warned, yt yen euery broder and sister makyng suche deffaulte shall paye to the mayntenaunce off the seid lightes iiijd, except yt he or she upon resonable consideracionz be excused by the maisters of the seid gilde or wardens of the same, to be levied as is afforeseid. And yt every broder, and sister beyng a widowe, shalbe at the chirche wt ther offering or other duties appointed by this acte at thenterment of euery broder or suster at the begynnyng off the gospell, and paye the same as is afforeseid, under the peyn of half a pound2 of waxe to be fforffet to the use of the same gilde and leuved as is afforeseid, iff ther excuse be not uppon resonabill consideracions admytted by the hedeman or wardens of the seid occupacion. And iff the wardens or either of them be absent ffrom eny suche dirige and messe, than he or thei makyng deffaulte to fforfette iiijd to the use off the seid light, to be levied by the Mayres officers as is afforeseid, iff his or ther excuse upon consideracions as is befforerehersed be not admytted by the hedeman and iii or iiiire of the most discrete persones of the seid ffraternytie. All whiche fforffetts of waxe and money shall go [to] the reparacions and amendement of the torches and lightes off euery of the same ffraternyties. And that the hedeman and wardens of euery occupacion ffor the tyme beyng at the semblye dayez tobe assigned shall call all and euery the bredern, and sistern beyng widowes, and euery other occupier of enery occupacion which have not don ther duties nor payed ther fforffetts and leuye the same. And that theroff shall giff and yelde a true and perfight accompt and reconyng whan thei shalbe yerto required by the same bredern, upon the peyn of euery of them makyng theryn deffaulte to the use of

the Mayer and ffraternytie fforseid to be leuyed by the Mayers officerz as is afforeseid.

Also it is ordened by thassent and consent of this assemble that no maister shall put awey his seruaunt beyng a iournyman wtout a resonable warnyng, except a iuste and resonable cause, onles it be by bothe ther agreementes. The maister to giff the seruaunt a senyght warnyng and the seruaunt to the maister a ffortenyghtes warnyng. And iff the maister make defaute heroff he to fforffet xla and the seruaunt ijs to the usez of the seid Maier ffor the tyme beyng and off the broderhode of yt occupacion or mystery that the seid maister and seruaunt shalbe of, by the wardens of the same occupacion to be levyed. And yt noon maister procure or counsell any other mans seruaunt ffrom his maister, upon peyn to fforffette ffor euery tyme so offendyng, xla to be levied and ordered in maner and ffourme fforseid to such uses as is last beffore declared.

Also it is ordened by assente afforeseid that at iiij sembly dayes off euery off the seid gildes, euery broder of the same gilde and ther seruaunts shall com at the houre and to the place assigned iff thei be dwellyng win the seid citie and iff itte hath ben soo accustomed so to doo; And ther comon to geder iff eny deffautes or greves be emonges the broderwoode or seruaunts, the maister to be present and nat absent wout aresonable excuse tobe admytted by the hedeman under the peyn to fforffette xld, and the seruaunts in likewise woute a resonable cause ffor suche deffaute to fforffette xijd to be leuyed as is afore expressed to the seid uses.

And it is ffurder ordeyned by assente afforeseid that iff the hedeman and wardens goo ffor to serge, or warne any assemble ffor any other lauffull and resonable cause concernyng the maytenaunce of the goode order or orders of the broderhode or occupacion wherof he is hedeman or warden, than iff eny broder of the same gilde or eny other occupier of the same crafte do lette them or eny off them in ther seid lauffull serche, orelles obstynatly rebuke them wtout good and juste cause, or doo not com to them to the place assigned and at the houre appoynted consernyng the same cause laufull or serche, that than he so offendyng or disobeyeng shall fforfet xijd to the uses afforeseid tobe leuyed and ordered in fforme afforeseid.

Also it is ffurder enacted and ordened by assent fforseid yt

noon broder, or sister beyng a widewe, off any ffraternytie afforeseid, nor other occupier off enve occupacion within the seid citie, shall upon eny varyances or debates commence or attempte any maner of accon avenst another beyng broder, sister or occupier fforseid, or ayenst the seruaunts of other men of env the same craftes, the partie nat being ffugitiff, beffore he haue compleyned to the hedeman or wardens of his greff and cause of accon, upon peyn off fforffetour ffor euery defaut contrary to this acte and ordenaunces, xijd tobe levied to the usez fforseid in maner and fforme afforeseid. And that the hedeman and wardens upon euery suche compleynt to them made shall sende for the parties to com beffore them and therupon examyn the mater within ij dayez next ensuyng the same compleynt to them made, and endeuour them selffs to sette the mater thorough iff thei can, upon peyn yt euery of the seid hedeman and wardens ffor non doyng ther diligence in the same shall fforfet ffor every suche deffaulte to the uses off the Mayour and occupacion, by the Mayer[s] officers tobe leuyed as is afforeseid, xijd.

And that every yeere the Mondaye next after the yelde daye or somme other daye accustomed, a lauffull bedell shalbe chosen of iche occupacion or mistery iff the occupacion thinke itte so mete, which bedell shall kepe the boke of the dayes off commyng inne of the bredern and sistern and of the receptes, and he to have ffor his labour ffor yt yeere ijs or other ffee or profite accustomed. And that the seid bedell shall delyuer to the newe ffestemakers anewe booke of all the names off the bredern and sistern off ye ffraternytic and off all other occupyers of the seid occupacion, and he to have of the newe ffestemakers at the delyvery theroff ijd, and at every semblye daye ffor warnyng of the occupacion and all other occupyers of the craft and kepyngge the seid book, ijd or other resonable ffee and proffite as before hath ben accustomed.

And also it is ordened that the hedeman and wardens shall sende warnyng by the bedell to the occupacion to attende upon them at processions accustomed, and upon the offring dayes assigned, and he that is absent wout a lauffull excuse, worthye tobe admytted uppon resonabill consideracions by the hedeman and wardens, shall loose and fforffette iiij to the use of the gilde tobe levied by the wardens as is afforeseid, and the hedeman and wardens shall giff to the bedell ffor every suche

warnyng by hym don j^d and his dyner or other ffee or profite accustomed.

And it is in likewise ordened and enacted yt no person of the occupacion of taillours inhabiting win the seid citie ffrom hensforth shall have take or kepe aboue if apprentices at oones togeder at the most, be he neuer sogret an occupier, until the same ij apprentices or either off them have served vi veres of ther apprenticehode. And whan either off the same ij apprentices have served ffully the terme of vi yeres than the same taillour to take oon other ffor hym, and soo to contynue ffrom tyme to tyme one after anoder and nat oderwyse to excede the noumber of ij apprentices togeder till vi veeres be ffully serued of one apprentice before he take another as is afforeseid. And that person of the seid occupacion vt dothe the contrarye to the true entent heroff to fforfet to the uses afforeseid. xxs. And that non apprentice shalbe taken in to any occupacion win the seid citie ffor lesse terme than vij yeres without covyn, ffraude or deceyte according to the auncient custome and order of the seid citie, and that the offender in doyng the contrarye shall fforfette to the uses afforeseid, xxs, the seid ij last penalties and fforfets to be levied by the wardens of the seid occupacion as is aforeseid. And yt every indentur of covenaunt of apprentice shalbe enrolled beffore the Mayer off the seid citie ffor the tyme beyng by the Mayers Clerk win one yeere and a daye next after the date of the same indenture, or elles the seid indenture and the couenauntes conteyned in the seid indenturs to be voide and of noon effecte. And that it shalbe [lawful] to the hedeman and wardens of every the seid occupacions to compell the maister and masters of every apprentice to shew to them whan thei please to serche ffor the same inrollementes, all the indenturs of ther apprentices and to take awey euery apprentice ffounden as is afforeseid nat enrolled ffrom the maister off the same apprentice, and to bynde him to another man as shall seme by ther discrecion, and the seid maister to paye ffor the inrollement theroff, iiijd and nat aboue. Prouided alwey yt iff the partie vt shalbe apprentice shalbe of the age of xxiiij yeers at the tyme vt the same partie shalbe bounde, then the same apprentice may be taken by indentur ffor ffewer yeeres than vij at the discrecion of the Mayer of the seid citie for the tyme beyng and his brethern Aldermen.

And iff the seid wardens or eny of them doo nat ther diligens in makyng due serche in the seid crafte in all thinges apperteyeng

to the same according to the lawes, ordenaunces and laudable custome of the seid citie in thes present actes and ordenaunces conteyned and specified, that then the seid wardens and euery of them to paye suche ffyne and ffynes as shalbe cessed upon them and euery of them by the most parte of the broderhode off the seid occupacion, which ffyne and ffynes shalbe enployde to the use of the same broderhode and levyed as is afforeseid.

And also it is ordened and enacted yt all and euery defautes ffounden in the serges off the wardens of euery of the seid occupacions shalbe viewed, adjuged, discussed and ffyned by the othes of xij persones of euery of the seid occupacions iff ther be somanye, or elles the more parte of them by the discrecon off the Mayer of the seid citie ffor the tyme beyng, in whiche suche deffaute shalbe ffounden, taken and sworn beffore the Mayer of the seid citie ffor the tyme beyng or his depute and cessed and ffered1 by the same Maier or his depute and ij Justices of the peace win the same citie, and after leuyed and ordered as is beforseid to the uses off ye same Mayer and wardens by the officers therunto assigned by the same. And iff ye seid xij persones or the more parte of them so monysshed by the seid wardens do natte appere before the seid Maier or his depute, and by ther othes so tobe taken as is affore seid doo nat ffynde and adiudge the same defaulte and defaultes, that the same hedeman and wardens or oone of them shall take wt them such ix persones or ffewer of the same occupacion at the discrecion of the Mayer of the seid citie ffor the tyme beyng as thei shall think mete, and make certifficat to the seid Mayer or his depute of all and euery the seid defaulte and defaultes, and then the seid Mayer or his deputie wt the aduvce of other ii Justices of the peace of the same citie and the seid ix persones or ffewer as is afforeseid, shall order discusse and adjudge all and euery the same deffaulte and defaultes and therupon sette ffyne and ffynes by ther discression, to be leuyed and ordered as is aforesed to the use of the seid wardens and Mayer by the officers thereunto appoynted as is afforeseid in maner and ffourme afforeseid.

Also itte is ordened and enacted yt non artifficer or ascysman² of eny occupacion, science, ffacultie or mystere inhabityng wtin the seid citie be he citezen or noon citezen, the science and ffacultie of skreueners expert and lerned in the comon lawe excepte, shall enforme, instructe, shewe or teche or cause tobe taught to any

^{1 &}quot;Assessed and afferred." 2 Probationer? Skilled man?

person or persones his science, occupacion, mistere or ffacultie nor any parte therof, but only to his natuall son, doughter or apprenticez bounden to hym accordyng to the order and lawe afforeseid. And iff any person or personnes bee ffounde to do the contrarye, excepte beffore except and that to be proued, the offender to fforffet to the use of the Mayer of the seid citie ffor the tyme beyng, [the] Commonaltie of the same citie, and presenter theroff, xls to be leuyed as is befforeseid. Prouided alwey yt all suche mayndens yt the Mayer of the seid citie ffor the tyme beyng and his brethern Aldermen shall seme resonable by ther discrescion shalbe exceptid and nat bounden by this article and ordenaunce next beffore expressed. And yt no senglewoman not beyng widowe shall sette upp or kepe any shop wtin the seid citie, except she be therto admytted by the Mayer of the seid citie ffor the tyme beyng, his bredern Aldermen and wardens of the occupacion wheryn she will use and occupie.

And it is ffurder enacted yt non person off the occupacion off taillours not enhabiting withyn the seid citie shall work in his seid occupacion withyn the house or houses of eny person or persones enhabitaunt within the same citie, except it be in the house of a taillour, without lycence or admyttaunce of the hedman and wardens of the same occupacion, soo that thei admitte as many person and persones in noumbre of the seid occupacion as will serue the inhabitaunts off the seid citie sufficientlye in the seid crafte ffor mendyng and reparyng of ther seruaunts olde worke.

Also it is ordened yt euery person and persones that kepeth too shoppes or more in seuerall partes of this citie and ther use diuers occupacions or mysteryes, shalbe charged to euery suche occupacion to all charges and gildes of the same in this acte afforementioned.

And it is ffurder enacted that iff atte eny tyme hereafter eny insufficiency, defaute, lak of sentence, clause or fforme or anye ambyguytie, obscurytie, question or doubte shall ffortune tobe ffounde or aryse of or in any article, sentence, clause or terme beffore in this ordenaunce mentioned or expressed, that then it shalbe leffull to the seid Mayer ffor the tyme beyng and the Aldermen of the same citie or the more parte off them to amendde, correcte, refforme and redresse all and euery suche insufficiencye, defaulte, lakke of sentence, clause, terme or fforme, and to interpretate, expounde, explane, declare and sette outte all and euery suche ambiguytie, question, obscurytie and doubte

as shall seme by ther discrescion. And that the partie and parties and euery of them therunto appurteyning shalbe bounde to stonde to abyde, obeye and ffulffill all and euery such amendyng, correccion, reformacion, redresse, interpretacion, exposicion, explanacion, declaracion and setteng oute ffrom tyme to tyme so tobe had, deuysed or made of and in the same, upon suche peyne and peynes as by the seid Mayer and Aldermen or the more parte of them shalbe lymytted and assessed tobe leuyed and deuyded as is afforeseid, anything in this presente ordenaunce notwestondyng.

And it is ffurder agreed and enacted that every broderhode of every suche gilde afforeseid shall paye to the preste off the seid Chapell of Saynt John in the seid Comon Hall, ther syngyng ffor the prosperous royall estate of the Kynges majestye the Quene, the Prince, the Kynges Counsell and ffor the welffare and prosperyte off all the brethern and system on lyve, and ffor the soules of them yt be departed, and ffor the prosperytie and welffare off the Citie off Norwiche, a yerly stypend callid a certen of the som of [ ]¹ to be gathered of every broder j⁴ on the yeldaye of every of the seid gildes, or at another convenyent tyme by the bedell of the same gilde or oderwise by the discrecion of the Mayer of the seid citye ffor the tyme beyng, and to be delyvered to the hedeman and Wardens of every of the seid gildes ffor the tyme beyng and ye¹ to paye it to the seid preste to the entent afforeseid.

Also it is ffurder ordened that the names of euery occupacion and gilde which shalbe bounde by this acte, shalbe conteyned in a table and sette upon the seid alter ffor a remembraunce to be preyed ffor and remembred in the memento off euery messe there tobe songe to the honour of God fforeuer.

CCCCXIX.—The Gild Days of the Crafts. c. 1543. (fol. 172.) The dayes appoynted to the occupacions underwreten ffor the kepyng off ther [gild]² euery of them.

Parisshe Clerks and sextens;—the Thursdaye beffore Pentecoste, with waytes and mynstralles.

The worstedweuers;—on Pentecost Daye, ther messe at Cristes Chirche.³

The mercers, drapers, skreveners [and] hardwaremen;—on Corpus Christi Day.

¹ The usual sum was 4s. 4d. See Nos. CIX., CCCCXIX.

² The word has been erased. ³ The Cathedral.

Saynt Lukes Gilde viz. pewterers, brasiers, plomers, belffounders, glasiers and steyners and of other occupacions;—the ijde Sonday after Trynytie Sondaye at Cristes Chirche ther messe.

The tayllours, broderers, hosiers and skynners;—the iijde

Sondaye.

The cordewaners, coblers, coryours and colermakers;—the iiijte Sonday.

The masons, tylers, lymebrenners and smythes;—the vte Sondaye.

The couerlightweuers, dornyxweuers and girdelers;—the vijte Sondaye.2

The bochers, glouers and parchemynmakers;—the viijth Sonday.

The fisshemongers, fresshewaterfisshers and kelemen;—the ixth Sonday.

The tanners;—the xth Sonday, messe at Saynt Swythunes.

The shermen, fullers, wollenweuers, lynenweuers and wolchapmen;—the xj Sondaye.

The carpenters, gravours, joynours, sawers, sevemakers, basketmakers, whelewrightes, fletchers, bowers and turnours;—the xij Sondaye.

There is agreement xij day of Septembre in the xxxv year of the reign of King Henry VIII. [1543] in the time of Edward Rede, Mayor for the third time, contained in the Book of Convocation of Aldermen,³ concerning the certen and other.

The reders, thaksters, redesellers, cleymen and caryers;—the Sondaye beffore Mighelmes daye.

Memorandum that on the xxxvij daye of July xxxvj H. VIII. [1544] beffore M^{r.} Fuller, Maire; It is agreed bitween the reders and caryers by ther mutuall assentes that the caryers shalbe quyte ffrom ther compenye, payeng iiij^s iiij^d yerly to the preste ffor the certen; And that the kelemen not occupieng ffissheng and nat uned to any other compenne shalbe charged with the reders.

The goldsmythers, dyers, calaundres and saddelers;—the Sonday after Saynt Luke. [18 Oct.]

¹ Embroiderers.

² Blomefield also omits the 6th Sunday, but he adds the gild of "the combers, tinmen, etc.," on 3rd Feb. Vol. III. pp. 106-7.

³ Court Book No. V. fol. 180. The engravers, carvers and joiners severed themselves from the carpenters company.

The grocers and raffemen haue not kept no gilde but Mr. Rogers and Mr. Woode paied ffor the certen and other consideracions xs.

The vynteners, bakers, brewers, inne kepers, tipplers, coupers, and cookes kepe non gilde but thei paye to the prest ffor the

certen iiijs iiijd.

The cappers, hatters, bagmakers, poyntemakers, wierdrawers and armerers paye the preste for a certen [ ] and kepe non gilde.

The wexchaundlers, barbours and surgeons paye to the prest

ffor the certen xld and kepe non gilde.1

CCCCXX.—The Procession on Corpus Christi Day. c. 1453. (fol. 172d.)

The order of the procession of occupations on Corpus Christi Day ffrom the Comon Hall by Cutlerrowe aboute the Market by Holter² and so directly to the seid Hall.

In primis, Smythes, tylers, masonz and lymebrenners with ther ij baners.

Carpenters, gravours, joyners, sawers, sevemakers, bowers fletchers, whelewrightes, and basketmakers,—j baner.

Reders, cleymen, redesellers and carters,-j baner.

Bochers, glovers, parchemynmakers,—j baner.

Tanners,—j baner.

Cordwaners, coryours, coblers and colermakers,—j baner.

Wollenweuers, lynen weuers, fullers, shermen and wolchapmen,
—ij banners.

Coverlightweuers, dornyxweuers, and girdelers,-j baner.

Bakers, breuers, inne kepers, vynteners, coupers and cokes,—j banere.

Fisshemongers, fresshwaterfishers beyng kelemen,—ij baners.

Barbours, wexchaundelers and surgeons,-j baner.

Haburdaisshers, cappers, hatters, bagmakers, poyntemakers,³ pynners, wyerdrawers and armerers,—j baner.

Saynt Lukes Gilde, viz. Pewtrers, brasers, belle founders, plomers, glasers and peynters,—j baner.

Taillours, hosiers, skynners and broderers,-j baner.

¹ This and No. CCCCXX. are in the same handwriting as No. CCCCXVIII.

² Holtor, now Dove Street. See No. CCCXCIX. ³ Makers of laces.

Goldsmythes, sadelers, dyers and calaundrers,—j baner. Worstedweuers,—j banere. Grocers and raffemen,—j baner. Mercers, drapers, lawers and skryveners,—j baner.

CCCCXXI.—The oath of the Strangers Goldsmiths (fol. 176.) Ye shall swere, That ye shall be feithfull and trewe to our liege lorde the king and to his heyres kynges, And noo latten ne copper worke nor doo to worke, wherby the king and his peopull might be deceyved, But ve shall worke and doo to worke trewe golde and sylver, that is to saie the goldeworke to be as goode as the alaye of the iiijth and noon worse, And the seide sylver worke to be as goode as the money of our sovereign Lorde the Kyng; And all suche worke as ye make and doo to make of golde and sylver, ye shall thereuppon set your marke to you assigned by the wardens of the crafte or misterye of the Goldesmythes of the Cittie of London. And noo glasses ne counterfette stonis sette in golde contrary to the goode rewle and honeste of the crafte or mistery aforeseide. Also if ye knowe any disceiptfull worke of golde or sylver made or put to sale ye shall thereof gyve knowleage to your wardens as sone as ye goodly maye for amendement of the same. And that ye sette noo man a worke without he bring a testymoniall from the wardens that he is admitted and sworn as a brother. And all the goode ordynnaunces of the same crafte or misterye of goldesmythes made and to be made not repealed ye shall kepe, and the secrettes and prevyties of the same crafte ye shall not discover ne tell, but as a goode man and obedyent to your wardens ye shall bihave you at all tymes. Soo healpe you God and hollidome and by this Booke,2

CCCCXXII.—The Agistment for the Walls. 1451. (fol. 177.)

Be it remembered that on the 20 August 21 E. IV. [1481]

by the order of Robert Aylmer then Mayor of Norwich,

¹ Assay of the fourth. From 1477 to 1575 the standard for gold wares was three-fourths (18 carats) pure gold, and one-fourth (6 carats) aloy.

² The wording tends to show that this is contemporary with the oaths printed in Vol. I. p. 122 et seq. The handwriting, however, is of a later date but similar to that of the Othe of the Attornies, Vol. I. p. 127, with which it is associated. The mention of the King precludes the Elizabethan period. See Introduction V, 4.

Geoffrey Spirleng, clerk of the Mayoralty and Community of the said city, made a scrutiny in what manner the agistment for the repair of the walls of the said city is apportioned (se extendit), and by what Aldermanries they ought, and how in times past they were accustomed to be repaired. And thereupon is found a certain paper of the writing of Robert Heigham, late Clerk of the said city, made in the time of Ralph Segryme, some time Mayor of the said city [1451], by which the said agistment is declared (testatur) and the form follows in the mother tongue.

South Conesford.—They shall repare the towre in the medewes and the toure by the water syde and so forth with the walles and Conesford Yates and the next toure un to the mydde space of the walles toward Blak Toure.

North Conesford.—They shall repare fro the seid mydde space with the Blak Toure un to the corner at Bestrete Gates.

Berstrete.—They shall have fro the seid corner Bestrete Gates with all the toures and walles un to the Irondore.

- S. Stephen.—They shall have the Irondore with all the tourez and wallez un to Nedeham Gates and the same Gatys.
- S. Peter de Mancroft.—They shall have fro the seid Nedeham Gates alle the wallez with v¹ tourez and the walles to the sext² toure.
- S. Giles.—They shall have the toure on the south syde of the Gates there, and the Gates there and the toure on the north syde.

West Wymer.—They shall have fro the seid toure all the wallez and tourez un to Westwyk Gates and the same Gates also ther with.

Middel Wymer.—They shall have fro the seid Gates into the water with the Bisshoppes Gates and Russhlyng Stathe.

Coslany.—They shall have the toure by the water with the wallez to Coslany Gatez, and the wallez and all the tourez to Seynt Awstyn Gates and the same Gates.

Colgate.—They shall have alle the wallez and tourez fro Seynt Awstyn Gates un to Fibrig Gates.

Fibrig.—They shall have Fibrig Gates with all the walles and tourez un to the next toure on the north side of Barre Gates.

¹ iiij is written above. ² Fift is written above.

Est Wymer.—And they shall have the seid tour and Barre Gatez, and alle the walles un to the toure in the water, and the same toure with the dongeon by the Hospitall medewes on the north est corner.

CCCCXXIII.—The Charge of the Maisters of Craftis. (fol. 182.)1 Ze shall swer that with all zour myght and power ze shall kepe pes and tranquillite with in zour crafte and ze shall make gode and trewe serche in zour crafte duryng this zer nexte sewyng. And all notable defautes that ze fynde in zour crafte well and truly according to the ordennauncez of be cite ze shall presente unto be mair, and uppon soche peyne as is ordeyned in be Cite, And 3e shall not suffre any persone of 3our crafte to engrosen ne forstallen no maner of vytayll in hynderyng of be comones of be cite, ne any persone suffren in 30ur crafte to putte to sale any maner of vytayll but soche as is gode and holsom, but yt ze shall compleyne beron unto the Mayr to do beron dewe execucion.2 And if any man of 30r crafte wyll not be serched ne gouerned be zowe as be ordenauncez of be cite and zour crafte wylle, ze shall certifye be name of hym with oute concelement unto be mair, after zour ordenauncez to be punysshed as be constituciones and lawes of be cite and of your crafte requireth. And that ze shall duely inquir and truly certifie unto be Mair wib inne xiiii dayes nexte sewyng be names of all and singuler foreynes dwellers of zour crafte bat have kepte crafte xij moneth and a day wib inne bis cite and be fraunchise berof, and which of bem be sufficient to bye bem citezenis and which not, wib resonable fynes after zour discretion and be zour oth afered uppon bem bat ben not sufficient to bye them citezenis. And ze shall duly and truly exercisen and informen or do to be informed in zour crafte the ordennaunces, constitucions and peynes conteyned in 3our bok aswell for be commone wele of be cite as in and for zour crafte made and confermed be be Commone Counsell of be And none ober ordenaunces ner rewlis 3e shall kepe ne meyntene, upon peyne of grevous punysshement but 3e shall gouerne zour crafte in all thing that may be increase, profit and

¹ The general oaths of officials occur here as given in Blomefield, Vol. III. pp. 183 sq. The others will be found in Vol. I. pp. 122 sq.

² This charge has been struck through, and may therefore be assumed to be earlier than No. CCCCXXV.

worshipp to be cite and to 3our crafte. And well and truly 3e shall don all that belongeth to be maisters of 3our crafte for to do to your power and cunnyng so help you God.

## CCCCXXIV.—The Mayor's Proclamation. (fol. 183.)

The Meyr of this cite comaundyth on the Kyngis be halue that iche man kepe the pees fro this tyme forth warde. And that no man disturble ne breke be forseid pees ne go armed wyth in the citee upon be peyne of presoinment and forffeture of the armure. And that alle maner bakeris baken iiij louys for a peny, and ij louys for a peny of bultell of reynes,1 and bat bred and alle other breed that the baxsteris schall bake be wele sesonde and holden the ful weighte after the fourme of the statute there up on made.2 and up on peyne ber up on ordeyned wyth inne this cite. And that no bakere beye non qwete in the market be forn x of the clokke and bat all brewsters and gannokers³ selle a galon ale of the beste be mesure a selvd4 for jd ob', and a galon of the nexte for jd. And othere as it haith ben forn tyme ben used, up on peyne that is ordeyned in the cite. And that all maner tauerners selle a galon of redwyne of Gascovne of the beste be mesured a seled for vid, and a galon of gwyte wyn of Gascoin and Rochell for iiijd, and alle maner wynes acording like as they ben of valew, up on peyne that is ordevned ber on in the cite. And bat no bochere ne fissman bringe no maner of vetaile in to the market to be sold but zif if it be onest and holsome as it owyth for to be, up on forfeture of the vetayle and of other ponyschement be discrecion of the Meyre of be cite. And bat non cook selle no vetaile but it be well sesonde and bt thei rechafe5 no mete, in peyne of forfeture of the vetaile and up on other peynes ordeyned in the cite. And that they selle goode and resonable peneworthes. And that they bye no maner of vetaile in market be forn viij of be clokke. And that no man bye ne selle no maner of vetayles in non inne ne with inne howses, but in the pleyn market opeyne6 theron ordeyned. And that no maner man forstalle whete, ne malte, ne non other corn in the cite, ne non othere of vetaile comyng towarde the citee be lond ne be water, ne non ernest zeue up non vetaile but in the plein market, uppeyne of forfeture of the vetayle and uppe on other peynes ordeyned in the citee. And that non alyon walke in be citee in somer ne

¹ The finer siftings of the flour. ² 51 H. III. st. i. ³ Alehouse keepers.

⁴ By stamped measures. ⁵ Cook a second time. ⁶ Under the penalty.

in wyntere after the curfu belle be rongyn, ne non knyfe ber with poynt, in peyne of presonment and forfeture of his knyfe. Ne that ther schall noon alvon herberwe non other alvon comyng to the citee, up on peyne ther on ordeyned.1 And that no maner man wyth in the cite pleye atte tenyes ne coyting ne dises ne non other disonest pleyes up on peyne of prisonment, but usen schetyng2 and other onest games as the Kynges comaundement is. And that alle Constables of be cite, iche man in his warde, kepe the pees and make watches as it is ordeyned, and areste alle maner of nyght walkers and mysdoers and bringe hem to the Kyngis preson, uppeyne ther on ordeyned wyth inne the citee. And that alle manere men of crafte that ben foren or estraungers that welyn comyn to the citee and usen her craftis ther inne, they schall frely dwelle in the forseid cite wyth owtyn amercyment or lore3 of good twelmond and a day, and ouer bat in suche wyse as it hath ben used be forn in old tyme.

CCCCXXV.—Another form of the oath of the Masters of Crafts. (fol. 184.)

Ze xall swere that ze shall wyth alle zour myght and zour power kepen pees and reste and tranquillyte wyth in 3our crafte, and all maner good gouernaunce and ordenaunce wythin 30w 3e shall holden, and ze shall make good and trewe serche in zour crafte during this zer next comyng. And alle maner notable defautes bt ze fyndyn in zour crafte well and truly ze shall presente bem up on to the meyr, and that ze shall not suffren no man of zour crafte to engrosen ne forstallen no maner of vetaile in hindring of the comowns of the Citee. And also zif ony man of zour crafte that take excesly for his crafte ze shall truly presente hym unto the Meyre be hym to be redressed and corected and make fyn after the quantyte of the trespas. And 3if ony maner man of 3our crafte wele not be serched ne gouerned be zow in all right and reson qwilis ze be maistres of zour crafte, ze shall certifie hym unto the Meyr, and he shall be chastyced as good ordenauns of the Citee wele. And that ze concele nought these defautes afforseid sparing no man for loue, hate ne drede, upon peyne of greuous ponyschement be auyse of the Meyre and mo sufficient men of the same crafte. And if ye make ony ordenaunce in your crafte ye shal nat put bem in

execucion till they be reformed by the comon counsell of this cite.¹ But that 3e xull soo gouerne 3our crafte in alle thing that may be encrese, profite and worschip unto alle the Citee. And well and truly 3e shall endeuer yourselfe in alle thinges that longyth to maistres of the crafte for to doo, so helpe 3ow god atte holidome.

CCCCXXVI.—A Commission for cleansing the River and Ditches and repairing the Walls. c. 1452. Translated. (fol. 185d.)

The King etc. to the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Norwich and to his beloved Ralph Segrym, Gregrory Draper, John Drolle, William Barly, John Gilbert and John Chittoke greeting. Whereas the river of the said City and the ditches under the walls of the same city are both obstructed and filled by weeds growing in the same river and ditches and by muck, muck-heaps and other filth cast there, and the walls and towers of the same city are broken and ruinous so that the said city is held not strengthened nor is it in any way fortified thereby, as we understand, wherefore unless quick remidy be applied, very great dangers and losses, likely to occur both to us and to the same city and parts adjacent, are feared. We wishing to guard against such losses and dangers as is fit, assign you jointly and severally, for supervising the said river, ditches, walls and towers, and for causing them, the said river and ditches to be cut and plucked of the weeds growing in them, and cleansed of other filth and uncleanness, and the walls and towers to be well and sufficiently repaired and amended both for the defence of the same city as of the appurtinances adjoining, and for doing and ordaining all other things which may be necessary for the fortification and defence of the said city, and for causing all those, of whatsoever state or condition they may be, having lands, tenements or rents in the same city, within the circuit of the said river and walls and ditches, and those who continually dwell there and live by their merchandise and crafts, and obtain benefit by reason of their stay, and all and singular [those] sharing the liberties of the said city with their merchandise, wheresoever they make [their] abode, and all citizens dwelling without the said city to be compelled, assessed and distrained for contributing to the repair and cleansing of the said walls, towers, ditches and river, namely each one of them in accordance with his state and means as reasonably may be, sparing no one in this behalf, consideration being had to the imminent necessity, in causing them to be compelled, assessed and distrained, and for taking as many labourers and carts both within the city and without as shall be necessary for the repair of the said walls and towers and the amelioration of the said river and ditches, and for your money to

¹ This clause is a later addition.

be reasonably paid to the same labourers,¹ and for the carting aforesaid; and for arresting all those opposing you in the execution of the premises and committing them to prison to remain in the same until we have given directions for arranging their delivery. And therefore we command you and each of you, firmly enjoining, that you be diligently attentive about the premises and do and perform those things in the aforesaid form. We give, moreover, in command to the men, all and singular, of the said city by the tenor of the presents, that they be attentive, heedful, obedient and helpful to you and each of you and your deputies in doing and performing the premises as often and as they shall have been warned by you or any one of you upon this on our behalf. In witness etc.²

## Extracts from the Book of Pleas.

CCCCXXVII.—Pleas of the Crown before Henry de Bath in 1250. (fol. 26.)

Placita Corone in Comitatu Norffolcie in crastino Nativitatis beate Marie coram H. de Bathonia et sociis suis, Justiciariis Itinerantibus, anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis tricesimo quarto.

Juratores dicunt quod Decani istius ciuitatis capiunt halydeytol in pistrinis et pluribus aliis modis. Et Decanus presens est et dicit quod talis est consuetudo istius ciuitatis et semper esse solebat tempore suo et predecessorum suorum ut dicitur. Ideo inde loquend'.

Pleas of the Crown in the County of Norfolk on the morrow of the Nativity of the blessed Mary before Henry de Bath and his fellows, Justices Itinerant, in the 34th year of the reign of King Henry, the son of King John. [9 Sept., 1250.]

The Jurors say that the deans of this city take halydeytol³ in the bakehouses and in many other ways. And the Dean⁴ is present and says that such is the custom of this city and always used to be in his time and in his predecessors' as is said. Therefore let enquiry be made thereon.

¹ i.e. As your pecuniary means will admit.

² It may be doubted whether this is anything more than a copy of an unexecuted draft. See Introduction VII. 2.

³ It appears that baking on holy days was an offence against the canons of the church, but that the bakers were able to purchase dispensations by the payment of a small fine.

⁴ He was the Rural Dean, See Vol. 1. p. 362

Dicunt eciam quod Prior istius ciuitatis capit langablum post prandium de tenentibus domini Regis quo die Balliui istius ciuitatis capiunt langablum ante prandium ad opus domini Regis et hoc contra libertatem ciuitatis. Ideo inde loquend'.

Dicunt etiam quod idem Prior non permittit Balliuos domini Regis intrare in terras suas ad districciones faciendas pro debito domini Regis etc, scilicet in terris de Neugate, Pokethorp, Spitelond et Holmestrete. Et super hoc venit Senescallus Prioris et dicit quod dominus suus talem habet libertatem datam a domino Rege. Ideo inde loquend'.

Thomas Grelley conqueritur de ciuibus istius ciuitatis quod capiunt teolnetum de nouo de hominibus suis de Mor quod nunquam solebat capi tempore antecessorum suorum. Et hoc petit sibi emendari. Et ciues respondunt quod semper solebant dare teolnetum et semper consueuerunt capere illud. Et juratores Hundredi de Blafeld dicunt super sacramentum suum quod nunquam dederunt predictum teolnetum antequam predicti ciues tenuerunt predictam villam ad firmam. Ideo preceptum est quod non capiant a predictis

They say also that the Prior of this city takes langable after dinner of the tenants of the Lord King, on the day on which the Bailiffs of this city take langable before dinner to the use of the Lord King, and this [is] against the liberty of the city. Therefore let enquiry be made thereon.

They say also that the same Prior does not permit the Bailiffs of the Lord King to enter upon his lands for making distress for the due of the Lord King etc. namely in the lands of Neugate, Pokethorp, Spitelond and Holmestrete. And thereupon comes the Steward of the Prior and says that his lord has such a liberty given him by the Lord King. Therefore let enquiry be made thereon.

Thomas Grelley complains of the citizens of this city because they have newly taken toll of his men of the Moor,² which never used to be taken in the time of their predecessors. And for this he claims that amends be made to him. And the citizens answer that they always used to give the toll and they were always accustomed to take it. And the jurors of the Hundred of Blofield say upon their oath, that they never gave the said toll before the said citizens held the said town to farm. Therefore it is ordered that they shall not take from the said men

¹ See No. CCCCVI.

² That is Mousehold Heath, which adjoins the city.

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A Page from the Book of Dutch Orders.

The entry numbered 13 reads:

" Baijen moeten ghemeten worden voor tvarruwen."

"Item nyemant en vermach eeinghe bayen te doen verruwe noch ooch te vercoopen, zonder de selne te doen meten wit inde halle op de boete ven v s. str. van eleken stocke ten profyte van armen, de neringhe en den baillyus."

The English version has

" Bayes must be measured before they shall bee dyed."

"Item no body shall not any bayes put to die or sell without the same be measured in the hall whyt [white, undyed], upon payn of five shillings sterling of every piece to the profit of the pore, the science [i.e. the craft] and the Baylye."

Very likely both versions were written by the same individual. That the English orders were written by someone who had not quite mastered the language is evident.

Dicunt eciam quod Prior istius prandium de tenentibus domini P capiunt langablum ante pre contra libertatem ciuitatis. I

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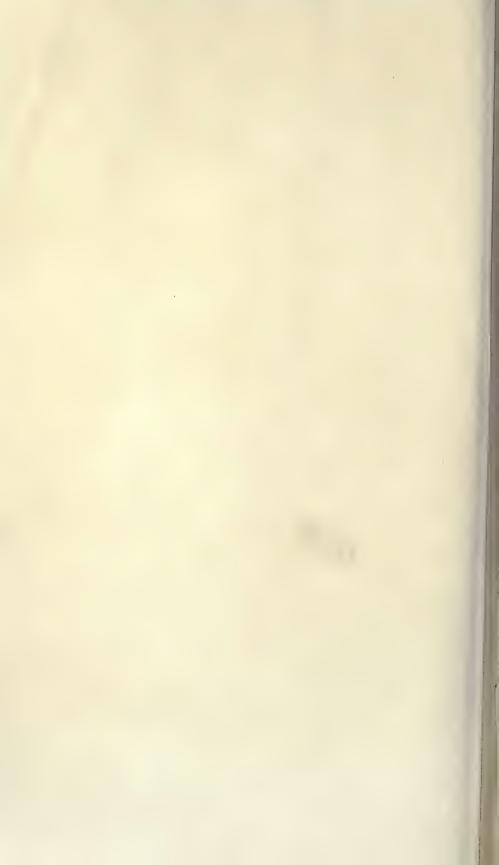
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CCCCXXVIII.—Pleas of the Crown before Gilbert de Preston in 1257. (fol. 27.)

Placita Corone apud Norwicum coram Gilberto de Preston, Johanne de Cokefeld et sociis suis, Justiciariis Itinerantibus in Comitatu Norff', de termino Pasche et Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis quadragesimo primo.

Dicunt quod Prior sancte Trinitatis Norwici appropriauit sibi totam terram de cimiterio sancte Marie de Marisco usque ad terram que fuit Rogeri Luuel que semper reddere solebat landgable domino Regi. Dicunt eciam quod idem Prior appropriauit sibi quoddam brachium aque domini Regis que semper solebat pertinere ad dominum Regem, scilicet a magna ripa usque ad pontem de Troue Et quod capit theolonium de nauibus ciuitatis ibidem transeuntibus, et dictam aquam dimisit ad firmam. Idem Prior fecit quandam purpresturam in parochia Apostolorum Simonis et Jude et ibidem leuauit quandam domum longitudine quatuor perticarum latitudine octo pedum, ita quod per purpresturam illam chiminum illud artauit

Pleas of the Crown at Norwich before Gilbert de Preston and his fellows, Justices Itinerant in the county of Norfolk, for Easter term and Michaelmas in the forty-first year of the reign of King Henry the son of King John [1257].

[The jurors] say that the Prior of the Holy Trinity of Norwich has appropriated to himself all the land from the church yard of S^t Mary in the Marsh as far as the land which was Roger Luvel's which always used to pay landgable to the Lord King. They say also that the same Prior has appropriated to himself a certain arm of water of the Lord King which always used to belong to the Lord King, that is to say from the great river up to the bridge of Trowse, and that he takes toll of the city's ships there passing, and has let the said water to farm. The same Prior has made a certain purpresture in the parish of the Apostles Simon and Jude, and has raised a certain house there four perches in length [and] eight feet in breadth, so that owing to that purpresture he has straitened that way so that carts

quominus carecte transire possunt sicuti facere consueuerunt. Ideo inde loquend'. Et preceptum est vicecomiti quod emendari faciat quicquid fuerit ad nocumentum etc. Postea venit predictus Prior et finem fecit pro dicta purprestura facta in parochia Apostolorum Simonis et Jude si posset per vj^d redditus singulis annis domino Regi. Et preterea defendit quod non cepit theolonium de nauibus transeuntibus per predictam aquam et concedit quod de cetero naues Burgensium transeant quiete de quolibet theolonio.

Juratores presentant quod Burgenses de Gernemuta non permittunt naues cum marchandiis ascendere usque ad Ciuitatem Norwici set retinent eas in eadem villa Unde dicunt quod tota patria deterioratur et quod semper solebant ascendere usque ad predictam ciuitatem. Dicunt etiam quod non permittunt Ciues Norwici participare cum illis de marchandiis in Portu de Jernemuta cum semper prius solebant. Ideo inde loquend' etc.

Juratores presentant quod Prior sancte Trinitatis non permittit Ballivos istius ciuitatis intrare in terras suas ad districiones faciendas pro debitis domini Regis. Et similiter non permittit Coronatores intrare infra libertatum suam in Neugate et Holmstrete ad inquisiciones faciendas pro morte hominis, immo per balliuos suos et per

cannot pass as they used to do. Therefore let enquiry be made thereon. And order was given to the Sheriff that he shall cause whatever might be injurious to be rectified etc. Afterwards the said Prior came and made fine, if it might be, for the said purpresture made in the parish of the Apostles Simon and Jude by 6d. rent every year to the Lord King. And further he maintains that he has not taken toll of the ships passing by the said water, and grants that for the future the ships of the burgesses may pass quit of any toll, etc.

The jurors present that the Burgesses of Yarmouth do not permit ships with merchandize to come up to the City of Norwich, but retain them in the same town, whereby they say that the whole country is impaired, and that they always used to come up as far as to the said city. They say also that they do not permit the citizens of Norwich to share with them in the merchandize in the Port of Yarmouth whereas they always used before. Therefore let enquiry be made thereon.

The jurors present that the Prior of the Holy Trinity does not permit the Bailiffs of this city to enter upon his lands for making distraints for the dues of the Lord King. And in like manner he does not permit the Coroners to enter within his liberty in Neugate and Holmstrete for making inquisitions concerning the death of man, but he even causes them to be coronatores forinsecos facit illos sepeliri. Ideo inde loquend'. Post venit predictus Prior et bene cognouit quod predictus vicus de Magna Neugate est infra libertatem predicte Ciuitatis, et concedit quod predictus vicus de cetero respondeat cum predicta Ciuitate, et quod Coronatores istius Ciuitatis intrare possent infra vicum illum ad inquisicionem faciendam pro morte hominis vel pro alio ad Coronatores pertinente. Post venit Prior et finem fecit pro transgressione Balliuorum suorum per xv marcas.

buried by his Bailiffs and by coroners [who are] strangers. Therefore let enquiry be made thereon. Afterwards the said Prior came and fully recognises that the said street of Magna Neugate is within the liberty of the said city, and that the Coroners of this city may enter within that street for making inquisitions concerning the death of man or for other [business] belonging to coroners. Afterwards the Prior came and made fine for the trespass of his Bailiffs by 15 marks.

CCCCXXIX.—Pleas of the Crown for the Liberty of Yarmouth before Nicholas de Turri in 1268. (fol. 27.)

Placita Corone de libertate de Jernemutha coram Nicholao de Turri et sociis suis, Justiciariis Itinerantibus in Comitatu Norff, in octabis S. Martini anno regni Regis Henrici filii Regis Johanis liij

Dominus Rex mandauit omnibus balliuis suis ad quos etc. quod per finem decem librarum quem Margareta la Taneresse de Norwico fecit cum ipso domino Rege concessit ei talem libertatem, videlicet, quod toto tempore vite sue de tallagiis suis in villa Norwici assidendis et collectis uniuersis in eadem villa ob quamcumque causam

Pleas of the Crown of the liberty of Yarmouth before Nicholas de Turri and his fellows, Justices Itinerant in the County of Norfolk, on the octaves of S^t Martin in the 53rd year of the reign of King Henry the son of King John. [18 Nov. 1268.]

The Lord King has commanded all his bailiffs to whom etc. That by a fine which Margaret the Taneresse of Norwich has made with the same Lord King, he has granted her such liberty, that is to say, for the whole term of her life she shall be quit of his tallages to be assessed in the Town of Norwich, and from all contributions to be made in the same town for

faciendis quieta existat. Et mandauit quod¹ predictam Margaretam contra istam concessionem suam non vexent etc.

De mercatis leuatis etc. dicunt quod Prior et Conuentus Norwici leuauerunt nouum mercatum sine precepto domini Regis in cimiterio sancte Trinitatis ad nocumentum totius Ciuitatis. Dicunt eciam quod homines de Magna Jernemutha fecerunt nouum mercatum apud Acle, Langele et Hardele. Ideo inde loquend'.

whatsoever cause. And he has commanded that they shall not trouble the said Margaret contrary to this his grant.

Of markets established etc. They say that the Prior and Convent of Norwich have established a new market without the order of the Lord King in the church-yard of the Holy Trinity to the injury of the whole city. They say also that the men of Great Yarmouth have made a new market at Acle, Langley and Hardley. Therefore let enquiry be made thereon.

CCCCXXX.—Pleas of the Crown before Salomon de Rochester in 1286. (fol. 28.)

Placita Corone coram Salomone de Roffa et aliis Justiciariis domini Regis itinerantibus apud Norwicum in Crastino S. Hillarii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici quarto decimo.

De novis consuetudinibus dicunt quod Prior Norwici tempore nundinarum suarum capit de mercatoribus Norwici habentibus shopas super le Tomlond in debitas consuetudines, videlicet de qualibet shopa braciatricis, ij^d: Et de qualibet shopa carnificis, j^d: Item de qualibet shopa ferronarii, j^d: Et hoc iam viginti annis elapsis. Et similiter dicunt quod omnes vicecomites a tempore

Pleas of the Crown before Salomon de Rochester and others, Justices itinerant of the Lord King, at Norwich on the morrow of S^t Hillary in the 14th year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Henry. [12 Jan. 1286.]

Concerning new customs they say that the Prior of Norwich at the time of his fairs takes of the merchants of Norwich having shops upon the Tomlond in customs due, viz. from every ale-wife's shop, zd. And from every butcher's shop, zd. Also from every ironmonger's shop, zd. and this for now twenty years past. And in like manner they say that all the

¹ Ad (predictam Margaretam),

² Or "undue customs."

Willelmi Swyneford quondam vicecomitis, videlicet viginti et quatuor annis elapsis, ceperunt de quolibet battello veniente ad civitatem istam cum allecibus, xij allecia; de batello carcato cum mulvello vel haddoke, unum mulvellum vel unum haddoke; et de qualibet carectata virgarum veniente ad forum Norwici, unum manipulum virgarum; et de qualibet carectata ollarum lutearum, unam ollam; et de qualibet carecta carcata cum mulvellis veniente ad forum, unum mulvellum; et de quolibet panier cum allecibus et marlangis veniente ad forum, tria allecia vel tria marlang. Et super hoc venit Willelmus de Royng, vicecomes, et dicit quod Dominus Rex est in seyniora de hujusmodi prisis tanquam de feodo pertinente ad Castrum domini Regis predicti. Et Juratores hoc idem testantur. Ideo inde loquendum. Et predictus prior per attornatum suum venit et dicit quod ipse invenit ecclesiam suam seisitam de predictis consuetudinibus et prisis factis in nundinis suis predictis, Et Juratores idem testantur. Ideo inde loquendum.

sheriffs from the time of William Swyneford, late sheriff, viz. for twenty four years past, have taken from every boat coming to this City with herrings, 12 herrings; from a boat with mackerel or haddock, one mackerel or one haddock; and from every cartload of rods coming to Norwich market, one faggot of rods; and from every cartload of earthen pots, one pot; and from every cart loaded with mackerel coming to the market, one mackerel; and from every basket of herrings or whitings coming to the market, three herrings or three whitings. Whereupon William de Royng the Sheriff comes and says that the Lord King is in seigniory of such seizures as of the fee belonging to the Castle of the said Lord King. And the jurors testify the same. Therefore let enquiry be made thereon. And the said Prior by his attorney comes and says that he found his church seized of the said customs and seizures made in his said fairs. And the jurors testify the same. Therefore let enquiry be made thereon.

CCCCXXXI.—Writ authorising the Bailiffs to rate all holders of tenements, whether foreign or native, for the repair of the Walls. 1308. (fol. 46 d.).

Edwardus dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie, Balliuis et Ciuibus Ciuitatis sue Norwici salutem.

Edward etc. To the Bailiffs and Citizens of his City of Norwich greeting. We have received your petition tendered to us containing that

Peticionem vestram nobis exhibitam recepimus continentem quod licet vos muros ciuitatis predicte ad securitatem eiusdem ciuitatis iuxta tenorem mandati nostri vobis super hoc directi inceperitis reparare quasdam pecunie summas super homines tenementa in ciuitate predicta habentes ad reparacionem murorum predictorum pro rata porcionis tenementorum suorum in eadem ciuitate assidendo: Quidam tamen forinseci tenementa sua in predicta ciuitate habentes nec non et alii de eadem ciuitate tenementa in eadem similiter habentes et qui ratione eorumdem tenementorum per reparacionem murorum predictorum infra eandem ciuitatem securitatem et immunitatem habere poterunt reparacioni dictorum murorum contribuere contradicunt, per quod per dictam peticionem vestram nobis supplicastis ut inde ordinare curaremus. Et quia consonum est racioni quod omnes illi qui ratione tenementorum suorum in eadem ciuitate per reparacionem murorum eiusdem ciuitatis securitatem et immunitatem ibidem habere poterunt reparacioni hujusmodi contribuant prout decet; Vobis mandamus quod omnes tam forinsecos quam indigenas tenementa in eadem ciuitate habentes et qui ratione eorumdem tenementorum per reparacionem murorum predictorum in eadem ciuitate securitatem et immunitatem habere poterunt ad reparacionem murorum predictorum pro rata porcionis tenementorum

although you have commenced to repair the walls of the said city for the security of the same City, according to the tenor of our mandate hereon to you directed, by assessing certains sums of money on persons having tenements in the said city for the repair of the said walls proportionally to their tenements in the same city, nevertheless certain strangers having their tenements in the said city and moreover others of the same city likewise having tenements in the same, and who by virtue of the same tenements will be able to have security and immunity within the same city by the repair of the said walls, refuse to contribute to the repair of the said walls, owing to which you have besought us by your said petition that we might be disposed to give order hereon. And because it is consonant to reason that all those, who by virtue of their tenements in the same city will be able to have security and immunity there by the repair of the walls of the same city, shall contribute to such repair as is fitting; We command you that you shall distrain as may be just for the repair of the said walls proportionately to their said tenements according to the tallage reasonably assessed or in future to be assessed by you upon them, all, both strangers and inhabitants, having tenements in the same

suorum predictorum iuxta tallagium per vos super eos rationabiliter assessum vel imposterum assidendum prout iustum fuerit distringatis, et hujusmodi tallagium leuari faciatis Teste me ipso apud Langle xvj die Augusto anno regni nostri secundo.

city, and who by virtue of their tenements will be able to have security and immunity within the same city by the repair of the said walls, and you shall cause such tallage to be levied. Witness myself at Langle, 1 16 Aug. in the second year of our reign. [1308.]

CCCCXXXII.—The Distraints taken from certain Citizens at Boston Fair for the non-payment of pavage and pontage are returned upon the production of their charter. 1313. (fol. 47 d.)

Curia Nundinarum Sancti Botolphi die Jouis in vigilia S. Matthei Apostoli Anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi septimo.

Memorandum quod cum homines et mercatores de ciuitate Norwici districti fuerunt pro pauagio et pontagio prestando iidem ciues et mercatores tulerunt cartam suam eis per dominum Regem, patrem Regis nunc, concessam, per quam petierunt esse quieti de pauagio et pontagio prestando et tulerunt breve domini Regis ad allocandam illam cartam, virtute cuius brevis dicta carta eis allocatur et sic recesserunt quieti absque prestacione pontagii et pauagii, et preceptum est Ballivo deliberare omnes districciones ea occasione captas.

Court of the Fair at Boston on Thursday the vigil of S^t Matthew the Apostle in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Edward. [20 Sept. 1313.]

Be it remembered that when the men and merchants of the City of Norwich were distrained for contributing pavage and pontage, the same citizens and merchants brought their charter² granted to them by the Lord King the father of the present King, by which they claimed to be quit from contributing pavage and pontage, and they brought the writ of the Lord King for allowing that charter; by virtue of which writ the said charter is allowed to them and so they departed quit without the contribution of pontage and pavage, and order is given to the Bailiff to hand over all distraints seized for that reason.

Other letters patent were dated here on this day.
 The charter of 1305. Vol. I. p. 19.

CCCCXXXIII.—Comission to enquire without the realm as to persons feigning to be the King's Minstrels. 1429. (fol. 59d.)

Henricus Dei gracia etc. Sciatis1 quod cum ut accepimus plures rudi agricole et artifices regni nostri Anglie fingentes se ministralles nostros proprios cuius quidem libertate ac dicte artis siue occupacionis colore in nonnullis partibus regni nostri predicti exacciones grandes pecuniarum de ligeis nostris deceptiue colligunt et recipiunt, et licet ipsi in arte siue occupacione illa minime intelligentes siue experti existant, et diuersis artibus et operacionibus diebus operalibus utantur et victum suum inde sufficienter percipiant, de loco tamen ad locum in diebus festiualibus discurrunt et proficua illa totaliter percipiunt, unde ministralli nostri et alii in arte siue occupacione predicta eruditi et instructi nullis que aliis laboribus occupacionibus siue misteris utentes seu aliqualiter freuentes viuere deberent, in artis siue occupacionis illius nimiam vericundiam ipsorum ministrallorum nostrorum et omnium aliorum eadem arte siue occupacione ut predictum est fruencium deterioracionem multiplicem et manufestam, ac populi nostri in huiusmodi agricultura sua et aliter dampnum, ut accepimus, non modicum et grauamen.

Nos premissa considerantes de gracia nostra speciali et ex

Henry by the grace of God etc. Know that since, as we have understood, many unskilled rustics and artificers of our realm of England, pretending that they are our own minstrels, by [the use of] their livery and by colour of the said art or occupation, deceitfully collect and receive great exactions of moneys from our lieges in several parts of our aforesaid realm. And although they are by no means skilled or expert in that art or occupation, and practise divers arts and labours on working days and thence amply obtain their living, nevertheless on festal days they run about from place to place and entirely win that gain whereby our minstrels and others accomplished and versed in the art or occupation aforesaid, and not practising or in any way enjoying any other labours, occupations, or misteries ought to live, to the excessive disgrace of that art or occupation, to the manifold and manifest detriment of our same minstrels and of all others practising the same art or occupation as is aforesaid, and as we understand, to the immoderate loss and trouble of our people in their same agriculture and otherwise. We, considering the premises, of

¹ The first part of this commission is repeated in one of E. IV. copied into Lib. Alb. Norw. fol. 99d.

certa sciencia et mero motu nostris, assignauimus dilectos nobis Willelmum Langton, Walterum Haliday, Willelmum Maysham, Thomam Radclif, Robertum Marshall, Willelmum Wikes et Johannem Cliff, Ministralos nostros, coniunctim et diuisim, ad inquirendum omnibus viis et modis rationabilibus et legitimis per totum Regnum nostrum predictum tam infra libertates quam extra, excepto Commitatu Cestrie, de omnibus et singulis huiusmodi personis fingentibus se fore ministrallos, et dictam libertatem nostram surrepticie portantibus ac arte siue occupacione illa ut predictum est indebite et minus iuste utentibus et fruentibus, et de omnibus circumstanciis premissa qualitercumque concernentibus: et ad omnes et singulas personas huiusmodi arte seu occupatione predictum fruentes de tempore in tempus quociens necesse fuerit tam infra libertates quam extra supervidendas et scrutandas: et earum quamlibet ob earum defectus et offensas in premissis factas iuste et debite corrigendas et puniendas. Habendum, occupandum et excercendum omnia et singula predictam inquisicionem, superuisum, scrutinium, coreccionem et punicionem modis et formis supradictis, excepto Commitatu Cestrie, per prefatos Willelmum. Walterum, Willelmum, Thomam, Robertum, Willelmum, Iohannem et eorum quemlibet, vel eorum sufficienter in hac

our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have assigned our beloved William Langton, Walter Haliday, William Maysham, Thomas Radclif, Robert Marshall, William Wikes, and John Cliff, our minstrels, to enquire jointly and severally by all reasonable and legitimate ways and means through our whole realm aforesaid both within the liberties and without, the County of Chester excepted, concerning all and singular such persons pretending that they are our minstrels and fraudulently bearing our said livery, and practising and performing that art or occupation as is aforesaid improperly and less rightly, and concerning all circumstances touching the premises in any way; and from time to time as often as is necessary both within the liberties and without, to supervise and examine all and singular the persons performing such art or occupation aforesaid, and justly and duly to correct and punish the faults and offences of them or any of them made against the premises. To have, occupy and exercise all and singular the said inquest, supervision, scrutiny, correction and punishment in the ways and forms abovesaid, except for the County of Chester, by the said William, Walter, William, Thomas, Robert, William, and John, and any one of them, or by their sufficient

parte deputatos, pro quibus respondere nobis voluerint quam diu se bene gesserint in hac parte. Damus autem uniuersis et singulis Maioribus, Vicecomitibus, Constabulariis, Balliuis et aliis fidelibus et subditis nostris quibuscumque tam infra libertates quam extra tenore presencium firmiter in mandatis quatinus prefatis Willelmo, Waltero, Willelmo, Thome, Roberto, Willelmo et Johanni et eorum cuilibet in premissis et eorum quolibet exequendis intendentes sint consuluentes et auxiliantes in omnibus prout decet. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Wynton xvij die Junii Anno regni nostri septimo.

Per breve priuato sigillo et data predicta auctoritate

parliamenti.

Wynkeley.

deputies in this behalf for whom they may be willing to answer to us so long as they bear themselves well in this behalf. We give, moreover, to all and singular Maiors, Sheriffs, Constables, Bailiffs, and others, our feals and subjects whatsoever both within liberties and without, by the tenor of the presents firmly in command, that they be attentive, considerate and helping to the said William, Walter, William, Thomas, Robert, William and John and to each of them in the premises and in each of them in all things as is becoming. In witness of which thing we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Wynton 17 Jan. in the 7th year of our reign [1429].

By writ of privy seal and given by the said authority of parliament.

Wynkeley.

CCCCXXXIV.—Letters Patent of Edward III. concerning Alien Workers of Cloths. 1352. (fol. 115.) (Translation.)

Edward by the grace of God etc. Know that whereas in our parliament convoked at Westminster in the eleventh year of our reign of England [1337] it was ordained and agreed among other things for the common utility of our said realm that all workers of cloths from foreign parts, of whatsoever lands or places they might be, who might wish to come within the said realm of England or within our lands of Ireland and Wales and there to dwell, should come to the same realm and lands both safely and securely under our protection and safe conduct and should dwell in the same realm and lands where they might wish, and that we should grant so many and such liberties to the same

workers as should be sufficient for them so that they might come there the more freely.1 And now on the part of such workers, by their petition exhibited before us and our council in our present parliament it is thus besought us, that since they have been hindered and in many ways disturbed in the performance of their craft both in our City of London and in certain other cities and places of our said Realm of England by certain of our subjects of the same realm, we should be willing to provide for the immunity of these same workers in this behalf and to cause them to be protected and to maintain them according to the form of the aforesaid ordinance and agreement that they may be able to perform their craft better and more quietly. We wishing that the aforesaid ordinances and grants may be observed inviolate for the common good of the aforesaid realm and lands, have granted on behalf of ourselves and of our heirs, with the assent of the Prelates, Earls and Barons and of other magnates sitting in our present parliament, to all and singular workers of such clothes from the said foreign parts from whatever land they might be, who now are in our said realm of England or in our aforesaid lands, or in future might wish to come to the same realm and lands and to dwell in them and perform their craft, and [who] have borne themselves well and faithfully towards us and have not cleaved to our enemies, that they may dwell safely and securely under our protection in the same realm and lands and freely perform their craft. So, however, that they or anyone of them may not be in any way hindered from being, or in any manner compelled to be of the gild of weavers in London or of other weavers or native workers of clothes within the realm and lands aforesaid against their will, nor may they be bound to contribute to any sums of money by reason of suchlike gild within the realm or lands aforesaid, on the pretence of charters or privileges previously granted to any persons.

We desire also and grant to those foreign workers that they have power to elect in whatever city, borough, or town, where it may happen that they dwell and perform their craft, two men of their craft for supervising the work of those foreign workers, so that they may work and labour well and faithfully; and [have power] to punish by the view and testimony of the said two men all such workers working insufficiently or fraudulently, or doing other ill in manufacturing such cloths according to their deserts, saving always to ourselves and our heirs the pleas the inquiries of which are recognised to belong to us by reason of the dignity of our realm. We desire, moreover, and grant to the said foreign workmen that they may be by no means liable to deliver the cloths of any of our subjects manufactured by themselves, [when]

¹ Stat. 11. E. III. c. 5.

they have finished their work in this behalf, to them or to him to whom they belonged, before that satisfaction be given to the same workers according to the agreement then made with them, nor may they be prevented from this against their will.

And that upon losses, injuries or transgressions committed or inflicted, or in future, quod absit, to be inflicted on them or any of them, should it happen that they are committed, immediately and without delay let some full and speedy justice be done and delivered to them and to each of them by the Mayors, Sheriffs and Bailiffs in whose baliwicks it happens that such losses, injuries or transgressions are committed. it has happened that those foreign workers or any one of them have been attached or taken by their bodies for any transgression, debt or account, or for other contract or for any other cause for which they have been repleviable according to the law and custom of our Realm of England, then [those] so attached or taken shall be delivered from the prison or custody in which they shall be detained on the aforesaid occasion without further delay by sufficient surety being found from such foreign workers for standing to [their] rights. In witness of which thing we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster on the 8 day of Febr. in the 26th year of our reign of England, but of our reign of France the 13th. [1352.]1

## Extracts from the Book of Dutch and Walloon Strangers.

CCCCXXXV.—The Introduction of Strangers from the Low Countries in 1564. (fol. 16.)

In the year of ower Lorde God 1564,2 the seaventhe year of the reigne of ower Sovereign Ladye Elizabethe by the grace of God of Englaunde Fraunce and Irelande Quene defender of the feythe etc. by reason that the comodities of woorsted makynge is greatelye decayed, by the whiche manye cittyzens bothe marchauntes and artizans that befor that tyme hadd (of the geyne therof) their whoale lyvinges, and greate nombre of poore of the cyttye were sette on worke by spinninge, weavinge, dyenge, callensted trade. dringe and shearinge theseyde clothes which nowe were owte of estimation and vente,3 that the makers and woorkers therof in all the exercises aforeseyde were fayne to geve themselves to other exercises and trades to maynteyne their families whiche was nothinge so proffytable, wherebye people became poore, manye

¹ Introduction IV. 2. ² Introduction V. 4. ³ Sale.

lefte ther howses and dwelte in the countrye, that howses decayed for lacke of fearmes, and that they were letten at small prises, and the citye lyke to decaye yf prudente polici did not assyste the same. And after manye consultacons and devices what trades and devices might be practized to redresse this poor state, was geven intelli- to sett the gence that dyverse straungers of the Lowe Countryes were nowe on worke. come to London and Sandwiche and had gotte lyscens of the Quenis maiestye to exercize the makynge of Flaunders comodityes made of woolle, which straungers came over for refuge ageynste the persecution then raysed agaynste them by the power of the Duke Alva, principall for the Kynge of Spayne. And bycause the poore here might be exercized in theyr spynninge and woolle A motion to the Duke worke a motion was made to Thomas, then Duke of Norffolke, dyd procure then lodged at his housse in this citye, that at his retorne to gers to make the citye of London he obtayned of the Quenis maiestye, who of her gracious comodities goodnes and mercifull clemencye havinge compassyon of the poore state of this her highnes citye, dyd tollerate and admytte to be and inhabite within this her highnes Citye of Norwiche thirtye master workemen, to have eyther of them tenne servauntes to exercize the makynge of those comodities with warraunte to the Majour and citezns to permitte them so to do. Whiche being done under her highnes lettres pattents (at seyde Duke his charges) was sente downe to the foreseyde Majour to be putte in execution.

CCCCXXXVI.—Objections to the Orders for the Walloon Manufactures, 1571. (fol. 68.)

Note that bycaus the newe orders for cangeauntrye1 nowe latelye made by the Wallowns, and ensigned by Master Maiour,2 which wer so made that one parte shulde be to the Maiour beinge browt in question by Mr Aldryche late Majour, for that he nor anye other Majour had no suche benefyte, and that the Citye shuld have losse therbye; The same nowe cominge in question that yf the Duche shulde so do the citye should have no benefyte at all. It was awnswered by Master Majour that of the Duche orders (which was never signed nor alowed, for that they wolde not be obediente as the Wallowns were) they used their fynes to ther own comoditye as by ther booke appereth: which was the cause

¹ Introduction V. 4.

² Thomas Green, 1571-2.

they were so lothe yt shulde come to lyght. And that yt whiche is dewe to the citye comethe of their seales and other thinges oute of these fynes. And further he averred that yt was yll suffred that the Duche orders shulde passe as they do withoute anye thinge therein dewe to the Maiour, who is fayne to take suche greate payns in their affayres (beinge dayely troubled) as he this yere had bene. Seinge that of all offences done in the citye the Maiour hath one parte in concideracon of his traveyle. Wherupon by assent of the whole courte yt was agreed, that syns yt was the Wallowns owne order and agreable to the order of their countrye that yt shulde so remayne. And that the booke of baitrye shuld be viewed by the eight appointed by assemblye, to be reformed.

CCCCXXXVII.—The Orders for the Strangers Russell Weavers. 1578. (fol. 94d.)

The xxixth daye of Decembre, 1578.—This daye upon complaynte of dyvers russell weavers that a certayne cloth called of the straungers a capha, whiche the seyde straungers have practized to make (beinge here wrought befor their comynge and named fygured russells); And forsomuche as by reason the straungers make yt, yt is practised in all partes of the countrye to thende to be made comon as other of the straungers comodities be. And for that ther is a statute,3 that the seyde clothes (called russells or such lyke clothe) shulde not be made but by suche as do inhabite within the seyde citye, and be admytted by the companye and felloweshippe of the seyde russells etc. Myndinge, nott withstandinge, that the seide straungers shalbe admytted as of that felloweshippe; And havinge tempered with the strangers to that ende, wher onto they wyll not agree: And therfor (to bringe them to order) the seyde companie in their assemblye (the daye above seyde) have made these ordenaunces, to be observed in manner and fourme here after ensewinge.

Orders sett downe to the straungers concerninge the makinge of Figured Russells.

- I. In primus,—That the brode sorte of the seyde russells to be made in lengthe fyvetene yerds and a halfe of a yerde; and to be in breadthe, halfe an Englishe elle and a nayle.
  - 2. Item, the narrowe sorte of the seyde fygured russells to

¹ Apart from. ² Introduction V. 4.

^{3 1 &}amp; 2. P. & M. c. 14. See Introduction V. 3.

be made in lengthe as aforeseyde, and to be in breadthe halfe the Englyshe yerde and one ynche. And you shall observe these lengthes and breadthes aboveseyde upon payne to have the clothe cutte at tenne yerdes.

- 3. Item, that you shall brynge and suffre the seyde russells to be searched and sealed by ower wardens of the seyde clothes, and to paye for the sealing of every pece a penye.
- 4. Item, that suche as do entende to make the foreseyde clothes within the seyde citye, shall come before master Maier and the companye to be admitted.
- 5. Item, that none of your companie after the seconde daye of Februarii nexte ensewenge, shall make anie of the seyde clothes (called *figured russells*) excepte he be admitted as is aforeseyde, upon payne of forfyture of the seyde clothes.
- 6. Item, yt is agreed by the seide companie, that no figured russells (of the broade [sorte]) shall (after the seconde daye of Februarii) be made of no lesse slae then of fouretene-hundrethe endes¹ wrowght upon the slae, upon payne of forfyture for everye pece wrought to the contrarye tenne shyllings.
- 7. Item, the fygured russells of the narrowe sorte to be made of eleaven hundrethe endes and a halfe,2 wrought upon the slae, upon payne to forfeyte for every pece wrought to the contrarye, tenne shyllynges.

CCCCXXXVIII.—Orders concerning the Plague. 1579. (fol. 95.) The last day of Marche, 1579.—This daye at an assemblye by reason of some infeccion begonne in the Citye, whereupon the plauge is partelye alredie begon both at St Stephans and All Seincts parrishe, and for that at this assemblye was greate complayntes made agaynste the straungers for the corrupte kepinge of their howses and necessaries, and also for the great anoyance of the river by skowring their bayes and wasshinge them all alongeste the ryver to the greate infeccion of the same. And also for keaminge³ of woole in open shoppes and carrienge chambrewashe throughe the citye in the daye tyme, and for pouringe oute wasshe in theyr gutters, and not pouringe water after yt, wherebye it reasteth in the gutters and breadethe greate infeccions, and of manye other enormities lyke therunto. And

^{1 1,400} threads in the warp. 2 1,150. 3 Combing.

for the reformacion therof a lawe was made and a precepte directed to them to redresse the same, the contentes wherof be as hereafter ensewethe; viz.

BY THE MAIOR.—To the Mynisters and Elders of the Duche and Wallowne congregations of the City of Norwiche and to everye of them.—

Whearas greate complayntes have bene often made to me and other my bretherne, and especiallye (generallye) in a comon assemblye holden at the Guylde Haule of the same Citve the last daye of Marche laste paste, that the skouerers of your bayes within the ryver of the same citye dwellinge alongste the whole river do so corrupte the same as the unholesomnes of the water doth not onelye poyson the whole fysshe of ye ryver, but also doth so poison the water that the corruption therof (to suche as of necessite are fayne to occupye the same) dothe breede in their bodies dyverse corrupte humours, to the great daunger of their bodies in this infectious tyme. And forasmuche as by certeyne directions from her maiestie and her honorable cownsell that all cawses of infections shulde be removed from places nedefull: It is therfor enacted that no straunger shall scoure (in the ryver of this citye from the Newe Mylles to the bridge called the Whyghtfriers Bridge) anye manner of bayes, after the fyrst daye of Maye nexte comminge, upon the payne that for everie baye so skoured they shall forfayte three shyllings and fowerpens to the Maiour, the poore, and the presentour. And furder that no keamer of woolle do keame their woolle neere unto the streete to the annoyaunce of the passers bye, nor shall caste owte anye skouringe wasshe in the daye tyme when the people maye gather infection, but to do the same in the night. And after their wasshe caste oute, to caste after suche quartite of water as the same shall not corrupt, but passe to the cockeyes under the grownde withoute the hurte of anye parson, upon lyke payne, and upon payne of emprisonemente and other fyne to be sett upon them by the discretion of the Maiour and Justices.

Geven the nynthe daye of Apprill 1579.—Ye have also to take good regarde that your necessaries be kepte drye withoute wasshe, for the wasshe corruptethe and bringethe greate infection, and use suche clensinge of your houses, your clothes and bodies, and also use suche fumes and

preservatyves as the phisicions shall advise you, and as is sett downe (in prynte) to be used by her highnes commaundemente. Greatelye foreseynge that yf the plauge beginne emongs you that the persons infected comethe not abrode but be shutt upp accordinge to the seyde orders, and to have their necessarie foode appointed them, and their kepers to do the lyke. And you the mynisters to certifye us howe manye do sycken of the plague or do dye, and that dayelye, upon suche paynes as in the seyde orders bene conteyned. And that all doggs (within suche infected howses) be kylled, and none at all to be suffred to wander and straye from housse to housse, but to be kepte tyed at home at their severall howses, upon lyke payne, impresonemente and fyne as is aforeseyde. Wyllynge you the minesters to puplyshe these letters to your congregation for the better observinge the same.

CCCCXXXIX.—Introduction of the Art of Dyeing in Green. 1590. (fol. 107.)

II July, 1590-Whereas one Arthur Rotye, alien, whoo lately dwelt at London (as it is sayed) hath good knowledge in dyeng, especyally of perfect greens and other sutche coullours, is procured to this citie by Gyles Cambye, alien dyer; and the seid Gyles and other dyers and merchauntes haue made request to the eight persons appoynted for setting downe orders for the straungers, that the seid Arthur might bee allowed for a dyer wthin this citie for dyeng of greenes and sutche other coullours. Wherupon the viij persons whose names been hereunderwritten, considering their request to bee resonable and profitable for this common welth, doo consent that the seid Arthur shalbee permytted accordingly, so that he enter bond wth suretie to the Chamberleyn of this citie (according to his promys) that he shall teache William Morley, dyer, and his apprentyce and apprentyces the true and perfect misterye of dyeng of the seid grenes and other sutche coullours as he is skillfull of whowt fraude or deceyt. And so the seid Arthur to contynue during his good and orderly obedyence to the lawes and ordynaunces of this citie, and duryng the pleasure of these persons whose names bee subscribed.1 Thomas Pettus, Maior, Christofer Layer, Thomas Layer, Symon Bowde, Thomas Gleane, Robart Yarrham.

CCCCXL.—Orders for Sealing the dry cloths usually made by the Walloons and the greasy cloths usually made by the Dutch, 1607. (fol. 110d.)

Whereas compleynt hath ben made by the Wardens of the Wallon congregacion that many of the Dutch nation, workers and weavers of diuerse sortes of cloathes of newe devise being dry and coloured stuffes, doe not bringe the seid cloathes to the Hall called the Wallon Hall on the north side of the Square Yard in the Newhall, of longe and auncyent tyme appoynted there to be searchers and sealers by orders made and agreed uppon aswell by the straungers of both nations as by the Mayour of the seid cytty for the tyme then beinge and Aldermen and others appoynted for orders to be made and observed emonge the strangers inhabitinge this cytty. for that we the Mayor and eight men whose names are subscribed are desverous that the orders prescribed longe tyme synce may hould and contynewe as in former tymes wthout vyolatinge or alteracion: Doe order that where two Halles were ordeyned and appoynted for strangers, the one for wett and greasy drapery,1 the other for dry and cullored stuffs, the first perteynynge to the Duch, the other to the Wallons, that all the cloathes called wett and greasy draperye, made by eyther Wallon or Duch, or hereafter to be made, shalbe brought to the seid Duch Hall, there to be searched and sealed by the wardens of the Duch nation; And that all other cloathes called dry and coloured stuffes, broade and narrowe, made or to be made by any of eyther of the seid companyes shalbe likewise brought to the Dry Hall belonginge to the Wallons, there to be searched and sealed by the wardens of the Wallon company as in former tymes hath ben used. Willing and commaundinge all and euery the persons of both the seid companyes to observe, performe and kepe this our order wthout any alteracion or greivance to the company of eyther of the seid congregacions. For confirmacion whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names, the xvjth day of May in the fifth yeare of the reign of our Souereigne Lord James by the grace of God of Greate Bryttayne, Fraunce and Ireland Kynge, Defender of the Fayth, and A.D. 1607.

¹ Introduction V. 4.

# Extracts from the early Poor Books.1

CCCCXLI.—The Census of the Poor in the small Ward of S^t Steven 1570.

Theis be the names of the poore within the saide Citie as they ware vewed in the year of our Lord god 1570. In the tyme of  $M^{\rm r}$  John Alldereche Maior.²

## THE PARISHE3 OF ST STEVENES.

Robert Rowe of the age of 46 yeres, glasier, in no worke, and Elizabeth his wyfe that spinne white warpe and haue fiue children, 2 sonnes the eldist of the age of 16 yeres that kepe children, and the other, daughters that spinne, and haue dwelt here ever.

—In Thomas Masons house, no alums, indifferent.

Agnes Nicholes, wydowe, of the age of 40 yeres that sowe, and have dwelt here ever.—In Thomas Brounes house, no alums indifferent.

John Hubburd of the age of 38 yeres, butcher, that occupie slaughterie, and Margarit his wyfe of the age of 30 yeres that sell souce,⁵ and 2 young children, and haue dwelt here ever.—

No alums, veri pore.

Richard Gugle of the age of 30 yeres, glasier that worke not, and Dorithie his wyfe of the same age, that spinne white warpe, having a yung childe and haue dwelt here allwaies.—In his owne house, indifferent.

An Bucke of the age of 46 yeres, wydowe, souster⁶ and teatcheth children, and hath two children, the one of the age of 9 yeres and the other of 5 yeres that worke lace, and haue dwelt here euer.—No allums but verie pore.

Margarit Turner, wydowe, of the age of 50 yeres that spinne and help others, and haue dwelt here 22 yeres.—In Robert Carters house, no allums, indifferent.

Jone Bongey, wydowe, of the age of 60 yeres that spinne white warpe and haue dwelt here euer: and Elizabeth Wretton

¹ These extracts are taken from two books covering the same period. No. 1, entitled, "The Maior his Booke for the Pore" is greatly mutilated.

² This census occurs only in Book No. 1, and it is now very incomplete. See Introduction VI. 1.

⁸ Conterminous with the ward of the same name.

⁴ Alms, ⁵ Sauce. ⁶ Sauce maker.

of the age of 40 yeres that spinne and helpe others.—No allums but verie pore.

William Carter of the age of 22 yeres, diseased of a sore legge and is without comfort and haue dwelt here ever.—No allums but verie pore.

Thomas Pele of the age of 50 yeres, a cobler in worke, and Margarit his wyfe of the same age that spinne white warpe, and haue 3 children, the elldist of the age of 16 yeres that spinne, and the other of the age of 12 and of 6 yeres that go to scoole, and haue dwelt here 9 yeres and came from Yorkeshere.—In the parish house, no allums but verie pore.

Robert Glaward of the age of 60 yeres, laborer not in worke, and Margarit his wyfe of the same age that spinne white warpe: and Elizabeth Graye of the age of 36 yeres that spinne all soo, and haue one sonne of the age of 4 yeres and haue dwelt here 4 yeres.—In the parish house, no allums, indifferent.

Edmund Harman of the age of 38 yeres, lace wever, and Tamizen his wyfe of the age of 37 yeres that spinne white warpe, havinge five children, the elldist of the age of 10 yeres, and 2 of them spinne, and the rest be yunge and have dwelt here euer.—No allums but verie pore.

Margarit Hothe, wydowe, of the age of 68 yeres that spinne and is a lavandrer¹: and Thomas Parison of the age of 36 yeres, sarvingman, and Ellin his wyfe that spinne white warpe, and haue one yunge child and haue dwelt here 8 yeres.—No allums but verie pore.

John Tastes of the age of 40 yeres, cordiner that worke not, and Alice his wyfe of the same age that sowe, having 2 sonnes, the one of the age of 11 yeres, the other of the age of 8 yeres which bothe goo to scoole, and have dwelt here ever.—In M^{ris} Brounes house, no alums indifferent.

Alixander Fulborne of the age of 40 yeres, taylor in no worke, and Agnes his wyse of the same age that knitt and helpe others, having two doughters, the eldist of the age of 17 yeres that spinne, and the other of the age of 12 yeres that spinne allsoo, the eldist is lame, and have dwelt here ever.—In Mr Grenes house, ijd a weke, veri pore.

¹ Laundress.

John Petingale of the age of 40 yeres, laborer not in worke, and Agnes his wyfe of the same age that doo knitt and helpe others, and haue three children, the eldist of the age of 9 yeres that goo to scoole, and haue dwelt here 7 yeres.—In M^r Grenes house, ij^a a weke, verie pore.

Michaell Maste of the age of 26 yeres, blacksmith out of worke, and Suzan his wyfe of that age, verie sicke, and haue dwelt here euer.—In Collinsonns house, no alums, verie pore.

Agnes Warner of the age of 60 yeres, wydowe, that sowe and haue a childe verie yunge and haue dwelt here 30 yeres.

—In the parish house, ija a weke, veri pore.

John Brigit of the age of 30 yeres, carpenter, and Margarit his wyfe of the same age, great with childe, that soweth, and haue dwelt here 2 yeres.—In Collisons house, no alums, verie pore.

Christian Hunter of the age of 38 yeres, wydow, that spinne white warpe, havinge 2 children, one doughter of the age of 14 yeres thatt spinne white warpe, the other of the age of two yeres, and have dwelt here allwaies.—No alums, verie pore.

Margery Stevens, wydow of the age of 38 yeres, that spinne white warpe and haue dwelt here ever.—No alums, verie pore.

Elizabeth Brother of the age of 40 yeres, unmarried, that helpe weomen and haue dwelt here 8 yeres and more.—No alums, indifferent.

Helen Hanworthe of the age of 40 yeres, neuer married, that spinne and carde and haue dwelt here ever, havinge a sore legge.

—In Bemonds house, no alums, verie poore.

Nicholas Fox of the age of 40 yeres, lininge wever that occupieth not. And Agnes his wyfe of the age of 50 yeres that spinne white warpe, and haue three children, the elldist of the age of 8 yeres that goo to scoole, and haue dwelt here twentie yeres.—In Wallias house, ija a weke, verie pore.

Margarit Dunthone, wydowe of the age of 50 yeres, that spinne and kepe wyues, and haue dwelt here twentie yeres.

—In William Alumes house, no alums but verie poore.

John Byrde, of the age of 30 yeres, tayler out of worke, and Margarit his wyfe of the age of 20 yeres that spinne white warpe, havinge one suckinge childe, and have dwelt here 8 yeres and came from Coltchester.—No alums but verie poore.

Barthelmew Mathew of the age of 60 yeres, and Elizabeth his wyfe of the age of 54 yeres that spinne white warpe, and

haue dwelt [here] allwaies.—In Edward Brandes house, no allums but verie poore.

Barthelmewe Bell of the age of 44 yeres, not in worke, and Margarit his wyfe of the age of 36 yeres that spinne white warpe, havinge 6 children, the eldist of the age of 10 yeres that spinne and doo other thinges in the house, and have dwelt here allwaies.

—In his owne house.

John Burr of the age of 54 yeres, glasier, verie sicke and worke not, and Alice his wyse of the age of 40 yeres that spinne, and haue 7 children, the eldist of the age of 20 yeres, the other of 12 yeres, the other of 10 yeres, the other of 8 yeres, the other of 6 yeres, and the other of 4 yeres and the other of the age of 2 yeres that canne spinne woole, and haue dwelt here ever.—In his owne house, no allums, indifferent.

John Findley of the age of 82 yeres, cowper not in worke, and Jone his wyfe sicklie that spinne and knitt, and haue dwelt here euer.—In the churtch house, iiij^d a weke, verie pore.

Elizabeth Tungate, wydowe of the age of 70 yeres, that spinne white warpe and haue dwelt here ever.—ij^d a weke, ve ie pore.

Margeri Whitbrede of the age of 80 yeres that spinne white warpe and haue dwelt here allwaies.—iiija a weke but verie poore.

Robert Stutter of the age of 70 yeres, barber, and Elizabeth his wyfe of the age of 50 yeres that spinne white warpe, and haue dwelt here 30 yeres.—iiij a weke but verie pore.

William Dicer of the age of 60 yeres, sawyer in worke, and Alice his wyfe of the age of 40 yeres that spinne white warpe, and haue dwelt here ever: and John White of the age of 66 yeres, laborer, and Cicelie his wyfe, sicklie, that knitteth in helth, and haue two children, the eldist of the age of 9 yeres, and haue dwelt here allwayes.—In Hunts house, no alums, verie pore.

Edmond Todd of the age of 44 yeres, darnix wever in worke, and Alice his wyfe of the age 42 yeres that spinne white warpe, havinge three children, the eldist of the age of 13 yeres, the other of 10 yeres, the other of 6 yeres, and the eldist doughter spinne, and haue dwelt here euer.—In Mathew Harmans house, ij^a a weke, verie poore.

Roger Steevenson, of the age of 52 yeres, capper, but now make pattonnes, and Jone his wyfe of the same age that spinne

and carde, havinge 4 children, the eldist of the age of 12 yeres, the other of the age of 6 yeres, the other of 4 yeres, and the other of 3 yeres, and haue dwelt here 30 yeres and more.—In Pipes house, no alums, indifferent.

Katherin Downinge of the age of 60 yeres, neuer maried, that spinne white warpe: and Cristian Collard of the age of 40 yeres, that knitt, and haue dwelt here allwayes.—In Mr Mingeis house, no allums but verie pore,

Cicela Clere of the age of 60 yeres, wydowe, that knitt, and haue dwelt here euer.—iij^a a weke, verie pore.

Richard Newell of the age of 40 yeres, taylor in no worke, And Jone his wife of the same age that spinne, wash and skower, havinge three children, the eldist of the age of 7 yeres, the other of 4 yeres, and the other of one yere, and have dwelt here euer and came from Lin. [sic]—No allums but verie pore.

Richard Cocke of the age of 60 yeres, laborer that worketh not, and Margarit his wyfe of the age of 30 yeres that spinne, and haue 2 children, the eldiste of the age of 8 years, and the other of 6 yeres, that spinne, and haue dwelt here euer.—In M^r Atkins house, ij^a a weke but pore.

John Brice of the age of 40 yeres, cardiner not in worke, and An his wyfe of the age of 28 yeres that spinne white warpe, and haue 3, ther three children, the eldist of the age of fiue yeres, and haue dwelt here 5 yeres and came out of Ireland.—In Collinsons house, no alums but pore.

Edward Barber of the age of 36 yeres, mouldmaker that worketh, and Elizabeth his wyfe of the age of 33 yeres, havinge 8 children, the eldist of the age of 18 yeres, the other of 17 yeres, the other of 15 yeres, the other of 13 yeres the other of 12 yeres, the other of 9 yeres, the other of 6 yeres, and the other of 4 yeres, all at his charge, and the bygest sowe, and have dwelt here 6 yeres and came from Debnham Market.\(^1\)—No allums, indifferent.

CCCCXLII.—The Proceedings taken upon the above Census.² After the forseyd searche made and entered, was an abstract

² Book No. 1. It is not foliated,

The census concluded, St. Steven's Ward was summarised thus:
Men: 9 indifferent, 9 able to work, I not able to work.
Women: 14 indifferent, 12 able to work, 3 unable to work.
Children: 33 indifferent, 34 able to work, 49 unable to work.

made out aswell for the ratinge of the inhabitantes toward the payment wekelie of the pore aforesaide, as allso what might satisfie the same poore, so that ther might be no goynge abrode at all, by reason of the great complant made by divers citizens, who founde the goynge abrode of the pore not onelie verie chargable, by reason they came in such nombers, but allso verie hurtfull in thet though the pore had meate and drinke ynough, and so much more than ynough, as they woold cast it abrode in the strete, their bellies beynge filled, theie cared not for enie exercize of bodie or to woorke with ther handes to get them clothes or lodgynge to kepe them warme in the nightes they fell into such absurd diseases of bodie, both they and ther children, that the charge of healinge of one cost more then woolde suffise twentie persons, besides ther children fell into the lyke daunger, and beynge so brought up were alltogether unapt ever after to serue or doo good in the common welth. And an other mischefe was that when ther bellies were filled, theie fell to lust and concupisence, and moste shamefullie abused ther bodies, and brought forth basterdes in such quantitie as it passed.1 These enormities considered, was a booke for reformacion preferred unto the Maior to declare to the whole assemblye, who presented the same and uppon the verie nedefull and urgent reformacion the same booke was granted. retified, and confirmed.

# CCCCXLIII.—The Orders for the Poor. 1571.

This booke and orders made wthin the Cittye of Norwiche had manye occasions moved therunto for the better provision of the poore, the ponishement of vacabondes, the settinge on worke of loyterers and other idle parsons, thexpulcinge of stronge beggers, the mayntayninge the indigente and nedie, and the practizinge of youthe to be trayned in worke, in learninge and in the feare of God, so as no parson shoulde have neede to goe abegginge nor be suffred to begge within the seyde cittye. Whiche orders begonne are ratefyed in open assembly to be putte in practize within the seyde cittye, from the feaste of St John the Baptiste [24 June] 1571, in the tyme of master John Aldriche, Maiour, and lyke by Godes grace to contynue to the greate pleasure of all mightye God, and the proffytte and

¹ Perhaps belief or some such word has been omitted by the clerk.

woorshippe of this cyttie upon the occasions hereafter ensuenge viz.1

Fyrste, for that dyverse of the cittizens felte themselves agreeved that the cittie was so replenysshed wt greate nombres, poore people bothe men, women and chyldren, to the nombre of ijM. and ccc parsons whoe for the most parte wente dayely abroade from dore to dore counterfeattinge a kinde of worke but indeede dyd verie lyttle or none at all.

And for yt they were soffred and nourished at everie mans dore wtoute inqueriinge from wheare they came, they encreased to suche noombre as the strangers beggars (onelye) surcharged the cittie above cc poundes by yere.

Moreover those y^t daielie wente abow^t pretendinge to satisfye their hunger, were not onelye contented to take at mens doores that suffized them but being overgorged they caste foorthe the reste into the streete so y^t they might be followed by the sight therof in pottage, breade, meate, and drinke w^{ch} they spoiled verie voluptuouslye.

Agayne, these crewes in their contynuall beggynge respected no worke to prepare them lodginge, but used churche porshes, mens seller[s], doores, barnes and have chambers, and other back corners to bestowe themselves, and suche as had howses did not worke for lodginge other then that they laye upon the colde grownde. So cared they not for apparrell though the colde strooke so deepe into them, that what wt diseases and wante of shystenge² their ffleshe was eaton wt vermyne and corrupte diseases grewe upon them so faste and so grevouslye as they were paste remedye, and so much charges (by this meanes) bestowed upon one yt wold have suffized a great sorte came all to waste and consummacion, nott wth standinge their churche gatheringe (some tyme twoo or thre in a daye) so greved the inhabitantes that theye ernestly called for reformacion aludinge3 the comon collection, the charges at their doores to be verie excessive.

More over, for wante of viewers and lookers abowt, the victualling houses were stuffed with players and dronkerdes yt so tended the drynke all daye that they could not enclyne to

¹ This introduction is found only in the 2nd Book. The orders are much the same in either, and are here taken from the book named.

² Change of garments. ³ Alleging.

woorke. And in ther pottes they abused the holy name of God wt swearenge, pratinge and lyenge to the gret offence of all mightye God, the distruccion of them selves and the comon welth, defiled ther bodies with filthines that the ofte ponnishinge their vices so occupied the maiestrates as the chief matters of the comon wealthe was fayne to be delayde, that other wayes had moste nede of precedinge, allthoughe dyves skaped unponnisshed.

These and suche lyke cawses often complayned of, after greate delyberat consultacion had by the Maiour, Shreves, Aldermen and Comen Cownsell was selected twoo Aldermen and twoo comoners to viewe a booke of orders sett downe and to the sembly preferred, who agenst another assembly perfyghted it and presented it in maner followenge.

#### THE PREAMBLE TO THE ORDERS FOR THE PORE.

Wher as nott with stondinge with greate diligence and care aswell by estatutes made to ponishe vagaboundes and disordered persons as also to make collections to susteyne the indigente and needye which hath bene putte in practize (in the same cittie) to the comforte of a greate nombre in hope to suffize yt neede.

Yet by reason foolyshe pittie movinge manye to make provision at their doores (hopinge to doe good) the same hath bredd such resorte as nott wt standinge the provision aforeseyde yt hath made the greattest nombre to leave their workes to attende suche aulmes as therbye they have atchived to suche ydlenesse and have founde it (as they thynke) more profitable to them then to doe anye woorke at all. Wherbie not onelye them selves are noseled therin, but also their younge chyldren have had their cheife bringinge up therin that for wante of exercize of bodye and shyfte of apparrell bothe the olde and the yonge falle (by extreeme povertye) into suche uncurable diseases and filthines of bodye as one so corrupteth another that the charge to heale them is verie greate.

Besydes the same are suche cloakes to retayninge strangers, beggars (lyke them selves) into their houses went they ofte take in unto them to helpe the dyscharge of their howse rente, as (by their disorder) the maiestrates of the cittie are so trowbled with searchinge and correctinge them that the cheife cawses of

¹ Enslaved or inspared.

comon wealthe is fayne to give place eyther to be talked of or reformed.

All whiche (withoute reformacion) in fewe yeeris a greate parte of the revenues of the cittye wyll skarse suffyze to maynteyne them.

Which seene and considered and from tyme to tyme complained of to have bene reformed, even for wante of good wyll to putte good lawes and ordinaunces in execution nothinge have bene done, tyll now of late they be growen to the fulle that withoute speedye remedye the reformacon wyll be paste helpe.

Wherfor at an assemblye holden the thred daye of Maye 1571 John Aldriche, then Maiour, and Thomas Gleane and Robert Goslynge, Shreeves, upon motion made ther by the sed Maiour was graunted for and to the reformation hereof, that the monye wekelye in the citie collected for the poore througheowte the citie shall be dowbled. And then and ther by vertue of the seide assemblye was appointed Mr Thomas Beamonde, Alderman, Master Symonde Bowde, Alderman, John Sotherton Junior, and John Brierton, whiche flower persons have drawne a booke of orders to the ende that the monye so graunted may be converted to the reformation of the evilles aboveseide as hereafter ensewethe, viz.

None to begge in payne of vi stripes.

Fyrst, that no parson or parsons olde or yonge shalbe suffred to go abrode after a generall warninge gyven, or be founde abeggynge in the stretes, at the sermon or at anie mans dore, or at anie place within the Citie, in payne of sixe stripes with a whippe.

None to sustayne anie beggars at ther dores in paine of ye statutes.

Nor that anie parson or parsons shall sustayne or fede anye such beggers at their dores, in payne of such fyne as is appoynted by estatute and further to paye for everi tyme fower pence, to be collected by the deacons, and to go to the use of the poore within the seide Citie.

A working place at the Normans for men and women.

Item, that at the house called the Normans in the convenienteste place therfor, shall be appointed a workinge place, as well for men as for women, viz. for the men to be prepard serteyne mawlte quernes to grinde mawlte and such excersises. And for the women to spinne and carde and such lyke exersises.

Twelve parsons to be set a worke and of ther kepinge and continuance.

Which workinge place shall contayne to sett twelve parsons or more upon worke, which parsons shall be kepte as presonars to worke for meate and drinke for the space of twentie and one dayes at the leaste, and longer yf cawse serve, and they shall not eate but as they can earne (excepte som frende wyll be bownde for them) that the Citie shall nomore be trowbled with them, with this proviso, that such parsons as shallbe thether comytted shall be suche as be hable to worke and daielie notwithstandinge wyll not worke but rather begge, or be without master or husbonde, or ellis be vacabowndes or loyterers.

The howers to worke both wynter and somer.

Whiche parsons shall begynne their woorkes at fyve of the clok in sommer viz. from ower Ladie the annunciacion [25 March] untyll Mykellmes, and shall ende ther workes at eight of the cloke at nighte, and in wynter to begyn at sixe of ye cloke from Mikellmes to ower Ladie, and to ende ate seven of the cloke at nighte or halfe an hower past with the alowaunce of one halfe hower or more to eate and a quarter of an hower to spende in prayer.

Those sent to Bridwel to be by warrente. Ponishment for those that will not worke.

And everye one sent thether shall be by warrente from the Maior or his deputie or deputies to the balie ther, upon which warrente the balie shall be bownde to receive every one so sente and see them sett a woorke. And those that shall refuse to do their workes to them appointed or kepe their howers, to be ponissed by the whipp at the discrecion of the wardens or balie of the house.

The Maior to be master of Bridwel. Fower aldermen to be commissioners over the fower great wardes.

Item, yt is further orderid that the maior shall be entiteled Governour (or heade master) of Bridwell; And also that ther be appoynted by assemblye every yere fower aldermen, they to be named comitties or comissioners for the viewe of the state of the poore throughoute the whole citie. One to take the charge of both Conesforthes [and] Bearestrete, another St Stevens, St Peters and St Gyles, the thred the whole warde of Wymer, and the fowrth the otherside of the water, and everie one to go throughe his warde.

The comissioners to apointe al officers.

And theise to appoynte all offycers aswell partaynynge to everi

warde as to the house of Bridwell viz. the Balie of Bridwell, the Deacons of wardes, the selecte women, surveiors and all other offycers eniewaye to the poore appartayninge, as unto their discresions shall seme. And the same to presente to master Maior to be confirmed in their offyces for that yer the fyrst cowrte daye after the newe Maiors charge.

Officers to hold and do ther offyce or ellis to be fined by ye Maior and most of his bretherne.

And those offycers so confirmed shall holde their offyces untyll by the comyssioners they shall be disalowed, and yf they shall fayle to take upon them ther offyce or shall not do ther indeaver for one yere to take paynes in all thinges that unto them do appartayne, that then they shall be fyned by the Maior and the more parte of his bretherne as unto ther dyscrecions shall appartayne, so ofte as everi one shall be fownde remisse therin.

The aucthorite of the comissioners from master Maior.

And yt is further orderid that the seyde comitties shall have aucthorite from master Maior, as well in Bridwell as in everi warde, and upon everie parson unto ani offyce to the poore appartayninge, or for anye that payeth or levieth monye to that use, to alowe and disalowe, comaunde, correcte, refourme, place and displace, or to do anie thinge or thinges, which they do in master Maiors name, allwayes reserved they and ther deputes to be the doers.

The comissioners to do ther office, or ellis to be fined.

Provided allwayes that the seid comitties, Alldermen so chosen, shall as everi other offycer, do theyr offyce for that yer, and shall take accoumpte of all monye received and paide to the use of the poore, and se that the wardens have moni to discharge all reparacions and other charges ther to be done; and upon their defaulte thei to be fined by the discrecon of master Maior and the more parte of his bretherne lokinge for no geyne or advantage therfor, and shall make ther accommptes accordinge to the statute unto master Maiour or others by hym appoynted.

Twoo wardens to be appointed for Bridwell and of ther charge. Item, upon the seid aucthorite be also appoynted twoo mete men to be wardens of Bridewell, and they to be such hable men as can and shall awnswer the charge, aswel of monie, lynninge, beddinge, utencels of howsholde, instrumentes to worke withe, cattell, specialties, and ellis whatso ever therunto belongethe, and

to furnishe thinges therto nedefull viz. bedding, pewter, brasse, treane vessell, ironworke, wasshine bowles, twbbes, cardes, whelis and suchelyke, and shall kepe a regester therof, as also of all legaces, gyftes and bequestes gyven to the poore. The same to remayne from yere to yere.

What wode, cole, butter, and chese thei shall laye in and take

accoumpte of the balye.

And to laye in or cawse to be laied in every yere ffyve hunndreth woode, twoo lodes of charcole, three lodes of sea cole, twoo barrelles of butter, and twoo weys⁸ of chese, which theie shall provide at the beste cheape. And they to take of the balie the accommpte therof quarterlye, to the ende to save that stoke to prepare woolle and other stwffe to be wrowghte ther (or of the children at the Hospitall).

To repaire the houses. Of their aucthorite.

Also to see the howses repayred and all maner of correccions ther to be done; and to receive and paye for one whole yere. And they to have awcthorite to controll everie offycer of the same howse except the aldermen comitties.

The wardens to accompte to ye Awditors etc. One of them to to remaine warden twoo yeris. The day of the eleccon.

And ffurther thei shall yealde to the comon Awditors of the citie yearlie their accommpte of all receiptes, paiementes and remayners of all thinges. And everi yere one to be chosen to the olde warden, the same to remayne for twoo yeris, and either of them to have for their paynes everie yere ffortie shillinges a pece. The same eleccon to be made on the daye of St John the Baptiste [24 June] from yere to yere. Provided allwais that yf the seid feaste fall upon the Sondaye the same eleccon to be done the daye after.

#### FOR THE BALIE OF BRIDWELL.

The Balie to be appointed to be resident and of his charge.

Item, upon the seide awcthorite be also appointed another offycer, he to be called the Balie of Bridewell, who is to be residente ther with his wyfe and famelie, who shall take the charge by inventorie from the wardens of all beddinge and other utenciles delyvered unto hym to the use of the workefolkes, who shall yerelie accommpte with the wardens for the same. And also shall take charge of such

¹ Wooden bowls.

² For carding wool

³ I Wey=224 lbs.

vagabowndes, men and women, as to hym shall be comitted enforcinge them to worke by the howers aforeseide. The men to grinde mawlte and other workes, and the women to use their hande dede, and except that thei worke, not to eate.

What the Balie shal take for fewel and victual.

And to take of them for their victwall and fewell, or other necessaries as the price shall be rated and ther sett upp. And to alowe them for their worke by the pownde (or otherwise) as shall be rated and sett up, and shall use such correccion as is aforeseid. And also shall receive all stuffe thether browght, and see the same trewlye and well used and sawfely delyverid.

What sarvantes the Balie shal provide.

And he to provide hym of such sarvauntes as in his abscens or his wyves shall see the workes done as it owght to be, and to do the howse bwsynes as wasshinge, makynge of beddes, bakinge and also to be experte in hande dede to spynne, carde etc.

To provide an officer surveyor to go abrod to areste offenders and what ye surveior shal do.

And also to provide one offycer survayor to go daielye abowght the citie with a staffe in his hande to areste echeone that is apte for Brydewell, and brynge them to Master Maior, or to anie of the committies to be comaundid thether. And as he goeth abrode he shall certifie howe the workes in everie warde ar orderid and occwpied, and shall enforme Master Maior, the committies or his master therof. And he shall resorte to the deacons in everi warde and be aydinge unto them to bringe suche as be newe commars into the citie to Master Maior, the same presentlie to be sente away agayne to the place they cam from. And lykewise shall bringe all disorderid parsons to be ponissed to Bridwell, yf suche shall dwell in anye warde, and shall gyve his whole attendaunce theroppon.

What the Balie shalbe alowed for his fameli.

And the seide Balie shall be alowed for hym sylfe, his wyfe, sarvauntes and surveyor (yf he shalbe charged with his whole nombre of presoners) for meate, drinke and wages, thirtie powndes by yere, whereof he shall paye ffourtie shillinges a yere to a preste to mynister cervis to them twise a weke, or elles, yf he have lesse charge, to have after the rate as by the discretion of the comitties and wardeins of Bridewell shall be thought conveniente or as they can agree.

AN ORDER FOR TWELVE CHILDREN TO BE BROWT. UP
IN ST GYLES HOSPITALL.

Twelve children to be browght up in the Hospitall.

Item, yt is further orderid to have an offyce made as the overplus of monye maye be borne for the mayntayninge of twelve poore yonge children, the same to be in a convenyent romthe in the Hospitall called Saynte Gyles Hospitall in Norwiche, over which offyce as is aforeseide, the Maior for the tyme beinge shall be master and heade.

The Bali and his wyfe over the children and what thei shal

And in that fourme, order and tyme aforeseide, be appoynted a man and his wife to have their dwellynge and be residente ther. And to have the charge of the seide twelve chyldren and to teache them in letters and other excersises (as their capacities shall be hable to attayne). And on the Holy Dayes to brynge them to sermons, as their maye learne to encrease in vertwe and be apte to sarve with such good citezins as wyll take them from thence.

Ye Bali to find the children and what he shall have therfor.

And the seide man and his wyfe to fynde unto them sufficient meate, drinke and clothes, and other thinges necessari, and to have and receyve therfor yerely such reasonable porcion as the comitties and they can agree, so that yt passe nott the some of thirtie powndes by yere.

#### ORDERS FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS IN WARDES.

Everi single warde to have selecte women to receive to worke and learning suche as to them shal be appointed. Their workes howers and correccions.

Item, that there be also appoynted by the comitties or comissioners for every syngle warde so manye selecte women as shal suffyse to receive of persons within that warde, viz. of women, maydens or children that shalbe appoynted unto them by the comitties or deacons to worke or learne letters in their house or houses, of the most porest children whose parentes are not hable to pay for theyr learinge, or of women and maydes that lyve ydelye or be disordered to the nomber of six, eight, tenne or twelve at the moste in anie one of their howses. The same to be dryven to worke and lerne, by the howers appoynted in Bridewell, and with such correccions tyll their handes be brought into such use and

their bodies to such paynes as labore and learninge shall be easier to them then idleness, and as they shall of themselves be hable to lyve of their owne workes with their famelies as others do.

What the selecte women shall do or se done. What rewarde everie selecte woman shall have; and yf she refuse, to have twentie daies inpresonement.

And everie suche selecte woman appoynted to take charge of such aforeseide, shall see that such as to them be comitted shall do ther woorkes trewelie and workmanlye and be learned profitablie, or ellis to laye sharpe correccion upon them; and everi such selecte woman doenge her duetie to teache or cawse to be tawghte or sett a worke, to have for her paynes in that behaulfe twentie shillinges by yere, everi one of them so appoynted and nominated. And whoso ever selecte woman so appointed shall refuse the same beinge therevuto appoynted, shall suffer inprisonemente by the space of twentie dayes at the leaste.

#### ORDERS FOR THE DEACONS.

Deacons in everi ward to be apoynted to have the oversight of ye poore of their warde.

Item, that in every single warde within this citie be also appoynted in that order, fourme and tyme aforesyde twoo civil and experte men that wyll be paynefull, the same to be called deacons, whiche twoo in everie petie warde appoynted shall have the oversight of the poore of that warde.

To have the names of the poor of ye warde that have not remained three yeris to be sente awaye. To search onis in a moneth in paine of three shillinges and fourpence.

And have the names of them as well of men, women as chyldren.

And suche as have not remayned three yeris in the citie to certifie the committies therof, to be presentlie sente awaye with their families, and also to have a contynuall eye that no more suche straungers he suffred here to inhabit as be not hable to lyve of themselves, or be lyke to be chargeable to the citie, for the which they shall make search everi one in their warde onis in a monethe at the least, vpon payne of three shillinges and fower pense for everi tyme doenge the contrarye.

Who thei shall certifie to the comitties. Yt can worke not to ronne abowght.

And suche as shall have nede and remayne and that the awlmes can not suffyse, to certifie the seide commytties of their state from tyme to tyme, as they maye be provided for. And the reste that can worke, to se they ronne not abowght abegginge, but rather to be sett a worke.

Yt will not worke to be placed withe the selecte women. To

certifie ye names of disordered parsons.

Also all those that can and wyll not woorke to see them placed with such selecte women as shall be charged with them and to kepe their howers to them appoynted or ellis to see correccion upon them as at Brydewell (yf they shall refuse the correccon of their dames). And also to certifie the nombre of disordered parsons to be ponissed wekelye.

To certifie ye nomber of children not hable to be sustayned of them. And also that the nombre of childrene under age (not hable to worke) and that their parentes ar not hable to sustayne, to certifie aswel of their names ages as places inhabitinge to be considered of.

To certifie ye nombre of bigge wenches and boyes to go to servis. Each that begge to be ponished.

And also to certifie the nombre of such bygge wenshes or boyes as maye do cervis not hable to be kepte of their parentes, to be putt to cervis accordinge to the statute, and the reste to worke with their parentes so as they go not ydelie abowght. And whosoever olde or yonge goinge abowght to begge the same to be ponissed as aforesyde.

To certifie vagabondes etc. to be ponished.

Also what vagabowndes or ydle loiterers, dronkerdes or disorderid parsons doth in that warde remayne, that they be certified to be ponissed also.

All moni or other thinges given to be done by the deacons.

And that all monye, woode or other thinges whatsoever gyven or to be gyven to be distributed to the poore maye by them within everie warde be trewely done and recorded, and the comitties made privile therunto.

That refuse to do ther duetye to forfet fortie shillinges. One to continue for two yearis.

And everi one to this offyce appoynted and shall refuse to do his duetie (in all the premisses) both trewlie and faithefullie, shall forfett the some of fortie shillinges the same to go to the use of the poore. Of the which twoo, one of the same shall ever contynue for twoo yeris befor he shall go of, to the ende to enstructe the other.

The pore to receive ye somes wekely apointed.

Item, yt is also ordered that the pore in ever warde shall receive suche somes of monie as is to them wekelie assigned at the handes at everie of the forseide deacons.

All giftes colleccons legaces etc. to go to the use of the pore.

Item, yt is also ordered that all gyftes, collections, legacis, or benevolenses gyven or bequethed to the use of the poore, shall go to the uses aforeseyde, and as ellis hereafter shall be thought mete to prepare woode or other fewell to sustayne the poore in wynter, or to prepare them howses to dwell in or for anie other necessitie, or to purchase some certentie of landes to maynteyne the same.

#### Finis.

Theis orders hath bene attried and putt in practize in the seide citie, and is founde to redowne to theis comodities hereafter ensewenge viz.

Fyrst y^t of ix^cl children w^{ch} daielie was ydle and did nothinge butt begge, the same now kepte in worke may earne one w^t another vj^d a weke, w^{ch} a mounte in the yere to jM ij^c xxxv^{li} w^{ch} the comon wealth doth reape benefyte therbye.

Also y^t iij^{xx}iiij men which dayelie did begge and lyved ydelye and nowe ar hable and do earne xij^d a weke at the leaste, besides the wekely awllmes w^{ch} amownte everi yere j^ciij^{xx}vjⁱⁱ viij^s, and iiij nobles¹ a weke ther aulmes at iij^{xx}x[†]i by yer.

Also that j°iiij^{xx} women w^{ch} dayelie did begge and lyved idely and nowe ar hable to earne at lest some xij^d, some xx^d, and som ij^s vj^d a weke w^{ch}, befor notwithstandynge the aullmes doth omownte yerelye vij°iiij^{xx}li of w^{ch} both men and womens labor y^e comon wealth do reape y^e benefyt, besydes iiij nobles a weke yer aulmes ij°li.²

Also that the citie hath bene charged and stode charged in benevolens to sych strangers as have come owte of the contrye

¹ A noble =  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mark = 6s. 8d.

² Absurd. The figures are nearly proportionate to the men and women.

to enhabyt win this citie by suffrance to the som of ijeti by

yere.

Also the citie have bene wekelye charged in collexcions by lysences granted to the healynge of such as hath fallen into diseases by reason of their ydlenes and colde, by evell lodginges and wante of shyfteninge of ther apparell of ijc lysences in a yere, everi of them at the leaste amountinge to xxvjs viijd apece ijciijxvjj xiijs iiijd.

Also the surcharges given at mens dores in provision more and above that men nowe be wekelye rated, beinge caste wt the leaste amounteth to the some by yere of jelt.

Some of the yerely benefyte amounte unto iijMjcxviijir js iiiid1

Besydes greatly and ofte trowblynge the maiestrates wt the ponishment of vacabondes of wth they are not nowe trowbled wt the tenth parte for the feare of the terrour of the house of Bridwell and besyd St Pawles, travell in making upp thaccompt and in seing good rule and order amongst the beggers and vacabondes.

These thinges beinge voised abrode and understanded, was geven unto the citie great comendacion, wherupon the Lorde of Cannturburies grace² bearinge good wyll to ye citie as it seamed, sent unto the Maiour to understande of the orders and of the profytt that the citie reaped therbye, wherupon in hope that some further benefyt (from hym) was hoped to redounde to the citie, was a book made and sent to hym the contentes ar as apperieth on the other syde.³

# CCCCXLIV.—Orders for the Select Weomen.4

In primis, yow ar to receive everie workinge day into your house six, eight, tenne or twelue personnes at the moste in one house of such idle personnes that ronne aboute a begginge or will woorke at pleasure as they liste.

¹ £3,068 Is. 4a. The rough calculation is found in the other book, where it is clear that the alms given to the women were set down, most likely in error, at £250.

² Matthew Parker, a native of Norwich.

³ These words occur on the dorse of the folio, so the meaning is as above.

⁴ The following is found only in the 1st Book where it takes the place of *The Orders for Children in Wardes* given above. It is stated that they were "made the same tyme,"

Item, to theise yow ar to doo your good will in teachinge them, but especiallie to have regarde that theie spende not theire tyme idlye but to compell them to woorke. And yf they will loyter to give punnishment, six stripes with a rodde. Yf it be such as be paste the rodde, to have six or tenne stripes with a roopes ende, or with a holie wande or hesell, or somme other reasonable stycke.

Item, yf anie doo stubbernly refuse your correction and will turne againe uppon yow, then yow ar to sende for one of the Deacons, and he is to se yow giue that stubburne punnishment doble so moch as is above saide. And yf the partie will continewe stubburne after his punnishment, the Deacon is to sende the partie to Bridewell there to receive punnishment with a whippe.

Item, all such idle persons as you have or shall have charge of ar to come to your house everie woorkinge day at the howers here appoynted, viz. from Michaelmas' till our Ladies Day in lent [25 March] to be at your house at woorke before viij of the clocke in the mornynge, and to goo to ther dinners, yf theie bringe ther dinners with them, at xj of the clocke, and to returne and be at woorke by one, and to remaine woorkinge till it be past fower; and from our Ladies Day till Michaelmas to be at woorke by vj of the clocke in the mornynge, and to retorne to theire dinners as is aforsaide. And from one to woorke till it be paste vij of the clocke at nighte.

Item, yf anie that shalbe appoynted will not kepe theire howres and dayes but loyter at pleasure, yow ar to certifie the deacons therof. And the deacons ar to examen them and to knowe the cause that they kepe from woorke. And if the deacons perceive that the faulte is in theire parentes they ar to giue warnynge thereof to ther parentes, that yf their doo not se and drive theire youth to woorke and kepe theire howers and dayes, their ar to loese the relefe wekelie giuene unto them and allso to be punnished. Otherwise yf it be the idlenes of the learner, that person or persons ar to be caried to the select weomen and there to be punnished.

Item, yf ther be such youthe that will nether be rewled by theire frindes nor by the select weomen, the deacons ar to sende such to Bridewell and there to receive punnishment and coller of yron, and from thence to be sent to the select weomen from whence their came. And theire to remaine from tyme to tyme till such be brought to woorke.

Item, all such as doo woorke with the select weomen yf theire

frindes or themselues will fynde the stuffes and the woorkinge tooles theie ar to haue the profittes.

Item, all such as be placed with the select weomen yf theire frindes or themselues will of a stubburne or leude mynde nether fynde them stuffes, nor thinges to woorke withall (as rockes,¹ cardes, wheles, or such other thinges wherwith theie shold woorke) then yf the select weomen shall fynde them stuffes and woorkinge tooles shall set them on anie such woorkes, theie to haue the profit of theire labor and pay them for ther labor accordinge to theire discretion untill they shall bringe stuffes and be of a better mynde and see to worke for them selues or for theire frindes.

Theis thinges beynge ended and finished was a seasment made throughout the saide citie by M John Aldrich then Maior and the Aldermen of everie warde to be doble rated accordinge to the act of assemblie and so sett downe what euerie one shoold pay to the provision of the saide pore wekely by the nombre of wardes, and allso what ech pore shoolde weekely receive. Rated the weke before Midsomer 1571.²

### SOME MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

CCCCXLV.—The Will of John Bonde. Translated. (Deeds of St Peter Hungate Case 4b.)

In the name of the father, and the son, and the holy ghost. Amen. I John Bonde of Norwich, in establishing my testament, leave my soul to God and the blessed Mary and All the Saints, and my body to be buried in the churchyard of St Peter of Hundegate, to which church I leave 12d; to the chaplain of the same, 12d; to the clerk of the church, 2d; for repairing the hair cloth (cilicium) and the wax [lights], 2s. 6d; to the clerks singing the psalter, 12d; for bread and herrings to be distributed to the poor, 4 marks; for an annual to be celebrated for my soul and for the faithful by a suitable chaplain not having the cure of the church nor attached (obligatum) elsewhere, 4 marks; to Benedict my foster son (alumpno) if he shall proceed to the holy land, 10s. or otherwise to another

¹ Distaffs.

² The remainder of the books is almost entirely taken up with these assessments and payments.

³ Blomefield Vol. IV. p. 180. gives 1248 as the date of this will. See Introduction II. 4., ⁴ Hair cloths were placed on the altars in time of plague in token of penitence.

# No. 12 and State and Superinter Party of the The Will of John Bonde.

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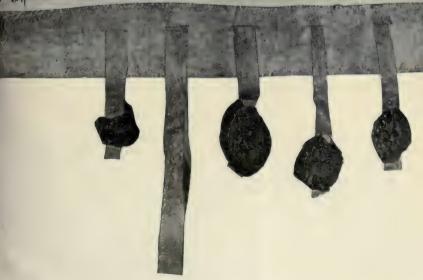
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had been been broken to sell the best of the land to be San Strate of the Strate of Street, St of the state of th the same of the sa Market Sales of the Sales of the Land of t and the state of t

The small mark in the left-hand corner at the top is that of Francis Blomefield, the County Historian. It is a cross within a circle.

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needy person proceeding there according to the disposition of [my] executors; to the anchorite of the aforesaid church, 6d; to the anchorite of St Christofer, 3d; of St Michael, 2d; of St George, 2d; to the bridge of Fifbrigge, 6d; to the eight nearest chaplains, 8d; to Henry Deft, 3s. To Mabilia my wife I leave one new cloth, my wheat, rye and barly, and all the utencils and vessels of my house, except two silver spoons, one cup of mazer (macher). And one lead1 with irons which I leave to William Colin together with my over cloak of grey-work (de griseto); and one coffer which I leave to Laurota, the wife of Nicholas Drake of Berstrete, together with my furred over cloak. I leave also my my peacock (de ponacio)² cloak to the sons of William Colin, and my cloak of russet I leave to the said Benedict. Moreover, I give [and] leave all my capital messuage which I dwell in with the appurtinances in the said parish of St Peter in free and perpetual alms for the welfare of my soul to the hospital of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, founded in honor of St Giles, to have and to hold; Saving to the said Mabilia my wife, residence in the said messuage with the appurtinances for her life only, by rendering therefrom to the said hospital 2s. every year so long as she shall live. Also I leave to the same Mabilia 10s. of annual rent due to me, namely 8s. from the messuage, late Richard Hagene's in Sadelgate, and 2s. from the messuage of Abraham the Jew, to be received of the same every year in the life of the same Mabilia. I leave also to the said hospital of St Giles after the death of the same Mabilia the whole of the said rent with all its appurtinances fully to be held and to be received from the same messuages in free and perpetual alms. Moreover I leave to the Hospital of St Mary of the Fields a rent of 6d. due to me from the messuage late Chabbard the Jew's, which messuage William de Hapesburg Also I leave to the said Benedict Bonde, my foster son, a rent of 12d. due to me from the messuage of John the Cutteler in Berstrete. Also I leave to the said Mabilia all my sea coals, and fullers' earth, and my alum. Also to the Friars Minors of Norwich, 4s; and to the Friars Preachers, 2s. and let them be taken from my cape (capa) and from the said cup of mazer. For the perpormance of this testament, however, and for the payment of the debts I leave my salt, and my money, and my other goods not devised above, and the debts which are owing to me; and if it should be necessary let default of the legacies be made according to the discretion of my executors. I leave also to Semanus, the chaplain of St Michael, 3d. Of this my testament I appoint executors, namely Sir Godwin, warden of the said Hospital, Richard de Kerbroc, Richard the phisician (medicus), and Master Henry of St Paul,3

¹ Perhaps a vat lined with lead. ² Paonacio.

⁸ The will is endorsed with a schedule of debts owed and owing in which the widow figures as a debtor. See Introduction VI, I.

CCCCXLVI.—The Will of William de Dunwich 1272.

Translated. (Case 24b.)

In the name of the highest and undevided Trinity, father, son and holy ghost, I William de Donewic,1 citizen of Norwich, make my testament in this manner. First, I commend my soul to God, to the blessed virgin Mary and to All Saints and my body to be buried in the Hospital of St Giles of Norwich before the altar of St Catherine. I give. I leave to the said hospital together with my body the messuage of Conesford which I purchased of Richard de Norwich, the messuage which I purchased of Nicholas, son of Nicholas de Hakeford, my messuage in the parish of St Mary Combust and certain annual rents which, together with the aforesaid messuages, are more fully contained in a certain charter of feofment thereupon made. I leave also to the same Hospital 35 marks and 8s, which the Rector of the church of Bothone² owes me, and £16 and 12s. to be paid to the same by the hands of my executors for supporting five poor infirm persons in all their necessaries for my soul and Catherine's my Which poor persons shall lie in the said hospital in five beds so that when anyone of them shall have been restored to health or entered upon the way of all flesh, another infirm person shall immediately be substituted in his place and shall be suitably supported as is aforesaid. Also I leave to the same hospital all the annual rents concerning which mention is before made in two other charters of feofment which I have made to the same for supporting two chaplains who shall celebrate every day for ever for the wellfare of my soul and the said Catherine's, formerly my wife, and [the souls] of all the faithful, as is more fully contained in the said charters thereupon made. Also I leave for my funeral and for good deeds to be done to the poor on the day of my burial, on the seventh day and on the thirtieth day, £30. Also I leave to the repair of the church of St Crouch, half a mark: to Walter Lomb, chaplain of the same, 40s.: to the clerk of the same church, 12d.: to the repair of the church of St Mary Combust, I mark: to the repair of the church of St Peter of Mancroft, I mark: to the repair of every parish church of Norwich, 6d. Also I leave to the Friars Minors of Norwich, I mark: to the Friars Preachers of the same, I mark; to the Friars Carmelites of the same, I mark; to the Sack Friars of the same, 20s. Also I leave to every lepers' house round the town of Norwich, 6d.: to the repair of the chapel of St Mary in the Fields, 40s.: to the Hospital of St Mary Magdalen without Norwich, half a mark. Also I leave to the monks of Waleden³ one chalice of the price of 2 marks: to the Hospital of St James of Dunwich, half a mark: also to the repair of St Mary in the Temple in Dunwich, half a mark: to the repair of the

¹ Introduction II. 4, and VI. 1. ² Booton? ⁸ [Saffron] Walden Abbey in Essex.

church of St Martin in Dunwich, half a mark: to the Infirmary of Chippenham,1 one chalice of the price of 2 marks: to the Canons of Bokenham, one chalice of the price of 2 marks: to the house of Horsham St Faith, one chalice of the price of 2 marks: to the Canons of Hikeling, one chalice of the price of 2 marks: to the monks of Mendham, one chalice of the price of 2 marks: to the monks of St Benet of Holm, one chalice of the price of 3 marks: to the repair of the church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich, 60s. Also I leave to every anchorite of Norwich, 6d.: also for buying shoes to the use of the poor, 40s.: for buying straw mats (natas) to the use of the poor, half a mark: for buying turves to the use of the poor, 10s.: for buying cloth to the use of the poor, 60s. Also I leave to the two daughters of John, my brother, 10 marks: To Richard Fiket, half a mark: also to a man making a journy with speed (ad arripiendum) to the holy land, for my soul, 5 marks. Also I give and leave to Roger de Penteney for the service with which he has served me, £,20 and my shop in the drapery of Norwich: also to William de Sprouston my servant, 20s.: to John Buth and his wife, 20s.: to Walter Knot, 40 shillings, one lesser haubergeon,2 one acketon3 and one basinet (basinum): to Robert de Donewic, 8 marks, one shop in the drapery of Norwich from which the nuns of Swaffham receive 2 shillings annually: also to Erneburga, daughter of the said Robert, 20s: to John, brother of the said Robert, I mark: also to Alice, daughter of Walter Knot, I mark: also to Emma and Oliva, daughters of Walter Knot, 2 marks: to Alice, widow of Walter Knot. 1 mark: also to Nicholas de Hakeford, 20s.: to Rose, my servant, 40s. of which she shall have 5 combs of malt forthwith. Also I leave to John, my brother, 10 marks; also to Rose de Hecham, sufficient seed for sowing her whole land, and 5 sheep and 1 horse: also to Agnes, my maid servant, half a mark. Also I leave to every priest celebrating in the said Hospital of St Giles, 2s. To the repair of the bridge of Coslanye, 2s., of the bridge of Fibrigge, 2s., of the bridge of Neubrigge, 2s., of the bridge of St Martin, 2s.: to the repair of the bridge of Trows, 2s., of the bridge of Herteford, 2s., of the bridge of Cringleford, 2s., of the bridge of Earlham, 2s. Also I leave to William Cristemesse, my robe of camelet4: also to Sir Hamon, master of the said Hospital of St Giles, one silver cup with a foot, one gold brooch (monile) and the better cup of mazer.⁵ Also I leave to the support of four wax candles burning before the alter of St Catherine in the said hospital at the mass of St Mary, I mark of annual rent which my executors shall provide for the said hospital: also to the same altar, one chalice of the price of 2 marks and one silver salt towards making the phials6

¹ Near Newmarket. ² A jacket of mail or scale armour.

³ A quilted jacket worn under the mail. ⁴ Cloth made of hair.

⁵ Maple wood.

⁶ Small vessels used for wine and water in cleansing the chalice.

(fialas). Also I leave to Agnes, sister of Roger de Eyr, forty shillings: also to Alice, widow of William le Ko, twenty shillings. Also I leave one horse to remain with my executors for making inquiry into my debts. Also I leave my farm at Sprouston, which I have of Sir Robert de Monteney, that it should pass (quod cedat) to my executors for my time and term, for acting (ad faciend') for my soul. Also I leave my farm which I have of Sir Thomas de Moleton and his heirs, that it should pass to my executors for my term, for acting for my soul, so that the last year of the same farm shall remain to the heirs of the said Sir Thomas entirely and absolutely quit. Also I leave all my rents and all my houses being within the city of Norwich by whatsoever title they are known, so that they shall be sold by the hands of my executors for performing my testament. Saving always to the said hospital the messuages and rents which I have given and left to the same hospital, concerning which my charters thereupon made more fully make mention. Moreover for performing this my testament I give, leave and assign all my debts which are owing to me and all goods movable and immovable by whatsoever name they are known. And if there shall be any residue over and above my said testament when performed, I will and command that it shall be distributed in pious uses for my soul according to the discretion of my executors. Of this my testament I appoint and constitute executors, Sir Hamon, master of the said hospital, Gocelin, vicedean of Norwich, Roger de Penteney and Robert de Donewic, giving them power of performing this my testament and of increasing or diminishing the legacies, and of disposing thereon in all things according as my goods may suffice as they shall see to be advantageous, according to God, for the welfare of my soul. Done in the hall of the said testator on the day of St Lucy the virgin [13 Dec.] A.D. 1272. In witness of which thing I have affixed my seal to this writing and have taken care that the seals of my said executors are affixed.

This testament was proved on the day of St Thomas the Martyr [29 Dec.] A.D. 1272 by William de Rothewelle, chaplain, Roger de Swerdeston and Adam le Spicer. And the executors have promised that they will faithfully make an inventory of and will faithfully administer the goods connected with the said testament, and will answer of themselves to complainants in the name of the deceased in the ecclesiastical court, and will faithfully render an account when they shall have been lawfully requested.

¹ The liberties had been seized on Sept. 14 and no Bailiffs were elected at the Michaelmas following. Roger and Adam were Bailiffs at the time of the seizure.

² For their administration.

## CCCCXLVII.—A Rental 1346. Translated. (Case 7 h.)1

Roll of the rents due to the Community of the City of Norwich delivered to John Emelot at the Feast of Easter 20 E. III. [1346].

Rents of New Increment of the Farm of the City of Norwich of £,10 at the Feast of St Michael [20 Sept.].2

Of Adam de Horsford for the enclosure about his well at Theheirs of the Cordwanerrowe, 1d.

Of Thomas Priour for a shop late Peter de Skothowe's near Roger Verly for Coblererowe, with the cellar and solars, 20s. Of Thomas de Framingham of the community. for the tenement next to the tenement which formerly was William de Gissingg's, 20s.

Of John, son of Adam de Borewode for the tenement late the said John de Elyng-Adam's in the Market, 20s.

Of John de Snyterton for the tenement late William Harding's in the William Skye by Market, 20s. community.

Of John le Wrighte for 1 shop in the Market, 14s.

Geoffrey, to farm. Of Robert de Tilneye for the tenement late John But's in the Fleggard. Market, 6s. 8d.

Of John Treghe for the tenement late John Cosyn's in the Market, The same John. 4

Of Steven de Surlingham for the tenement late Robert Bendeste's in the Cheese Market, 10s.

The heirs of the same. 5

Of John son of Robert Bendeste for a certain vacant place in the Matilda Fish.6 Market late the said Robert's, 10s.7 Of John Athel for the tenement late Alan le Marchal's in the Market, 13s, 10d.

Of Robert de Bumpstede senior for the tenement late William Chaumpanye's in Cobblererowe, 10s.

John But for a mark.

Of Richard de Byteringg for a place late Margery de Byteringg's at Oldewhetemarket upon which a certain stone wall is founded, 3s.8 Of the same Richard for a certain vacant place at Holtor upon the corner in the Market, 25. Of the same for a place at the door of his tavern late John Bomond's in the Market, 16d.

The same Richard.

¹ Introduction VII. 1. A copy is preserved in the Old Free Book, which varies slightly from that here given. The points of difference are noted.

² This heading is found only in the Old Free Book.

3 These names and remarks were added in the margin some time after the great plague of 1349 and before 1357 when a new rent roll was drawn up. This enclosure was then held by John de Stoke.

⁵ Bartholomew Bisshop in 1357. 4 John But in 1357.

⁶ John Hevyngham in 1357.

7 "IOS." is struck through and "Matilda Fish 12d." inserted, which appears to be the amount reckoned in the sum on the roll. The Old Free Book reckons 10s.

8 This entry is not found in the Old Free Book.

Simon Spenser.

Of William de Dunston for the tenement late William de Hardingham's at Holtor, 5s.

John de Hevyngham.

Of Geoffrey de Redenhale for the tenement late Alan Marchal's near the gates of the Church of the Holy Trinity upon Tomelond, 12d. Of the same for the traves there, 6d.

Leased by J. Palmere. Vacant.

Of Robert Aleyn for the tenement late Henry de Brampton's in Colgate, 125.

Henry de Playford.

Of Adam de Mundham for a certain closed lane at the capital messuage of the same Adam in Coselanye, 6d.

Of Thomas de Cantele for a certain island near the bridge of Coselanye Geoffrey Boteler. which formerly was Reginald de Gormecestr's, 4d. Of the same Thomas for a certain place, a Betumay, where a grange is now situated, 1d.

Emma de Flicham.

Of John de Wynbodesham, smith, for the traves near the wall of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the parish of S^t Martin at Bishop's Gates, 4d.

The same John.

Of John Fairchild for a certain place of the Turpis Vicus, 6d.

The Master of the Chapel of St Mary. Of Roger de Wortham for the messuage called Abrahameshalle in the

Market, 6d.

Of William But for themeadow at Calkmilles, 6d.

The same William. John de Erlham mercer.

Of Robert atte Forth for part of the tenement late Robert Chaumpanye's at the gates of the Church of the Holy Trinity, 5s.

William Skye.

Of Richard de Erlham for the tenement which was formerly John de Erlham's part of the tenement of the said Robert Chaumpanye there, 5s. 4d. Of Robert Plomer for parcel of the [same] tenement, 4s. 8d.

Isabel Taverner.

Of Geoffrey de Mundham for the tenement late Geoffrey de Redenhale's part of the [above] tenement, 5s.

The same Steven.

Of the tenements of Steven de Sturmere late Adam de Mundham's leased to him, of arrears,  $2d.^1$  [Sum] £9 6s.  $2d.^2$ 

Rents belonging to the Community in the Market and elsewhere within the City.⁸

The same John.

Of John de Causton for the shop late Mabel de Neel's in the Market,

Vacant.

Of Ralph de Salle for his shop in the Market, 2s. Of William de Blakene for the shop late Agnes de Bovington's there, 2s.

Now John de Gnateshale. Of Richard de Colton for a shop there, 3s.

1 Inserted later and not in the Old Free Book.

² Really £9 6s. 8d. The sum in the Old Free Book is £9 11s. 8d. That on the roll was most likely a subsequent addition, moreover it had fallen to £6 15s. 2d. in 1357.

³ In the roll of 1357 those shops having tenants are placed first. It then adds a list headed "Also of the same rent of tenements vacant, ruinous and wanting tenants, therefor the arrears of the said rent have been released by the discretion of the auditors until they be repaired."

Of Walter Baldewyne for two shops there, 5s. 6d.

Of Robert Bendeste, junior, for a shop there, 2s.

Of Margaret Puttok for 1 shop in the Spicery, 2s.

Of John de Begheton for his shop there, 2s.

Of James le Gloz for 1 shop there late Adam Giberd's, 2s. Of John de Depedale for his shop there, 4s. Of John Lothale for 1 shop there, 2s. Of John de Swanton for 1 shop late Andrew de Bergh's there, 4s. Of John de Colton for 1 shop there, 2s.

Of Bartholomew de Salle for his shop there which formerly was two Bartholomew's Sall. shops, 40d.

Of Geoffrey Skoudere for I stall in the Market, 6d. Of John Flynt for a shop in the Market in the Broderowe, 40d. Of Henry Horn for I shop there. 40d.

Of Thomas de Morle for 1 shop at Chesemarket, 16d. Of Simon de Fornesete for the tenement of John de Plumstede there, 16d.

Of Matilda [Thomas in 1357]² de Biltham for 1 shop there of the tenement of Henry Hardy, 16d.

Of Margaret Whytlok for 2 shops there, 2s. 8d.

Of John de Henneye for 1 shop late William de Strumpshagh's there, 16d.

Of Richard de Poringlond for 1 shop there, 16d.

Of John de Plumstede for I shop there, 16d. Of Henry Hardy for I shop in Omanseterowe, 12d. Of William de Basingham for I shop there, 12d. Of Richard de Poringlond for I shop there, 2s. Of Richard le Clerk, sherman, for I shop there, 2s. Of John Swan for I shop there, 2s. Of the tenants of 3 shops formerly Roger de Attelbrigg's there, 6s. Of I shop formerly Geoffrey de Erlham's there, 2s.

Of Olive de Drayton for 1 shop on the bridge of Fibrigg, 12d.

Of Henry le Spicer for St Olave's Quay in Conesford, 6d.

Of John Lole for 1 stall in the Meat Market, 4s.

Of three meat stalls in the Market now leased, 14s.

Of William de Hengham and the wife of Michael de Banham for the tenement late William de Banham's by the side of (secus)⁴ the churchyard John de Norwey. of St Christofer, opposite the Friars Preachers, 6d.

Of William Skye for his messuage at Swinmarkethil for the place late The same. John Newbryd's, 12d.

Of John Emelot of the tenement late Adam de Stonhous, at the gates John Mounfort. of the Priory of the Church of the Holy Trinity, leased to him for the term [of 30 years],⁵ 10s.

¹ Bartholomew de Appelyard in 1357.

² The shop is then, however, in the list of those without tenants.

³ In 1357. ⁴ Quondam in the Old Free Book.

5 In the Old Free Book.

Vacant.

Now John de Causton.

Now Roger Midday. Now William Thirkeby.

Vacant.

Vacant.

Now John Plumsted.

The same

Steven Basingham. Vacant.

> [The same Richard.]³ Vacant.

The same.

Vacant. Nusum,

Proudfot. Farm for 1 year.

The same.

Of a certain common place near the meat stalls, opposite the tenement of Ralph de Attelburgh, which was William Lekman's new leased, 12d. [Sum]  $\pm 5$  4s. 2d.²

## Of Small Farms.

Vacant.
The same.

Of William de Bliclingg for a solde upon the Overrowe, 5s.

Of the Abbot of Langele for a place within his messuage in Conesford, 12d.

Thomas de Tatterford. Of Cecily Bardolf for her tenement in Fibrigate near the church of St Margaret, 18d.

Now Henry Witton. Of John de Hakeford for the tenement late Alan de Baketon's in

Guy Burdeux.

Conesford, 2d.

Of Agnes, the widow of William Henk, for the tenement in Conesford in the parish of S^t Peter of Suthgate, 2d.

Elias Botman.

Of Roger Midday for the tenement late Walter de Lenn's, 6d.

Walter Pecke.
William Ringe-

Of Audry Sparwe for two messuages near Moiseswell, 2d. Of John de Eggefeld for his tenement in the Jewry, 1d.

Ralph Cook. Steven BasingOf John Costinoble for his tenement there, 1d.

ham.
The same.

Of Margaret Whytlok for the house called Cornhous, id.

The same.

Of Ralph Attelburgh for the house late Ralph de Penteneye's, 1d. Of John Mounfort for the tenement late Ralph Aunfrey's, 1d.

Henry Spynk.3 Seman Baxtere. Of Robert Bendeste for the tenement late Robert de Hegham's, 1d.

Of John de Weston for a place of land in Berstrete near the tenement of Robert Berte, 2d. [Sum] 9s. 2d.

Of Rents whereof the Bailiffs are charged annually in the Pipe.

The Chapel of St Mary. Of William de Tiveteshale for an acre of land with rents in the parish of St Augustin of the tenement late Geoffrey de Wylby's, 5s.

The same.

Of Laurence le Spencer for the tenement late Thomas de Baldeswell's in the parish of S^t Mary of Coselanie, of the tenement late the said Geoffrey de Wylby's, 5s. [Sum] 10s.

Sum total of the rents, £15 9s. 4d.4

CCCCXLVIII.—Accord between the Prior and the Citizens respecting the River and Bishop's Bridge in 1331. (Case 9b.)⁵

Theis to remembre that upon certeyn debatez and discordez mevid be twen the Pryour and the Couent of the Trinity in Norwich

¹ Le Erbere? See p. 242.

^{2 £5 3}s. 8d. in the Old Free Book which is correct.

⁸ John de Gornyngham in 1357.

⁴ The sum is correct, but for 2d. which as was pointed out had been added later. It is therefore, not included.

⁵ There is another copy in the Book of Customs in French.

of the un part, and the Citezeyns of the same Cite of Norwych of the othir part, of a plotte of ground that sumtyme was a butemay, the which plotte lyth by twen the gret ryuer that goth to Yermouth and the medewe of the seid Pryour and Couent a gevns the north. Thus arn the seid parties in the presence of the Chaunceler, Justices and other of the Kynges Councell acorded in thys forme. That is to sey, that all the seid plotte abide on to the seid Priour and Couent and to her successourz for euir in such maner that the seid Priour and Couent and her successourz shull do sufficiently enlarge the cours of the watir in the same river in places ther it shall nede, in esement of hem that shull passe. And also it is acordid that a plotte that the seid citezevns latewardys encrochid up on the lond of the seid Priour and Couent as thei sey, with oute the walles of the seid cite be twen Barregatys and Fybriggatys in enlargyng of the dike of the same cite abide to the seid citezeyns her heires and her successourz for euir with oute more to take of the lond of the seid Priour and Couent a geyns her will. And also it is acorded that the seid Priour and Couent and her successours may make howses oon the oon part and on the othir of the brigge that is called Busshoppys Brygge with oute enpechement or lettyng of the seid citezeyns, her heirs or her successourz, so that sufficient entre and issue be lefte a nemste1 the watir on the oon part and on the other of the seid brigge, by the arches or in ony other maner, for puple that wooll wattir her hors ther, and heies, russhes, turvys or othir necessariis to the seid cite to brynge, and that the seid Priour and Couent and her successours up on the seid brigge, if their wooll, they may housen and other weyis ther of her profite do. And also make yates up on the seid brigge with out lettyng or enpechement of the seid citezeyns, her heires and her successourz, so that the seid citezeyns, her heires and her successours haue the kepyng of the seid gates whan they wooll with oute profite takyng of the howses forseid. And also it is acorded that the forseid citezeyns, her heires and her successourz, and other that londes or tenementes haue ioynyng to the seid reuere, and eche of hem a geyns hys house and his tenement may at her will a voide the gres growyng in the seid reuer on the oon part and on the othir and othir thyngges noiving ther in with oute enpechement or lettyng of the seid Priour and Couent or of her successourz or of ony other. And

¹ Anent i.e. towards. The French form has duers.

² Hay. The French form has fees.

if the seid citezevns which have so londes or tenementz joynyng up on the seid ryuere will not a voide the seid thinges so noiving, that it be well leffull to the seid Priour Couent and her successourz and also to eche other persone to a voide the gres and other thynges noiving with oute enpechement or lettyng of ony persone. And also it is acordid that if ony of the partiis forseid goo a geyns or breke thes seid thynges so acordid or ony article of hem, that the partie that hem so goth a gevn or breke, if he be of that convycte in due maner, as oft as the same thynges acordid shullun ben gon a geyns or broken in all or in part be holden on to the other part in c^{ij}. Off these indentures made in the thre partys in maner of a dede so abidyth, oon part to the seid Priour and Couent, and an other part to the seid Citezeyns, and the thridde part in the Chauncerie to the more knouleche of thynges acordid as it is a forseid. And this acorde was made at Norwich the xxvi day of Juyn the yere of the reign of the seid Kyng that is to sey Kyng Edward the thridde after the conquest the fufte. [1331].1

## CCCCXLIX.—A Rescue effected by the Prior and Monks 1506. Translated. (Case ge.)

The inquisition taken at Norwich in the Guyhald of the City of Norwich on Monday the 27th day of April in the 21st year of the reign of king Henry the seventh after the conquest [1506] before Gregory Clerk, Mayor of the said city, (and five others), justices assigned for the peace of the Lord King, and for hearing and determining divers transgressions, routs, riots and other misdeeds committed in the said city and the county of the same city, and also [before] the justices of the same Lord King assigned to hear and enquire into divers felonies committed within the said city and the county of the same city, by the oath of John Swayn senior, [and fifteen others]. Who say upon their oath, that whereas William Russell keeper of the gaol of the Lord King of the City of Norwich, and sergeant at mace of the Lord King within the said city, on Palm Sunday [5 April] in the year [aforesaid], at Norwich in the county of the same city, arrested a certain William Herryes for a felony then and there committed by the same William Herryes on the same day and year, and wished to lead him secure to the Guyhald prison of the Lord King of the said city. Nevertheless.

¹ Introduction II. 6,

one Sir Robert Brond of Norwich, prior of the Cathedral church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich, otherwise called Sir Robert Catton of Norwich, Prior of the said Cathedral church, Sir Nicholas Bewfeld, Sir Robert Motte, otherwise called Sir Robert Watfeld, and Sir Christofer Couper, [all] of Norwich, fellow monks of the said Prior, William Elsy [and seven others], yeomen of Norwich, with other unknown malefactors and disturbers of the peace of the Lord King, to the number of 20 persons assembled with them, on the said day, place and year, by force and arms, namely with swords and knives, then and there riotously made an assault upon the said William Russell, and took and riotously rescued the said William Herryes thus arrested for the said felony out of the custody of the said William Russell. And afterwards on the said day and place one, Thomas Large, at that time one of the Sheriffs of the said city, seeing the said William Herryes rescued in the said manner, approached to the said William Herryes the felon and arrested him for the said felony, and held the same felon in his custody until the said Prior and his said fellow monks and the other malefactors aforesaid, then and there, in the same day, year and place, made an assault upon the said Sheriff. And the said Prior moved with great fury addressed the same Sheriff with opprobrious words, by saying in the mother tongue "Shirreve thowe shalt not have this prysoner, thowe hast no thyng a doo with hym, not so hardy in thy hede to medell with hym" And the said Sir Nicholas Bewfeld, fellow monk aforesaid, then and there came behind the said Sheriff and caught him by his cloak (toga), and tore the cloak of the same Sheriff, and held the same Sheriff by the cloak behind, and thus by the artifices befor mentioned, the same Sheriff lost possessing of the said William Herryes, his prisoner aforesaid. And thus the said Prior and his said fellow monks, and the other malefactors beforenamed, by force and arms aforesaid and riotously on the said day place and year then and there took, rescued and led into the sanctuary of the Cathedral church of the Holy Trinity aforesaid, away from the custody of the said Sheriff, the same William Herryes, the said felon, arrested in the same; and they cherished and maintained him in that sanctuary, and carried off the same William Herryes, the said felon, from the custody of the said Sheriff in contempt of the Lord King, and against the peace of the same Lord King, and in pernicious example of the lieges of the same Lord King,1

CCCCL.—The Refusal of the Common Assembly to permit the Priory, Holmstrete etc. to be transferred to the County of Norfolk in 1524. (Case 9 g.)

Where as ye, Maister Maire, shewe on to us of the comon assemble of the Cite of Norwych that ye were moved be my Lord Chaunceller and the Lordes of the Kynges Councell that ve shuld by your wysdom move us whether we wold concent and aggre to take and haue yerly v marks of the Priour and Conuent of Norwych for euer, or elles iiijxxli in redy money payed to the use of the seid cite: we therfore to be aggreable and aggreed that the sevd Priory. Holmestrete and Ratonrowe and other places which nowe is wyth on the Counte of Norwych to be as no parcell of the same Counte off Norwych, but to be exempte and to be wythin the Counte of Norffolk according to the Priours desire, ye or nay. As to this your sevd mocion, Maister Maire, we of the seid comon assemble be wey of instruction require and prey you, and also we a certeyn and veve you for oure answere to the seyd Priour a fore the seyd Lordes, that we be not in ony wyse aggreable on to your seyd mocion. For, Maister Mayre, ye and we all may wele understond that it shuld be to the grete destruction in tyme to come of the cite for euer if we shuld aggre that ij shires shuld be wyth in the clousire of the cite. But be wey of instruccion, Maister Maire, ye may veve for answere to the seyd Priour, that where Kyng Herry the IIIde graunted to the citezeyns of Norwych return of writs, and executions of the same, and Kyng Edward hys sone confermed the same and graunted that the Bayllyffes at yat tyme shuld execute all royal offices wyth in the dykkes of the seyd cite and the water of Wenson.² And more graunted that no fforeyn officer shuld enter to do ony seruyce wyth in the same,3 for which graunte we encressed oure ffe fferme of xls,4 within which boundes the seyd priory and places be situated. Upon the which graunte aswele the seyd Priour and Covent than, as the seid Bayllyffes and Comynalte by the advise of the Kyng end hys Councell made a composicion⁵ Royall endentyd, confermyd and ratified by the seid Kynge under his gret seall, and also sealid aswele with the couent seall as with the comon seall of the seyd cyte. In which composicion a monge other

¹ See Vol. I. p. 16, ² Ib. p. 18. ⁸ Ib.

⁴ The sum was £10. 40s. had been added to the fee farm rent when the liberties were restored in 1285. See Vol. I. p. 222.

5 See p.271.

is conteyned howe the Kynges officers of the seyd cyte shuld execute ther officez wyth in the seid priory and places, as in the same composicion pleynly dothe appere. Which name of bayllyffes ar chaunged to the name of shirreves and madde a counte by the Kynges letters patentes and auctorised by auctoryte off parlement. To the which composicion we ar and haue be redy to obeye and amiably performe as we haue do in his and oure predecessoris dayes wele disposed, and thus may he and we level in rest and pease, ffor we thynk he ought to be concludyd by the seyd composicion to sey contrary to ony article conteyned in the same.

CCCCLI.—Agreement with the Dean and Chapter respecting the Jurisdiction within the Precinct 1539. (Case 9 h.)

This indenture made the tenthe daye of the monyth of Aprvll. in the xxxiie yere of the reign of oure souereigne lorde Kinge Henry the eight [1539] Betwen the Dean and the Chapiter of the Cathedrall Churche of the Holy Trinitie of Norwich on the oone parte, and the Mayer, Shreves, Citezyns and Commynaltie of the Citie of Norwiche aforesaid on the other partie; Witenessith, that where oure saide moost gracious soueraigne lorde by his letters patentes datid the vi day of the monith of Aprill in the said xxxth vere of his mooste prosperous reigne hath graunted as well to the saide Dean and Chapyter and to ther successors, as to the saide Mayer, Shreves. Citezvns and Commynaltie of the saide Citie of Norwiche and to ther successors; That the scite of the late Priorye or Monasterie of the saide Cathedral Church, and all the landes within the exterior or owtewarde walles of the same late Priorie or Monasterie, to gether with the buyldinges upon the saide walles, and also the saide walles and all the landes lieng betwyxt the walles of the Palace of the Busshopp of Norwiche and the late Priorie or Monasterie aforesaide within the owteward Est gate of the saide late Priorie or Monasterie towards the hospital of Saynt Giles and that, the said Est gate, from the date of the saide letters patentes shuld be exempted. seperated and clerelie distincte from the bodye of the Countie of Norffolk and from the hundred of Blofeld within the saide Countie of Norffolk; And that all the premisses shulde from thensforth

¹ Live. ² Excluded.

³ This reply seems to have been made at the Assembly held on Friday in Passion Week 15 H. VIII, 18 March 1524. See Introduction VII. 3.

be had, reputed and taken distincte, seperated and exempted from the saide Countie of Norffolk and from the saide hundred of Blofelde, and that from thensforth they shulde be had, reputed and taken within the Countie and of the bodye of the Countie of the saide Citie of Norwiche, and shuld be parcell of the saide Countie of the said Citie of Norwich for evermore. And that the saide Mayer, Shereves, Citezyns and Commynaltie and their successors from the date of the saide letteres patentes shuld haue, use, exercise and occupye for evermore the same liberties, jurisdictions, preemynences and auctorities within the said scite and places, boundes and lymyttes of the saide late Monasterie or Priorie, or within the precynct, scite, walles or close of the same in like condicion and degree as the same Maier, Shreves, Citezyns and Commynaltie and ther predecessors at any tyme before the date of thies present indentures were accustomed to haue, use and exercyse within the saide Citie of Norwiche and within the precinct of the same; Saued allwayes and reserved to the saide Dean and Chapyter and to ther successors and to ther Churche aforesaide, now being within the Countie of the said Citie of Norwiche, all such ther liberties jurisdictions, immynuities and preuileges within the scite, precinct and lymyttes of the same Cathedral Churche and the Close of the same by the King, oure soueraigne lord, or any of his pregenitors heretofore graunted, as well to the saide Dean and Chapyter and to ther successors as to the saide layte Prior and Conuent, or otherwyse there be the same late Prior and Conuent by any maner of title resonable used. And where also oure saide moost gracious soueraigne lorde by his letteres patentes hath furthermore graunted unto the saide Dean and Chapiter and to ther successors, that they and their successors shuld have all and singuler liberties, rightes, jurisdictions, imminuities and preuileges within the scite, procyncte and lymyttes of the Cathedrall Churche aforesaide and within the saide Close, by the King our soueraign lorde or any of his progenitors heretofore graunted as well to the saide Dean and Chapiter, as to the said late Prior and Conuent, or to their predecessors, or otherwyse there by them or any of them resonable used, in as ample maner and forme as the saide Dean and Chapiter within the saide lymyttes or scite and procyncte, while they were within the hundred of Blofelde in the Countie of Norffolk aforesaide hath had and inioyed, or of right

haue or ought to haue and iniove as in the saide letteres patentes more at large is manifestlie declared and expressed. Nowe in consideracion of a perpetuall amytie and concorde to be had and contynewed betwene the sayd Dean and Chapiter and their successors and the saide Maier, Shreves, Citezyns and Commynaltie and their successors for ever, and for dyuers resonable consideracions touching ther common tranquilitie and quietnes, the saide Dean and Chapiter by these present indentures for them and their successors do couenaunte and graunte to and with the saide Maier, Shreves, Citezyns and Commynaltie and ther successors, that if at any tyme after the date of these present indentures it shall happen any affraye, quarell mysdemeanor against the Kinges peace to be perpetrated, commytted, used or doon by any person or persons within the saide Cathedrall Churche or within the precynct-walles lymyttes of the Close of the same in the presence of the Maier or any Justice of Peace of the saide Citie of Norwiche for the tyme being, or any vacabunde or sturdie begger to comme in to the presence of the saied Maier, Justice of Peace or any of them within the saide boundes or lymyttes, or any obprobrious or contemptious wordes there to be spoken to the saide Maier, Justice of Peace or any of them; That then it shalbe laufull unto the saide Mayer or Justice of Peace from tyme to tyme within the saide Cathedrall Churche and within the lymyttes of the Clos of the same, to apprehende, arrest and attache all and euery such person and persons so offendinge, being not the Dean nor any of the Prebendaries or Canons of the saide Cathedrall Churche ne any of their officers or servauntes; And fromthence to lede euery suche offender, being noon of the persons before excepted, unto the Kinges common gaole of the saide Citie of Norwiche, and them and euery of them there to punysshe accordinge to the Kinges lawes accordinge to ther demerites, any libertie or fraunchese unto the said Dean and Chapiter or ther successors of right belonging to the contrarie hereof in any wyse natwithstanding. And if at any tyme hereafter it shall happen that any playnt or accion, reall or personall, be or shalbe commenced, levied, araynied or entered before the Maier, Justices of Peace or Shreves of the saide citie for the tyme being, or before any of them in any of the Kinges Courtes within the saide citie, whereby any maner of precept or proces in any suche

sute or accion shalbe to be awarded to the Bayliff of the libertie of the saide Dean and Chapiter or their successors there to be serued or executed, then the said Maier, Shreves, Citesyns and Commynaltie couenaunten and graunten for them and their successors to and with the said Dean and Chapiter and ther successors by theis presentes, that the saide Maier, Justice of Peace and Shreves and euery of them before whom any such sute or proces shalbe dependinge, shall from tyme to tyme for euermore awarde and directe ther mandatum, precept or proces to the saide Bailiff of the libertie of the Dean and Chapiter of the saide Cathedrall Churche for the tyme being, auctorising hym to execute the said mandatum, proces or precept to hym so directed, and that euerie such mandatum, proces or precept, at any tyme hereafter so to be directed to the saide Bailiff from the said Maier, Justice of Peace or Sheriffes of the said citie, or any of them for the tyme being, shalbe deliuered unto the saide Dean, or to one of the saide Prebendaries there, or to oon of the Canons of the saide Chapitre in the absence of the saied Dean and Prebendaries, or to the Bailiff of ther saide libertie for the tyme being by the space of xxiiijtie howers at the lest before the retorne of the same proces, mandatum or precept. And that allso euery such deliuerie of any such precept, proces or mandatum shalbe certified by the officer that shall deliuer the same to the saide Dean, Prebendarie, Canon or Balyff of the saide libertie or to any of them, in open Courte within the Guylde Hall of the saide Citie of Norwiche, or within any other place where the same mandatum, proces or precept shalbe retornable upon the othe of the saide officer, before that any proces of non omittas1 for to enter in to the saide liberties shalbe awarded or graunted by the saide Maier, Justice of Peace, Sheriff or any of them, or any of ther successors for the tyme being. And furthermore the saide Maier, Shreves, Citezvns Commynaltie for them and ther successors couenaunten graunten to and with the saide Dean and Chapiter and their successors by these presentes, that they the saide Maier, Shreves, Citezyns and Commynaltie ther successors, ministers, officers and assigneis, at any tyme after the date of these presentes shall not

¹ A writ directing a Sheriff to enter upon a liberty where the Bailiff neglects to serve a process.

by any commaundement or sumons call any of the seruauntes of the saide Dean, Prebendaries or Canons or of any of them, or of ther successors inhabiting within the precyncte and compas of the saide Clos, being no freman of the saide citie, before them in any of the Kinges Courtes within the saide citie there to be sworne in any inquest. Ne shall levie of the saide Dean, Prebendaries, Canons, ther seruauntes and officers ne of any of them inhabiting within the saide Close, any maner of custome, amercimentes, fynes or paynes for any maner of cause or offence committed or done within the precyncte and compasse of the saide Clos, other then accustomably before the date of thies present indentures haue ben used to be payed by the saide Deane, Prebendaries, Canons ther servauntes or officers. And the saide Maier, Shereves, Citezyns and Commynaltie for them and ther successors by these presentes further couenaunten and graunten to and with the saide Dean and Chapiter and ther successors, That the saide Maier, ne any of his brethern being Justice of Peace within the saide citie ne any of ther successors, upon any request unto them or to any of them hereafter to be made by any person or persons for to graunt any warrant of the peace or of good aberinge ayenst the saide Dean, or ayenst any of the saide Chapiter or of ther usuall seruauntes or common officers inhabiting within the saide Close, shall not in any wyse graunte any proces of the peace or good abering to be executed within the saide Clos or within the precynct or lymyttes of the same ayenst any of the persons aboue remembred, before that the saide Maier or Justice of Peace hath gevyn knowleage unto the saide Dean or to oon of the saide Prebendaries there resident, by whom or by what persons any such request is unto them soo made. In witnes whereof to oone parte of these indentures remaynyng with the saide Maier, Sheriffes, Citezyns and Commynaltie the saide Dean and Chapiter haue putt their common seall: and to the other part of the same indentures remaynynge with the said Dean and Chapiter the abouenamed Maier. Sheriffes, Citezyns and Commynaltie haue put ther common seal of the saide citie the daie and yere in the begynnynge of these indentures afore expressed.1

¹ Introduction VII. 3.

CCCCLII.—Ordinances for the Worsted Weavers in 1511. (Case 10b.)

Ordinaunces for the Citie of Norwich and the Countyes of Norffolk Suffolk and Cambydgeshyre vewed and examined by Richard Aylmer, Maier of the Citie of Norwich, Richard Brasier, Gregory Clerk, Thomas Aldrich, and Robert Long, Aldermen of the said Citie, for the Craft of Worstedweuers.—

Fyrst, where as diverse of thoccupacion of Worstedweuers in tymys passed aswell win the Citie of Norwich as elliswhere haue takyne apprentices to the same craft of tender and yonge age the which were nott able to werke in the said occupacion, wherby unlawfull clothes of worsted hathe bene before thys tyme made in deceyte of the Kinges liege people and to the greatt hurtt and slawnder to the said occupacion. It is ordeyned that from hensforth ther shall noo worstedweuer win the said citie ne wtout take any apprentice or apprentices under thage of xiiij yeres att the lest, and that the said apprentice or apprentices shall serue ther Masters to the which they shalbe bounde by wrytyngys indented atwyxt them to be made, conteyning ther coulenauntes by the space of vij yeres next after the said bonde at the lest, and that the same apprentice aswell bounde win the Citie of Norwich as elliswhere to be enrolled before the Maier of the said citie ffor the tyme beyng, according to tholde ordinaunces and lawdable custumes of enrollementes there before used, win one yere next ensuying after any suche couienaunt or wrytyng made of euery such apprentyse, upon payne of vis viijd to be forfayted by the master of the said apprentice for every apprentice that is nott in forme aforesaid receyued and nott enrolled, if he or they be duly therof convycted by examinacion hadde afore the said Maier, the one half therof, if hyt happynne to be win the said Citie of Norwich, to be to the Maier of the same citie, or elles to the Maier of such ceites and borowghes where such forfaytours shall fortune to falle. And out of cities and borowghes or where noo Maier is, to the cheffe lordes of the ffe where such fforfaytours shall happen to falle; and the other half to the wardeyns of the same craft win cities, borowghes or townes for the tyme beyng where it shall happyn to fall and be. And the same fforfayutres too be leuyed by dystres or dystresses of the godes

and catalles of hym that shall soo offende where soeuer thei shalbe founde, or by accion of debte. And that all such couienauntes of apprentice or apprentices taken and made contrary to this ordynaunce by any of the said craft to be voyde and of non effecte.

Item, be it ordeyned that no man of the said craft of worstedweuers take noo Skotte, Frencheman ne other alyon borne out of thys realme to be apprentice to the foresaid occupacion, upon payne of fforffayture of c⁵ to be leuyed by dystres of the godes and catalles of hym that taketh such apprentice as often as he soo offendeth, or by accion of debte. And the same fforfeytewre to be dyuyded in forme aforesaid.

Item, that the said craftymen shall yerely leve wewyng of worstedes, stamenys and sayes by the space of a hole moneth, that is to say from the ffeste of the Assumpcion of our Lady [15 Aug.] by the space of a moneth next after that be fully ended for the releffe and helpe of husbondry in the tyme of harvest, and if any of the said occupacion doth the contrary and therof be duly conuycted by examynacion hadde or otherwise, then he to fforfett for euery day for euery such lome soo wevynge iijs iiijd to be levyed and perceyvyd in forme aforerehersed.

Item, that there shall noo man nor woman of the same craft kepe nor use any lome of worsted stamynges ne sayes wtout his dwellyng place to his aun propre use and profyght, upon payn of fforfayture of xls as often as he shall doo to the contrarye and for euery tyme to be leuyed, devyded and hadde as is afore saide.

Item, that ther shall noo man nor woman of the same craft win the Citie of Norwich kepe a bove iiij brode lomys and one narowe lome at the most, and in the Countyes of Norffolk, Suffolk and Cambriggeshire oute of the said citie, no man nor woman kepe a bove to brode lomes and one narowe lome, upon payne of fforfayture of v for euery lome that is kepte more as often as they offende this ordynaunce, tobe fforfayte and leuyed as is afore said.

Item, that ther shall noo man of the said craft win the foresaid Citie of Norwich kepe aboue iiij apprentices att ones, upon payne of fforfayture of c^s in forme aforesaid expressid tobe fforffett and leuyed. And in the cuntrey oute of the said citie noo artifycer of worstedweuers to haue but ij apprentices att the

most, upon the same payne of v tobe leuyed, devided and

takynne as is before said.

Item, that noo man maried be taken to be apprentice to the said craft of worstedweuyng, upon payne to hym that taketh hym of fforfayture of c^s att euery tyme so fownde, to be devyded, hadde and leuyed as is before rehersed, and that euery such couienaunt of the said apprentice to be utterly voyde.

Item, that where comon regraters or sellers of worsted yarne wherof the said worsteddes be made called hukkysters, haue in tymys passyd engrosed and boughte of the said worsted yarne, hauyng no cunnyng to deserne which is gode and which is defective, haue caused the price thereof to be exalted and moch unlaufull worstedde to be made soo that the weuers therof can nott leve, in distruccion of the same craft. It is therfor ordeyned that no man of the said craft of worsted makynge shall bye noo worsted yarne of any of the said regraters or hukkesters, upon payne of fforfaytur for euery tyme soo ffonde defectyff vjs viijd accordyng and in forme aforesaid, to be devyded, levyed and hadde in maner and forme aboue declared.

Item, that noo woman nor maide weyve any worsted stamynges ne sayes for that that thei be nott of sufficient powre to werke the said worsteddes as thei owte to be wrought, upon payne of iijs iiijd as often as thei be founde wevyng to be devyded and leuyed in maner and forme aboue expressed.

And that it shalbe lefull to the Maier of theforesid citie of Norwich for the tyme beyng alswell by due examynacion as by presentment of xij men of the same, to enquyre of and upon the premysses and of euery of them. And all persons founde deffectyff in any of the premysses to sette fynes as is afore said, and them levye by the offycers of the said Maier for the tyme beyng or wardens of the said craft as often as it shall requyre.

Also it shalbe lefull to the said officers of the said Maier for the tyme beyng or the wardayns of the foresaid craft and to euery of them to dystreyne win the foresaid citie, and the said wardayns of the foresaid counties to dystreyne win the said countyes for ther partes of the said forfayturs, as often as it shall nede, and in lykewyse to other Maiers of cities and boroughes, and to the lordys of the ffee where as such fforfayturs shall happynne to be, or haue accions of debte for the same by

bylle of wrytte after the custumes and lawes where thei shall happynne to ffalle, and the parties shall nott be received to wage ther lawes.¹ In witnes of which viewe and examinacion taken and hadde as is aforesaid, the said Maier of the said Citie of Norwich by thadvyse of his said brethern, Aldermen, have to this writyng putt the seale of his office of Mairaltie of the same citie in ther Guyhalle at Norwich in the ffeste of Seynt Kateryne virgyn the iijde yeer of the reign of our souereign lord Kyng Herry the viijth. [25 Nov. 1511.]²

CCCCLIII.—Replies to certain assertions made by the Citizens of London in support of their design to abolish the Norwich Sale Halls c. 1578. (Case 10d.)

Touching the allegacion that the Queen maiestic dooth lose her custome by our commodities, we saye that where the Queen hath of euery brod cloth worth  $x^{li'}$  but  $vj^s$  viijd, she hath for euery iij bayes, worth not aboue viji,  $vj^s$ , and so for euery one ratably.3

Wheare they stond moche upon our new commodities and therfor to be brought to the Hall, we saye that these bee no otherwise new commodyties then the wursteds wer in respect of Norwich whightes. For first wer made at Norwich (of the self same Norffolk wooll weh was vendyble in all places, and neuer wer required to com to eny hall or serche at London nor to paye eny imposicion) cloth called Norwich whightes,4 then wurstedes, then monkes clothes, after them russelles, after them sayes, bustyns, chamlettes and sutche other lyke commodities, All wch grew in tyme owt of request wherupon the cittie of Norwich greatly did decaye and a nomber of people w^{ch} before lyved well of the same commodities did then lyve very poorely and nedely. Then after the straungers wer tollerated by the Queen's maiestie they brought in the makyng of bayes, mockadoes and grogrames, weh wth dynerse other commodities and inventyons by our owne inhabitauntes and people are nowe made to the great benefytt and relieff aswell of them as of all our confynes about the same Cittie.

¹ Here are the signatures of the Mayor and Aldermen named above.

² These orders were ratified by the Lord Chancellor 17 May 1512. *I ib. Alb Norw*. fol. 94. See Introduction IV. 2, and Vol. I. No. CCLXXVI.

Introduction V. 4. 4 See No. CXCVII.

CCCCLIV.—A Statement made to the Lords of the Council respecting the sale of Norwich Commodities in London c. 1578. (Case 10d.)

Wheras the Cytyzyns of Norwyche tyme wtout mynde have had fre trafvoue wt the cytyzyns of London for all maner commodities made and wrought at Norwyche as woorstedes. sattyns, ryssells, sayes, dornyx and sondry other invencyons made of woolle, and have bene allwayes permytted to have ther severall pachowses in ther accustomed innes or nyghe unto the same at ther pleasures, wher thei have usually put to sale those commodities to the cytyzyns of London wtout any further transposyng or carvyng to any open place or Sale Hall, or paying any custome or hallage for the same. Notwistanding the long contynuance of quyet trafyque, the Lord Maior of London of late hathe sett forth certen proclamacions inioynyng all maner persons that shall transpose or bryng any commodities to London, made of woolle or of woollen and lynnen, to be brought to a place whych thei have termyd Woorstedhall, scytuatyd at the north ende of tholld Jury in the ward of Basynghall in London, there to put to sale and utter all suche commodities and not ellse where win the cytic of London and liberties of the same, restraynyng all other usuall pachowses and pryvate posessyons, straytely chargyng ther cytysns not receyve or harborrow any the commodities aforsayd, uppon payne and forfyture for every brode clothe vjs viijd, every carsey xld, every bridgewater xxd, every woorsted xld, eche tufft mockado xxd, and all other commodities of new devyse after lyke rates. The same penallties and forfytures to be recoveryd in the Lord Maiors cowrte by accyon of dett, byll of playnte or otherwyse. as in the sayd proclamacions more playnely dothe and maye appeare. Whyc proclamacions have bene solemply and publyquely proclaymed, and therwyth have ordeynyd a new exaccyon to be raysed and levyed uppon all maner commodities made of wollen and lynnyn, not sparyng hose or garters, whych wyll amont to a great somme of money in the year, more then may be borne of suche commodities, over and besides great trobles, quarrells and incovenyences yt may dayly brede therby. And for that your Lordeships orators have and do denye the payment of those new impocycions, or to cum to the new erected halle by

collor wherof these exaccions and impocytions bene demanded, and do requyre to injoye and have ther ancyent lybertyes and accustomyd knowen placys and severall pachowses as allwayes thei have quyetly had, and to be fre of any new exaccyon or impocycion as thei owght to be by vertu of dyverse and sondry charters grantyd by the Queen's maiesties most noble progenitors ffor the same, not on knowen to the Lord Maior and his woorshipfull brethern, whyche we have ben put to shew before this for suche lyke attempts.¹

CCCLV.—The Preamble of the Hatters' Book 1543. (Case 10b.)

To the Right Worshipfull Maister Meyer, the Aldermen and Commen Assemble of the City of Norwiche.—Humbly shewen unto your maistershippes your oratours, the artificers of hattys making inhabyting win the seid cyte, that where now of late diuers honest cytezens of the seide cyte haue inuentyd and begune the craft of hattes makyng win the same cyte whiche they can now make as well and as good as ever came oute of Fraunce or Flaunders or² any other realm, wherby they have honest lyuynges and sett many persons, pore peple and chyldern of the seide cyte, on work, which is and shalbe moche for the commen welthe of the seide cyte yf the same craft may be exersysed wtout gyle and deceipt. And lykyth yt your maystershyppys, so yt is that now of late diuers covetous and froward persons of the seide cyte, more regardyng their owne private lucre, gotten by deceipte and untrowth, then the good contynuance of the seide crafte and meynteyning of the commen welth of the seide cyte, haue of late made theyr hattes so unworkmanly and wt suche unlawfull and deceiptfull stuffe, as wt hear,3 sterche and syse, that suche persons as haue worne and occupied the same deceiptfull hattes and haue ben deceyuid wt them, do now universally suspecte all hattes made in Norwiche to be deceyptfull, wherby the seid occupacion is lyke to falle to utter decaye onles some good statutes and ordynaunces be made by your maystershyppis by auctoryte of

¹ See No. CCCCXIV, and Introduction V. 4.

² "Came out of Fraunce or Flaunders or" is struck through and "were made in" written above.

your commen assemble for the represse and puttyng awey of all deceypte and untrowthe to be used in the seide occupacion.¹

CCCCLVI.—Ordinances for Crafts by which they are united into Twelve Grand Companies. Enacted at an Assembly held on 19 Aug. 20 Jas. I. 1622. (Mercers Book. Case 10b.)

The preamble recites the clause in divers charters respecting the remedy of defective customs, and that no customs and ordinances are more useful than those for the good government of trades, also that by reason of the inevitable changes which time has produced, there now appear some defects in such orders anciently made.

It is enacted by the Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen with the consent of the Common Council that whereas it hath been anciently used that every apprentice which hath served for the space of seven years or more hath paid for his admittance to the freedom, 13s. 4d. beside the ordinary fees viz. To the Town Clerk, 12d. To his clerk, 6d. To the Chamberlain, 8d. To the Swordbearer, 6d. To the Mayors Officers, 8d. To the Ward Officers, 8d. To the Foreign Receiver, 10d. from and after Michaelmas next every freeman which shall take any apprentice other that the freeborn son of a citizen, and other than poor children bound forth by the parish, shall upon the sealing of the indenture pay to the Foreign Recever, 13s. 4d. and shall within one month cause the indenture to be enrolled in the office of the Town Clerk who shall take only the ancient fee of 6d.

Every freeman neglecting the above payment and enrolment shall forfeit 6s. 8d. monthly, and the Town Clerk may not enrol the indenture unless it be endorsed with the receipt of 13s. 4d. by the Foreign Receiver. Every apprentice after duly serving his term shall upon his request be admitted to the freedom on payment of the ordinary fees to the city officers and no more, and every person which shall be admitted, if he be the freeborn son of a citizen, shall take his oath before the Mayor and Justices of Peace, but if he attain his freedom by service or emption then before the Mayor, Sheriffs etc. in open Assembly;

¹ Introduction V. 2.

And all headmen and searchers of trades shall yearly take the oath as heretofore hath been used.

If the wardens of the trades do not search for apprentices, and present to the Masters of the Grand Company such faults of enrolments as they find, they shall forfeit for every defect 20s. If they do not endeavor to obtain the forfeitures for default of enrolment they shall pay 36s.

For a due order and government to be had in the several trades, misteries and occupacions used in this city yt ys ordeyned established and enacted that all the trades [etc.] shalbe devided into Twelve Grand Companies in manner and forme followinge viz. The Mercers, scriveners, haberdashers of small wares, barbors, pynmakers and joyners shalbe accompted the First Grand Company. The Marchants, dyers, worstedshermen, callenders, masons, tylers and lymeburners shalbe taken to be Second Grand Company. The Grocers, rafemen, reedsellers and reeders, carters and porters shalbe reputed the Third Grand Company. The Apothecories, upholsters, tanners, stationers, carpenters, paynters and basketmakers shalbe called the Fourth Grand Company. The Drapers, haberdashers of hatts and caps. feltmakers, woolchapmen, glovers, woollen shermen, parchment makers and poyntmakers shalbe the Fifth Grand Company. The Goldsmithes, the ironmongers, smythes, sadlers, pewterers, brasyers, glasyers, cutlers, plomers, clockmakers and belfounders shalbe the Sixt Grand Company. The Worstedweuers, dornixweauers, silkeweauers, lynnenweauers and slaymakers shalbe the Seventh Grand Company. The Hosiers, twisterers and combers shalbe the Eight Grand Company. The Taylors, skynners, bodymakers, imbroderers and silkerasers shalbe the Nynth Grand Company. The Bruers, bakers, coopers, keelemen, watermen and millers shalbe the Tenth Grand Company. The Inholders, fishmongers, fishermen, vintners, bochers, and cookes shalbe the Eleauenth Grand Company. The Cordiners, coriers, knackers, whitawers, coblers, coachmakers, trunkmakers and helemakers shalbe the Twelfth and last Company. And the two Aldermen of the Ward of South Conesford, and their successors, Aldermen of the Ward aforesaid, shall from tyme to tyme be maisters of the said first Company. And the Aldermen of the Ward of North Conesford and their successors shalbe maistres of the second Grand Company. And so the Aldermen of euery other

Ward of this city and their successors, as they are ranked usually in the Assembly Bookes¹ where their yearely nominacion ys recorded, shalbe maisters of the seuerall Companyes afore mentioned respectively, as the same Companyes are before ranked in this present ordinance.

The freemen of every trade consisting of more than II persons shall yearly, within one month after the Mayor has taken his oath, choose I headman, 2 wardens and a convenient number of searchers, and the Mayor shall swear them for the due execution of their places. Every trade consisting of II persons or fewer shall choose but I headman and I warden or only one warden as shall be thought fit by the Masters of the Grand Company.

If the freemen fail to make their choice within the month then the Mayor and the Masters of the Grand Company, or one of them, shall appoint the officers.

If any of the officers die or depart the city during their year of office the freemen shall choose others within one month in place of them, or otherwise the Mayor etc. shall appoint them as before.

Every citizen being chosen an officer and neglecting to appear before the Mayor to take his oath shall forfeit 36s.

The citizens of every trade shall have a book to be kept by the headman and wardens wherein shall be expressed these general orders as well as the particular ordinances ordained, and to be ordained for every trade having at this time no ordinances in force. Such trades shall with all convenient speed procure some fitting ordinances to be drawn up and presented to the Mayor, Sheriffs etc. for confirmation.

The Masters of every Grand Company within six weeks after the Mayor has taken his oath shall call before them the officers of all the trades in their company, who shall choose a competent number of assistants to assist in the government of the several trades together with the headmen and wardens. And if any officers shall be warned by the Masters of their Grand Company to appear before them, or if any citizen be warned by their officers to appear at any assembly, and they shall be absent without a reasonable excuse, in either case those offending shall forfeit 2s.

¹ Introduction III. 3. There is a gap of 50 years in the Minutes of Assemblies at this date.

The Masters of every Grand Company, four times a year at least, shall call before them the assistants and the officers of the trades in the company to enquire into, hear and determine, and punish the offences committed against this ordinance and other ordinances touching the several trades: The Masters failing in this respect shall forfeit 20s.

That all indentures may be enrolled, every of them shall be registered in a book to be kept by the headman and wardens of every trade. The book shall from time to time be produced before the Masters of the Grand Company and examined with the enrolments made in the office of the Town Clerk, and every citizen taking an apprentice and not registering the indenture shall forfeit 10s.

And in regard to the consent of the greater number of the men of the particular trades to the ordinances and payments, it is enacted that only four persons in any one year shall, without consent of the officers of some particular trade, be admitted to the freedom for any fine whatsoever, and none of these four except by a full and public assembly.

Yet such foreigners as are already setled in this city and use some trade and shall procure their freedom or some tolleration from the Mayor, Sheriffs etc. before the Annunciation of our Lady [25 March] next ensuing; and such apprentices as are already bound to any trade for the term of 7 years and whose indentures shall be enrolled before the said feast, shall be permitted to use such trades as they are already settled in or bound unto according to such freedom or tolleration aforesaid as shall seem convenient, this present ordinance or any other ordinance heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding.

All forfeitures by virtue of this act shall be recovered by distress to be taken by the Mayor's officers by warrant of the said Mayor, or otherwise by action of debt, bill or plaint to be prosecuted in the name of the Chamberlains in the King's Court before the Sheriffs, wherein no essoin or wager of law shall be admitted to the defendant, and the Chamberlains shall recover the ordinary costs of suit. One third part of all forfeitures, the costs of suit being deducted, shall be paid to the Chamberlains and by them to the Clavors; One other third part to the

wardens of that trade whereof the offender shall be a member; And the last third part to him or them that shall first give information of the offence and shall prosecute in the name of the Chamberlains for the recovery thereof; this or any other act made to the contrary notwithstanding.

From and after Christmas next ensuing the officers of each particular trade or any two or more of them whereof the headman or one of the wardens shall be one, shall so often as shall seem convenient, with the consent of the Masters and Assistants of the Grand Company, search the shops, warehouses and rooms of every person using that trade whereof they are officers, where they shall have just cause to suspect that there are defective wares. And if any person shall resist such search he shall forfeit 10s, to be recovered and divided as before. Provided always that this ordinance shall not extend to the wardens of the worsted weavers, or to the wardens of the company of the weavers and makers of russells etc.

And the wardens of every trade shall before the feast of All Saints [1 Nov.] next ensuing present to the Mayor the names of all apprentices which are before this time bound by indenture to any trade in this city or the suburbes, that the indentures may be enrolled according to the ordinance. Every warden offending herein shall forfeit 26s. 8d. to be recovered and divided as before.

CCCCLVII.-Form of the Freemen's Certificate in the 15th Century. (Assembly Minute Book 1492-1510, f. 130.)

Universis ad quorum noticiam littere presentes peruenerint Maior, Vicecomites et Communitas Ciuitatis Norwici, Salutem, Sciatis quod A. B. lator presencium noster conciuis est et de nostra libertate Ciuitatis predicte in eade nque commorans; atque ratione libertatis nostre ac aliarum libertatum a diuersis dominis Regibus Anglie concessarum et confirmatarum, idem A. B. liber est et esse debet ab omni genere theolonii, pontagii,1 passagii,2 muragii,3 pauagii,4 lastagii,5 stallagii,6 cariagii,7 kaiagii,8 vinagii,9 fossagii,10 et ab omnibus aliis consuetudinibus per omnes

10

1

¹ Toll for the repair of bridges.

Toll for the repair of bridges.
 Ferry toll.
 Toll for the repair of the walls.
 Toll for the repair of the streets.

⁵ Market or Fair tolls. ⁶ Toll paid for erecting stalls in markets, etc. ⁷ Toll paid for conveying goods from one place to another. ⁸ Quay tolls.

⁹ Toll paid for importing wine, semetimes paid in kind.

¹⁰ Toll for the repair of the ditches.

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portus maris per totam Anglie et per omnem domini nostri Regis potestatem. Qua propter vos omnes et singulos, omni affeccione qua possumus, amicabiliter rogamus et tenore presencium requirimus quatenus cum dictus A. B. homines seu seriuentes sui cum bonis aut mercandisis suis penes vos accesserit seu accesserint, ipsum aut ipsos absque aliqua custuma supradicta vel alia causa quacumque vobis prestanda libere et quiete transire permittatis iuxta tenorem libertatis nostre, et ipsum tanquam conciuem nostrum in omnibus suis agendis admittere dignemini nostris precibus et amore sicuti pro vestris in casu consimili ad vestram instanciam vel maiori nos velitis fore facturos. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras conciui nostri prenominato fieri fecimus patentes, sigillo officii Camerariorum Communitatis prelibate Ciuitatis apud Norwicum tercio die Junii anno regni regis Henrici vij post conquestum vj^{to}. [1491]. Andrewes.

Irrotulatus in libro nigro de introitu ciuium tempore Rogeri

Best maioris secundo [1472-3] inter artifices Cocorum.1

CCCCLVIII.—A Report upon the Conduct of the Inmates at the Great Hospital suggesting methods of reformin; it. 1550. (Case 16a,)

With ye lycens of Mr. Mayyr here present and my mastrys ye Aldyrmen to hym assent I make my menys² at thys tyme for reformatyon of dyuerse cawssys among ye pore peple in ye Hospytall for dyuers abusys me thynke mygt be bettyr with yowor coownselles under Mr. Mayyrs fauer I submet my selffe at all tymes, I trost, as my dewty hys.

Fyrst, to a poynt them from our ladys day tyll myelmas from vj of ye cloke in mornyng tyl viij of ye cloke in ye forenon, and at aftyn none from iij of ye cloke tyl v in somer tyme; and from myelmas tyl our lady day from vij of ye cloke tyl ix in ye forenone, and in ye aftyr none from ij tyl iiij, to kepe ther chyrche, excepte a cawsse resuntable, or elles to be reformyd by ther keper.

The secunde ys that thay shuld reseyue ye hole communyon every quartyr onnys or schowe ye cawsse wy beyng in ye casse that thay are in.

The therd ys that wan I have a beryall ye men wylle nat

¹ This book is missing, the reference does not tally with the Old Free Book.

² Methods i.e. proposals.

help to bere them to ther grauys but make excusys and lat ye

women do ytt.

The forth ys that men and women wyl nat cum to ye sermunnys at Chryst Chyrche, do ye best I cane, wan they ar able to goo al ye cyte ouer and sume of them ye cuntry also.

The fyfft ys they wyl nat kepe godes pece and ye kynges but wll brayle and stryve onresunnably, summe that want heryng¹ myht with ponysment be ponyschyd that ye syht of

ther eye myht reforme them to a dew ordyr.

The sexthe ys non schall goo in to ye cyte a lone to ye dysplesyr of thyr keper and so cum dronkyn hoome at euen with talys inowe, this wyll they do with owht ony leue, many of them. Werfore I schall dyssyyr that wan they goo they schall goo ij to gythyr or elles nat, with leue of ther keper, he may know wer they are; and they wyll to ye ale howss ij or iij attonys.

The seuynthe ys that wane ij men fale afyyttyng, or ij women, or j man and a women, to lay them bothe in ye stokkes tyll they be bothe plesyd.²

The aythe ys that yff ony of them chyd and brayle at their mete, than to take them up and set them alone for that tyme or tak away ther mett.

The nythe ys yff ony of them peke or stele to have syche ponysment as yow schall thynke good for ther dysseruyng.

The tenthe ys yff ij of them goo braylyng to ther beddes to gyff them sche ponyssment as schalbe thowht mete for them.

The eleventh ys that syche persons as cum in to ye howss with syche goodes as they haue, and afterward gyff ther goodes owht of ye howss agayne, to send them aftyr.

The twelve ys that thos persons that depart ye world nat to gyff ther goodes awaye at ther plesyr and leue ye hows in was cass than they fond yt.

All thes I know by experyens and yt ys godes howss and I wold haue them godly peple in yt.

All thes thyngges with yowor fauyrs wold I haue rehersyd wan ony person schalbe reseyuyd in to ye howss for ther abytatyon, and also to reherss them every quartyr onnys for ye more erudycyon to them seluys and quyett in ye howss.

That for all thys my pore and sympple informatyon I put

¹ Deaf persons.

² Appeased.

all to my Master Mayyr with all my mastrys ye Aldyrmen and suspet my owyne wyht¹ in this behalve but undyr yowor corectytyon I submyt my selff.

By yowor chaplen to ye pore.2

CCCCLIX.—Purchase of the Bridewell in St. Andrew. (From the Mayor's Book given by Augustine Steward in 1526, and remaining with the Town Clerk.)

Whereas the inhabytantes of this citie of long tyme haue been at great and excessive charges in maynteyning the pore people within the same citie whiche increas more and more by reason that so many young ydle persons and basterdes doo dayly increas, and no convenynt hows hathe been prouvded for a Brydewell to keep and stay the sayd ydle persons to somme honest woorke and labor: The magistrates therefore of the same citie haue provyded and bowght the great hows of Mr. Baron Sotherton³ scytuate in St Andrewes nigh the churche yard there, in a place moste fytte for suche a purpose. And because the same was not purchassed with the reuenewes of the citie, therefore it is ordeyned, agreeyd and appoynted that the revenues aswell of the other part of the same hows whiche shall not bee occupyed for a Brydewell but that shalbee letten, as also the late hows of Brydewell and grownd thereto belongeng in the parysshe of St Pawlle, shall from hensforth wholly bee ymployed, bestowed and conuerted to a stock to sett the persons on woork whiche shall from tyme to tyme bee sent thither, and to the reparacions of the same howses and other necessarie thinges for the same new Brydewell. And that the reuenues of the same twoo howses shall not otherwyse bee ymployed but to the reparations of the sayd howses and releef of the pore within the same citye [1583].

CCCCLX.—The Contract for re-building the Common Quay in Conesford in 1432. (Deeds of S^t Clement in Conesford. Case 3 h.)

This endenture mad betwix Thomas Wetherby, Surveyour of the godys of the comon of the Citee of Norwich, Thomas Balle and

¹ He expects that he is the best informed.

² Sir John Fyssher, chaplain to the poor, presented a bill in the Mayor's Court, "for good order to be used amongst the poor in God's House," on 15 March 4 E. VI. 1550. See Introduction VI. 1.

The conveyance is dated 13 Sept. 1583.

Nicolas Stanhowe, Tresorers of the same citee, on the on party and John Marwe, citeseyn of Norwich, fremason, on the othir party. Witnessith that the seyd John xal make er don make the newe comon kave of Norwich lying in the paros of Seint Clement¹ of Conesford in Norwich, whiche kaye extendith hym in lengthe from the mees of John Drewe un to the hous of the comon lying be syde the comon lane in the same paros. Whiche seyd John Marwe xal funde almaner werkmanship and mater and al othir thyngs that to the seyd kaye xal gon, that is to seyne he xal take the ground pile it and plank it with englyssh oke of hert er ebel2 of a resonable thiknes sufficient for the seyd werk be the seyd lengthe, and therupon be gyune the seyd kaye of ffreston asshleryd3 of a conable4 brede and heythe according to that werk of ffreston. the seyd kaye xal halden in brede in the ground upon the plankyng v quarters be the kyngs standard, and the same kaye xal halden in brede under the ouereston iiij quarters be the seyd standard, and yche ston lying in the ouerest party of the sayd kaye xal ben in wyght of a pipe of wyn atte leste asshleryd. And the seyd John Marwe xal rammen and fillen with marl and grauell and make pleyn atte bak of the sevd kave on hys propir cost, and haue the tymber of the seyd kaye and take it up. And the seyd kaye with al that therto longith the seyd John Marwe xal performen and enden at the ferthest be the first day of Maii nest following after the making of this endenture with oute ferther delay. For which sevd kaye wel and sufficiently in alle thyngs as it is abouen seyd to ben don, the seyd Thomas, Thomas and Nicolas xal paye er don paye to the seyd John Marwe liili vi viiid, bat is to seyne at Lammesse [I Aug.] nest comyng after the making of this endenture xx marc, atte feste of alle seints [I Nov.] nest folwyng xx marc, atte feste of Candlemesse [2 Feb.] ban nest folwyng xx marc, and on the first day of Maii than nest folwyng xx marc. And the seyd John Marwe xal frely take up be the watir with help of the crane and brygen in be the lond al maner of mater to the seyd kaye longyng, and to ben had with outen onythyng to ben payed to the comon⁵ er to the keper of the seyd kaye. And the seyd Thomas, Thomas and Nicolas xal fynden to the seyd John Marwe and to his werkmen an hous to werkyn in be the seyd tyme. And the seyd Thomas, Thomas and Nicolas xal delyueren to the seyd John Marwe cloth

¹ The Old Common Staithe. ² Poplar ⁴ Covenable, proper. ⁵ Community.

³ Wrought, squared.

sufficient for a gowne as is conuenyent for his degre atte feste of Cristemesse nest after the makyng of this endenture. And if the seyd John Marwe wel and trewly hold and performe on hys partye al maner of couenauntes touchyng the seyd kaye and yche part ther of, that thanne in obligacion of an. c. marc in whiche the seyd John Marwe and on Richard Reyner of Thornegge, fremason, arn bounden to the seyd Thomas, Thomas and Nicolas to payen at Michelmesse nest comyng after the date of this present endenture for nought be had, and ellys that it stande in hys strengthe. In witnesse of all and yche of the premyses the parties befornseyd to thise presents endentures alternatly han set her selys. Wreten at Norwich the x day of Juyll the yeer of the regne of Kyng Henre the sexte after the conquest the x [1432]¹

CCCCLXI.—Clauses peculiar to the Second Charter of Edward IV. (12 Feb. 1462).

(As translated in a Book of Copies of the City Charters—Case 17 b.)

[Moreover we have granted for us and our heirs to the afore-said Citizens their heirs and successors] that they have all goods and cattelles of felons and fugitives and petty trators² fallinge and chaunsinge within the saide Citie of Norwich suburbes, hamlets, procinctt, grounde, and sircuit a oresaide in help of the fe ferme of the same Citie of Norwich.

And that the Maior and Sheriffs theire heires and successors, for ever haue the stratinie and seach in the water of Wenson, by all the length of the same water, that is to say from a certaine place of the northe perte of the Citie of Norwich called the Shepewashe, unto a crosse called Hardley Crosse next Breydyng, to vewe and search all nettes, weares, and other engins founde in the same water to take fishe, and bere away and reteine and to burne all and singular those thinges which shall fortune to be founde their laide or putt contrarie to the forme of any statutes made or to be made, or in distruccion of yunge fishes called frie, as well by examination as inqueste, to be taken in punnishement of those which there putt, reise or laye, or hereafter shall presume to putt, laye or reise such nettes, wears and ingens, and to iustifie amercie, fine, or punnishe all those so lyinge nettes, wears or

¹ Introduction VI. 2.

² The goods of those convicted of petty treason pertained to the King as lord of the ee of Norwich. Stat, 25 E. III. st. v. c.2.

³ See Vol. I. No. XXIII.

ingens after the lawes ordinaunces and customs of the saide citie made or to be made.

Allso we will and graunte and under a grevious forfiture prohibet that none make any trenches in the said water of Wensonne within the metes, limittes and boundes aforesaide, nor leade or carie, or presume to do to be led or caried any mucke or other vilde stuffe in keles or other botes or vessells, under the paine of forfitt of the same keles, bots or vessels, and fine after the discrecion of the Mayor and Sheriffs of the same citie, which forfitts and fines we will and graunte to the said Maiour and citizens of the same citie and ther successors, to be had and perceived and taken in relefe and ayde of the payment of the fee ferme of the saide citie.

And that no markett from henceforthe be kept within the saide citie, suburbes, hamlettes, grounde, procinct and scircuit aforesaid for fishe or fleshe to be soulde in grosse or at retale, but in the place accustomed to be assigned by the saide Maior, Sheriffes, Citizens and Cominaltie, under the paine of forfiture of the saide fish and flesh, and to make fine by the distrecion of the Maior, Sheriffes, Citizens and Cominaltie of the saide citie for the tyme beinge. Which forfitures and fines we will shalbe converted and approved to the use of the saide citie, in help of payment of the fee ferme aforesaide; And that no markett from henceforth be graunted by us or our heires to any personne within five leages of the saide cite or sircuit thereof.

## CCCCLXII.—An Agreement relating to the Waterworks at the New Mills in 1584. (Case_10f.)

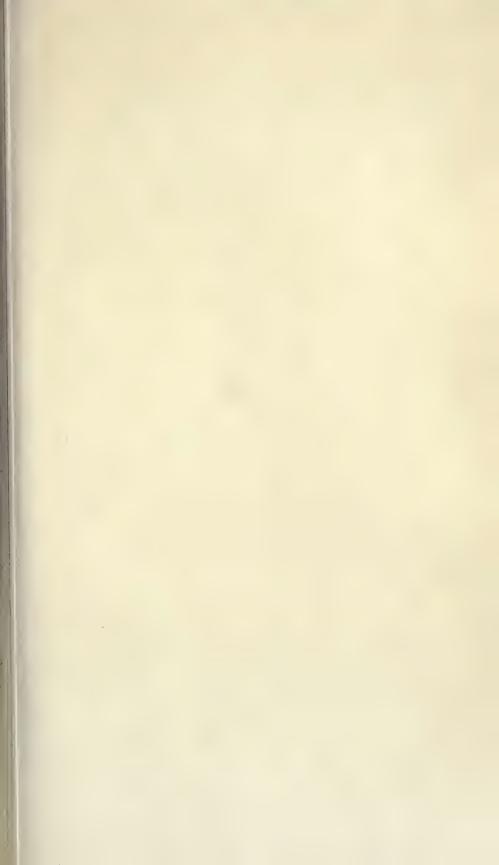
Indenture made 24 Aug. 26 Eliz. [1584]: Between John Foster and Alexander Peele, citizens and plumbers of London, on thone part, and the Maior, Shreeves, Citizens and Commonaltie of the Citie of Norwiche on thother part. Whereas as well by lycence consent and appoyntment of the sayd Maior etc. as also by vertue and reason of a certaine indenture bearing date the three and twenty daie of Aprill in the fyve and twenty yere of the reign of our sayd Queen [1583] made between the sayd Maior etc. on thone part, and the said John and Alexander on thother part, the sayd John and Alexander have lately erected buylded and sette up at or nere the New Mylles, a mylle

with all thinges thereto belongeng to dryve and conveighe water by and throughe certaine pypes of lead lyeng and beeyng in dyvers streets and churcheyardes to the Market Crosse, and have made and layed in the ground and up and uppon St Lawrence Steeple a mayne pype to carry and conveighe water to the sayd Crosse, and at the Crosse have made and buylded a system of leade to receive the same water, and from thence by pypes of leade have conveighed the water into the Fysshemarket, and there at certaine cocks doo deliver water to suche as doo occupie the same. And whereas also owt and from the maynepype and systeme there ar already made and deliuered by the said John and Alexander, certaine braunches and guylles1 of lead with cockes of brasse to conveighe and deliver water at certaine mennes howses, reserveng severall yerely rentes or fermes for the sayd pryvate braunches or quylles as between the sayd John and Alexander and the seuerall persons is already agreeyd. Whiche indenture with all right, possession and terme of yeres of the same, together with the mylle, myllehows, pypes of lead, quylles and other things whatsoever had, made or placed within the sayd citie by the sayd John and Alexander, they, for certaine summes of mony to them by the Maior etc. payed, have by their wrytyng bearyng date the xxijth day of August in the sayd six and twenty yere etc. assigned to the sayd Major etc. to the onely use of the sayd Maior etc. Bee it now witnessed that the sayd John and Alexander etc. doo covenaunt with the sayd Maior etc., That in consideracion of the sixt part of the yerely rent, as well alreadie reserved by the sayd John and Alexander for the quylles already deliuered as also hereafter by the said Maior etc. to be reserved, of and for any cockes, braunches or quylles already made or hereafter to bee made and graunted to any persons duryng the naturalle lyves of the sayd John and Alexander and the longer lyver of eyther of them, the said John and Alexander at their owne costes and charges duryng the sayd naturalle lyves etc. shall sufficiently repare, and maynteine the sayd mylle with all manner of things thereto belongeng, as also the sayd maynepype and pypes, systeme, cockes and stopcockes, sestrowes2 and all thinges belongeng to the same maynepypes and systeme, now made or hereafter to bee made, duryng the naturall lyves etc.

¹ Small pipes. ² Troughs in which the water was allowed to deposit its sediment.

and from tyme to tyme amend all suche places and plottes of grownd as shall at any tyme bee broken for repareng any of the premysses duryng the sayd terme. Prouided alwayes that yf any of the cockes or stoppecockes (other then the cockes belonging to the private quilles or braunches) shall decay or bee broken the Major etc. at their own costes and charges, shall provyde new cockes and stopcockes, and the sayd John and Alexander etc. shall sett them on without any allowance for the same. And the sayd John and Alexander further covenaunt with the sayd Maior etc. that they shall every fower and twenty howers deliver in the sayd systeme at the Crosse the whole systemefull of water, and in time of necessitie by reason of casualtie of fyer so muche water as then shalbee requisite, and as they conveniently may deliver by the sayd mylle and pypes. And lykewyse shall twoo tymes in every day at the least at convenyent howers deliver by the sayd pryvate quylles etc. at the hows of every suche person as hathe or shall compound or pay rent or ferme for the same, suche convenyent store of water as is or shalbee promysed to ye sayd person uppon the sayd composicion makyng. And the Major etc. doo covenaunt with the sayd John and Alexander, that they shall yerely pay to the sayd John and Alexander, in the Guyldhall porche, every yere at the Feastes of the Byrthe of our Lord [25 Dec.] and the Natyvytie of St John Baptist [24 June] duryng so long tyme as they or the survivour of them shall so maynteine the sayd mylle etc. and deliver the quantitees of water abovesayd, the sixt part of the yerely rentes and fermes so reserved for the same as is abovesayd. And fynally it is further agreed between the sayd parties that from the Feast of the Nativitee of St John Baptist last untill the Feast of the Nativitee of St John Baptist now next ensuring the sayd John and Alexander shall have to their owne benefite the whole yeres rentes and fermes, whiche shalbee payable for all suche pypes, quylles etc. as now bee made and graunted, or on thissyde the sayd Feast of the Natyvytee of St John Baptist now next ensueng shalbee made and graunted, and that duryng the sayd yere the sixt part of the rentes abovesayd shall cease any thing before in these presentes conteyned to the contrary thereof in any wyse notwithstandyng. In witness etc.1

¹ Introduction VII. 1.



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#### A Page from the First Book of St George's Gild.

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It contains the minutes of the first assembly held after the union with the Municipal body and begins, "Tempore Thome Aleyn, Aldermanni" (In the time of Thomas Aleyn Alderman.) "Assemble holden at the Gyldehalle of the brethern of the Common Counsell of seynt [George's] Gylde in Norwiche, the xv. day of Juyll ye xxix zer of the regne of Kyng Herre the sixte," 1451.

This is followed by a list of the members who were present, and a little lower down there is in the margin, "Dirige and Messe," against which is the entry, "Item, what brother that is warned to come to eny dirige and come not be ye iijde lesson at any dirige that is seide by ix lessons and fayle schall paye ijd. And in lyke wyse if he come not to the messe of Requiem by the epistell, ijd. And if he fayle of bothe iiijd. And in Pasche tyme [Easter] by Magnificat."

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CCCCLXIII.—Order respecting the Width of the River. (Sewers Book. 1615-1767. Case 19b.)

Session of Sewers held 5 Aug. 1663.—It is ordered by the Commissioners upon view taken by them selfes and the Jury of Sewers of the river runninge from Norwich to Yermouth, that the river shall in all places be made of the full breadth of twenty and two yards from the firme bancke on the one side of the river to the firme bancke on the other side of the same river att the turne of the river nere Wicklingham Kill, and to be inlarged in widnes every mile downeward one foote soe far as the libertyes of the city doe extend. And that wher the river is not of that widnes accordinge to the said rule sett, that the same be made of that widnes. And that wher ther are any incroochments or annoisances done to the river by h oves1 from the bancks or otherwise, the same shalbe reformed although that the river in those places be broader then the skantlyn2 before sett. And time is given for the reformeinge therof untill the last daye of Aprill next.3

#### ST. GEORGE'S GILD.

CCCLXIV.—An early Account Roll, ante 1420. (Case 8. g.) This indenture made between Thomas Pennyng, late Alderman of St Georges Gild in Norwich, on the one part, and Andrew Cromere, now Aldermen, on the other part, bears witness of the receipts, debts paid, entries, offerings and payments.

Entries.—Thomas Grym, 40d. Thomas Westmere, 40d. John Ruschbrook, clerk, 40d. Adam Smyth, 40d. Nicholas Cook, 40d. Richard Bryan, 2s. [Two names illegible] 40d. [each.] Roger Barbour, 40d. John Amour of Breiston, 40d. Robert Fischer, 40d. [ ] Harneys, 40d. John Virly, 40d. Henry Briggeforthe, 40d. Oliver Groos, 6s. 8d. Walter Orloger, 40d. John Mulberton, 40d. Master Stephen Ferrour of Trows, 40d. Robert Miller of Heilesdon, 40d. Simon de Babourgh, 40d. William Benygth 40d. Thomas Carre, 40d. Sum £4 less 16d. [?£3 15s. 4d.]

Receipts Of dead [persons] viz. Nicholas Hert and Moses de Catton. Sum 24s. Also received for Quarterage⁴ Sum 57s.

¹ Plants. ² Measurement. ³ Introduction VII. 2.

⁴ If every brother paid 3d, at the quarterly assemblies as they did subsequently, the brethren, exclusive of sisters, must have numbered 57 at this time.

Payments which Thomas Pennyng paid. To the priest (presbitero), £4. For cakes¹ (a tortis) for the priest, 2s. 8d. For the day of the Mayor's riding and for Corpus Christi day, to Malle, 4s. To thre ministrales, 8s. To the Kinges ministrales, 4od. For wine, 12d. For the riding to meet (contra) the Lady Erpyngham, to the ministrales, 10s. 6d. For the vestment wasschyng, 4d. For trendeles² for the George, 8d. For ringgyng, 16d. For the belleman, 4d. For hosen and shone, 12½d. For hodes Erpyngham and (E) George, 8s. 6d. For lighting of torches, 12d. For the writing of the clerk, 4s. For the expenses of Abram Haws, 14½d. For digthyng of the George, 8d. For torch holderes at dirige, 9d. To the palfreyman, 12d. For armour spoyntes,³ 2s. To William Bladsmyth, 12d. For wax, breed [and] wyn, 2s. Sum £6 15s. 4d.

Entries being in arrear in the time of Robert Pulham, Alderman, and of Stephen Furbour afterwards Alderman. Robert Sterf, 4s. Master John Reppele, 4od. Robert Lyng, 4od. Also of Nicholas Calwe and Richard Wall, 6s. 8d. Sum 17s. 4d.

#### CCCCLXV.-An early Inventory.4

Memorandum of the necessaries of the altar delivered to Andrew Cromere now Alderman by the hands of Thomas Pennyng. First, 2 auter clothes. Item 2 steyned clothes. Item 2 curtines with the armes of Bisschop Henry.⁵ Item 2 cruettes and a paxbred. Item a green vestment of silk cloth with orfreys⁶ and figures (ymag') of gold, viz. chasuble, alb, amice, with maniple and stole. Item a garnement scarlet with garderes⁷ gold . . . . . 8 Item a garnement steyned for (à) the George at the riding (ad equitand'). Item 6 garnements . . . . . . . . 8 Item 2 garnements, white. Item 3 blake garnements. Item 3 trappours⁹ for [the] hors. Item a trappour laton, and a sadel. Item a sword covered

¹ Perhaps unconsecrated wafers.

² Small wheels. At this time and for many years afterwards *The George* was certainly a lay figure, which it seems was drawn about on a platform mounted upon trendles.

⁸ Points = laces.

⁴ This occurs on the dorse of the above roll and is evidently of the same date as the above account, both are written in a mixture of Latin, French and English.

Henry Despenser 1370-1406. See Introduction VII. 4.
 Garters, judging by the next inventory.
 Some words are illegible here.

⁹ Trappers, generally plate armour, but here no doubt of cloth.

with velvett with gilt harneys for the George. Item a helm gilt with crest, and 3 ostreche fetheres. Item a peyre [of] gloves¹ gilt. Item a peyre [of] vambras² gilt. Item a baner with the figure of S¹ George with a schaft to the same. Item 2 elde baneres. Item 4 baneres tartaryn³ bete with gold and silver for minstrales. Item 2 elde baneres for ministrales. Item 2 steyned clothes for the perk⁴ with the history (istour) of S¹ George. Item 2 keys belonging to the aumbry (almaria) of which the priest has one and the Alderman the other. Item a coffer with 4 torches, shot with lok and keye. Item a dragon.⁵

## CCCCLXVI.—An Account Roll of 1420-1.6 (Case 8e.)

The account of Reginald Berle, Alderman of the Gild of St George in Norwich, of all the receipts and expenses of the said Gild from the Feast of St George 8 H. V. [23 April 1420] until the same feast in the next year.

#### RECEIPTS.

Farm of the Houses.—First, of our tenements in the parish of St Gregory: Of William Barbour for the cornere hous, 26s. 8d. Of Nicholas Wattis for the second seld (solda), 6s. 8d. For the third seld of William Orwelle, 6s. 8d. For the fourth seld of John Coupere, 8s. Sum. 48s.

Entries of Brethren and Sisters.—Of Thomas Lardaner, John Talbot, Richard Wright, fischman, William Arnald of Cromere, John Sweynesthorp, John Storme, Richard Potter, Thomas Barbour of Swofham, Richard Parker, Edmund Sandewich, Richard Pilly [and] Robert Kempe, 6s. 8d. [each]. Of Agnes Plomere, Agnes Waltham, Margaret Berle [and] Emmot Bang, 3s. 4d. [each]. Sum. £4 13s. 4d.

Legacies.—Of Sir William Calthorpe, knight, 26s. 8d. Of the wife of William Vice, 3s. 4d. Sum. 3os.

Increments.—Of the increments of hoods, 60s. Of Stephen Furbour, for the past year, for cloth sold, 7 16s. 8d. Of the said Stephen for a certain messuage sold to him, 100s. Sum. £8 16s. 8d.

¹ Gauntlets. See No. CCCCLXVII. ² Armour for the fore-arm.

³ Fine cloth of silk or linen. ⁴ The beam above the rood loft.

⁵ It should be noticed that the Charter of H. V. is not mentioned.

⁶ There is an imperfect series of these rolls extending from this date to 1592.

⁷ The brethren were expected to purchase at least a part of their livery from the gild.

*Promises.*—Of the promises of divers brethren as appears by the bill this year, 110s.

Burials.—Of 11 burials of brethren and sisters, £7 8s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . Sum total of the Receipt, £30 6s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ .

#### PAYMENTS.

Stipends, with alms, and other expenses of Minstrels.—First, paid to our chaplain for one whole year, 106s. 8d. To the minstrels for the Mayors riding and Corpus Christi with their expenses 13s. To the minstrels against the coming [of] the Lord King with expenses, 10s. 4d. To Nicholas Latinere and John Wiseman for 52 weeks, for every week, 8d. sum, 34s. 8d. Sum. £8 4s. 8d.

For a dragon, new made, 9s. 4d. To John Diggard for pleyng in the dragon, 4d. For 6 ells (ulnis) [of] blanket and 6 ells [of] matesale and the making, 7s. 6d. For binding (lyour) and red cloth, 12d. For silver-foil (argent' pelle) and making the scochons, 2s. For the hire of horses for the George, 2s. For 3 doseyn laces (poyntes), 6d. For gloves, 6d. For making the torches, 33 lbs of wax, price the pound  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . sum 12s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . Sum. 36s.  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ . [? 35s.  $6\frac{1}{2}d$ ]

Offringges.—First with the Taliours, 18d. With the Gild of S^t William, 20d. With the Carpenters, 16d. With the Irlonders and Wollen-Wevers, 2s. 6d. With the Bacheyre, 22d. With the Cordewaners, 16d. At Carrowe, 10d.¹ With the Gild of the Holy Trinity,

18d. Sum. 12s. 6d.

For rents with other ancient debts.—To Stephen Furbour of old debts as (unde) appears by the last account made by him, £7 2s. To Roger Baxtere for releasing his right to a certain messuage sold to Stephen Furbour, 4os. For rents of our messuage in the parish of St Gregory: First, to the executors of William Appilgerd, 2s. To John Broun, 4s. To the church of St Gregory, 2s. For a strong box (forcer') for our muniments, 15d. To the clerk, 3s. 4d. For the expenses of 11 brethren, incurred about their burials as appears by the bill annexed to the account, 29s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . For the ringing of the clerks of the [Holy] Trinity, 2ss. Sum. £11 15s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ . [? 5s.  $10\frac{1}{2}d$ .]

Sum total [of the Payments], £22 9s. 7d. [? £21 18s. 7d.]. And thus the receipts exceed the expenses [by] £7 16s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ . [? £8 7s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d$ .]

¹ The saddlers and spurriers held their gild at Carrow Nunnery.

² The Cathedral.

CCCCLXVII.—An Inventory of the effects of the Gild in 1442.

Translated. (Book A. fol. 13.)

An Inventory of all the goods and jewels of the Fraternity and Gild of S^t George of Norwich on the recession of Nicholas Mannyng and on the accession of Robert Haweys, Aldermen. [23 April] 20 H. VI. [1442]¹.

First, in the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich among the relics there, an Angel of silver and gilt bearing the arm of St George, of the gift of John Fastolf, knight.2 Item, I chalice silver and gilt of the weight of 101 oz. in the keeping of Simon Holle, chaplain of the said fraternity, in the chest in the Cathedral Church aforesaid. Item, I manuel with the 7 sacraments and with silver clasps (signaculis), of the gift of the said chaplain and in the keeping of the same. Ite.n, I breef grael3 (graiel brief), of the gift of the same chaplain and in the keeping of the same. Item, I chesepil of green damask with white stolys, fanon4 and parures5 of orfreies of gold with the arms of St George and with the arms of Bishop De Spenser, in the keeping of the said chaplain. Item, I chesepil of red velevet with white stolys, fanon and parures of the same work, in the keeping of the said chaplain. Item, I chesepil of white diaper poudered with stars of gold with white stol, fanon and parures, in the keeping of the chaplain. Ite n, 1 paxbred6 of tymbre. Item, I little chest with divers charters of the purchases of the tenements of the said Fraternity: I cophyn7 in the same with the charter of King Henry V. Item, a silver seal of the commonalte of the said fraternity graven with the image of St George. Item, another charter of King Henry VI. remaining in the keeping of John Marwe. Item, I great chest, in the keeping of Walter Orlager in the tenement of the said fraternity at Tomelond8 with 2 painted cloths for the perk in the Cathedral Church aforesaid of the martirdome of St George. Item, I gown (epitogium) of scarlet for the George with blew (blod) garters lyned with green tartaryn (taffata), I cotearmour for the George beten with silver, 4 banners of the same work with the

¹ Another inventory made in 1469 is found at fol. 17, where the various items are described in English. It has been used to determine the meaning of obscure words in the one here given, with which it is practically identical, and some of the renderings in italics are taken from it.

² It appears from the account rolls that he gave it in 1433.

⁸ An abbreviated gradual. ⁴ Maniple. ⁵ Fringes. ⁶ The same as the fax.

⁷ A small box. 8 Named The Star.

arms of St George for the trumpettes. Item, I banner painted (depictum) with the image of St George. Item, I banner silvered with the arms of St George. Item, 2 hafte for bearing the banners, I hafte for bearing the penoun, I chapelet for the George with an owche¹ (monili) of copper gilt with the arms of St George in the midst, 2 gowns of white blanket for the heynesmen of the George, 4 hedstall, 4 pectoral² for the horses of the George covered with red cloth and with bocys (repagulis) of copper gilt with the arms of St George, 8 torches, I dragon, I basnet³ gilt, I pair of gloves of plate, I sword with the hilt and pomel of laton (auricalco), I scauberk covered with velevet with bocys of laton, I pollex⁴, I pair of spurs of copper and gilt, I corporas⁵ of cloth of gold and silke, of the gift of William Malet, viker of Hempnale.

Item, 6 a goune russet subrowdered 7 with braunchys and leves of blake velvet of the gyfte of the Lord Bardolf. Item, a blake chesepyll with awbe 8 and orfreyes with arms of the said lord and of the seyd lordes gifte.

Item, I missale bought in the time of John Gilbert, Alderman of the Gild of St George [1460-1], price 12 marks, in the keeping of William Mareys, chaplain of the same gild. Whereof, of the legacy of William Grey, merchant and Alderman of the city, £4. Of the legacy of the Reverend Father, Lord Robert Ryngeman, Bishop of Grado (Gradencis), 20s. Of William Spaldyng for his privilege, 20s. And of the chattels (catal') of the gild by the hands of William Sayve, collector, 40s.

# CCCCLXVIII.—Items in the Inventory of 1469 differing from those described in 1442. (Book A. fol. 17.)

iij Peynterell, iij cropers, iij renes, iij hedstall of reed cloth frenged and lyned with bocys guylt; and as for ye iiij hedstal and iiij pectoral in the older inventary ye were expended in reparacion of ye said iij peyntrell and iij hedstall with guylt boces of ye armes of Seynt George.

¹ A brooch. ² Or poitrel, the trappings or armour covering the horse's chest.

³ Bassinet, a helm. ⁴ Pole axe, a halberd.

⁵ A cloth for covering the sacred elements. This item and the next paragraph are not translations.

⁶ What follows has been added at a late date. ⁷ Embroidered.

⁸ Alb. ⁹ A Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Norwich.

Item, ther is founde by side ye godes a foreseyd these parcelle whiche arn nat comprehended in ye seid olde inventary j peyntrel, j croper with iiij labelle, j hedstall, a brode reane all lynen cloth of steyned damask and the boces all hole saf one is broken. Item, viij crestes, vj corounes feble and ij boces guylt.

Memorandum that ther fayleth one pollex where of John Bekles oweth to answer. Item, there faylen a peyre spores copre and guylt in whos defaute it is nat understand. Item, there is variaunce for a corporas where it is comprehended in the olde inventary a corporas of cloth of gold and silk, there is none suche shewed, but Sir William Merres sheweth a corporas of grene silk and seith there was non other.

Item, William Bisshop seith that ye executours of John Buklee owen for xlvjlb peuter faylyng of ye vesselles of ye guylde price the pound (lb) iijd.

#### CCCCLXIX.—The Oath of the Bretheren.

This here 3e Alderman and all trewe bretheren and sustren of this Fraternite and Gylde of Seynt George in Norwich, that fro this day fforward the honour, prospitz, worshipes, and welfares of the sayd Alderman, bretheren and sustren after myn power enioyen, susteyn, mayntenen and defenden. And all leffull ordenaunces made or to be made truly obseruyn. And duly payen my duties after the seyde ordenaunces wyth owte turble or greuance of the seyde brethern and sustren or ony officers of hem. And buxom³ be to 30w Alderman and to all your successours in all lefful comandementes in myn power and konyng so helpe [me] God atte holy dome, and be this boke.⁴

CCCCLXX.—The Rules for St. George's Company instituted in 1548. (Book B. fol. 167.)

The Assemble of the Company in the honour of God and bering the name of St. George Assembley in Norwich holden and kepte the

¹ The same as pectorals. See No. CCCCLXVII.

² This word is struck through and "I shall" inserted in another hand.

³ Ready to obey. ⁴ From Book A. of St. George's Gild on the cover at the end.

Fryday the xvi day of March in the seconde yere of the Reign of our sovereign Lord Edward the Syxte etc. [1548].¹

The Order.—Hereafter is declared and plainely sette furth suche the Orders as ben condescended and agreed by the Company aforeseid, devysed and made by the Alderman aforeseide and assembley elected and chosen for the same as followith.

The Citesens and Company of Sainct George.—First, it is assented, ordered and agreed that this Company of the Citesens elected into the same ffrom hensfurth shalbe called and knowen by the name of the Company and Citesens of Sainct George and by non other name. And that their repaste or feaste shalbe kepte yerely in the Common Hall of the seid Cittie and the hooll Company provyded for in the same on Sainct Georges Day, if the same Feast doo not falle within the utas² of Eastern. And then the same to be kepte at suche tyme as it hathe ben afore accustomed, or other wise assigned by the Alderman [and] assemble for the tyme being.

St. Georges Even.—Also it is ordered and agreed that on the even of Sainct George by the howre of three of the clokke in the afternoon, the Mayour Shereves with all the reste of the Aldermen of the same cittie, after the summoning of the Waytes, and every other brother, citesen of the seid Company, after the olde custome shall repare to the seide Cathedrall Church of the Holy Trynytye of Norwich, their to assemble them selves and there to here suche dyvyne servyce as then shalbe there seide or song. And ffromthens to repaire to the seide Common Hall, there to take parte of the feast makers provysion, excepte it fall within the utas of Eastern as before is reherceid, or otherwise licensed by the seide Alderman and assembly.

St. Georges Day.—Also it is ordered and agreed that uppon Saincte Georges Day the Mayour and Aldermen in their skarlet, and every other Citesen and Commoner of the Company aforeseide in his best apparell, shall at the howres of ix of the clok be at the seide Cathedrall Churche, there to here the kings letany³ and other devyne servyce that shall there be song or sayed.

The Aldermen ijs. The Citesens xxijd.—That doon the Mayour, Shereves, Aldermen and Company shall repayre in order with the Waytes of the cittie before them to the Common Hall aforeseide,

...

13

¹ Gilds and fraternities were dissolved by the Statute I E. VI. c. 14. See Introduction VII. 4. ² Easter week.

³ That published in 1544. The 1st Prayer Book was not issued until 1549. See Engl. Hist. Rev. Vol. XXIV. p. 101.

there to take suche repaste as the seide feast makers shall provyde. Every Alderman to pay for his meales xij^d and to the poore mens box that shalbe appointed to have the releif of the Company aforseide xij^d. And every Citesen of the seide Company to pay for their meales tenne pens, and to the poore mens box of their charitye xij^d to be employed towardes to poore citesens of the same Company that be decayed, the rest to the poore mens box as bifore is reherceid.

The after noon.—And after dyner the seide Company to repayre agayne to the seide Cathedrall Churche at the howre of three of the clok there to here dyvyne servyce, and after the seide servyce be doon to repayre likewyse in order to the seide Common Hall, there to suppe, and so every man to departe.

The next day.—And also it is ordered and agreed that the nexte day followeng the seide day of Sainct George, the seide Company shall repayre agayne at the howre of ix of the clok in the fore noon, to the seide Cathedral Churche, there to here a sermon. That doon to repayre agayne to the seide Common Hall. And (as they wer wonte in tyme passed) bifore dyner to goo to the eleccion of the Assembley and after dyner to chose the Alderman and the ffoure feaste makers for the yere following, as they have doon bifore tyme, and so every man to bring home the new alderman without any more excesse of drinkes doon by the new feaste makers.

No provysion for Straungers.—And where a great nombre in tyme passed as well of the inhabitantes of the seide cittie as also straungers of the contrith hathe uppon the dayes biforeseide resorted hither to spend their money to the greate disquyetnes and trowble of the seide feaste makers and Company. It is nowe ordered and agreed that the seide feast makers shall not in any wyse make any provysion for any suche persones during the tyme aforeseide, or otherwise procure, admonisshe or require any such persons to the same.

No disshes prescribed.—And that it shall be at the libertye of the seide feast makers to make such provysion for the brethern as to them shall seme convenyent, without excesse of any kynde of dysshes to be prescrybed unto them other then for their owne gentylnes and honesties shall seme to them agreable for the seide Company.

Citesens drynkers.—Notwithstanding it is agreed and condescended that the feast makers for the tyme being shalbe at libertye to make provysion for drynkkers and suche as shalbe mynded to resorte for that purpoose to the seide howse, dwelling within the seide cittie, if it seme to the seide feast makers moost convenyent and to make provysion for them.

Twelve gownes for xij poore men.—It is further agreed by the seide assembley that there shalbe made every yere against the feast of Sainct George twelve gownes of russet or blak ffrese for xij poore men whiche shalbe geven unto them against that day, whiche poore men shalbe chosen by the Alderman and the more parte of the seide assembly for the tyme being, whereof three of them shalbe chosen oute of every greate warde. And there shalbe provyded for them that day a dyner at a table by them self at the charge of the Surveyours. And the seide surveyours shall gyve eche of them in money ffowre pens when they have dyned and then every one of them to departe, and so every yere after other to be chosen in that rometh.

How this Almes shall cease.—And also it is further agreed that all suche citesens as shalbe hereafter admitted to the almes etc. they shall have the same as long as it shalbe thought mete by the Alderman and counsaill. Provided allwayes that if any of them be admitted into the Hospitall then and fromthensfurth the almes of the seide Company immediatly after suche admittaunce to cease.

## SOME OF KIRKPATRICK'S NOTES.

CCCCLXXI.—Extracts from Pipe Roll. 56 H. III. [1272-3].

Compotus Hervei de Stanho custodis civitatis Norwici per visum et contrarotulum Hugonis Peche custodis cum eo de exitubus ejusdem Civitatis a die Dominica proxima ante festum S. Michaelis Anno Regni Regis Henrici 56 per . . . usque ad 25 diem Januarii Anno Regni Regis Edwardi primo antequam liberaret dictam civitatem custodiendam Waltero de Schelfanger per breve ejusdem Regis Edwardi patens. Item, reddit compotum de 50s. 2d. de quodam annuo redditu qui vocatur Landgable per predictum tempus et de 22s. de firma Fullonum de consuetudine per idem tempus; de 40s. de firma pistorum de consuetudine; dimidia marca de consuetudine aque sic posite ad firmam per idem tempus; 16s. 8d. de Foro puleter' sic posito ad firmam per idem tempus; de firma fori carnificum 22s.; et de 10s. de Tronagio; 6s. ½d. de Theolonio

Fenestrarum circa forum per idem tempus; et de £13 18s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . de Theolonio caii et mercati de rebus venalibus portatis; et de £10 9s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . pro 8 quarteriis et 6 bussellis Frumenti; 2 quarteriis 6 bussellis siliginis, 31 quarteriis 6 bussellis ordei, 1 quarterio brasii ordei, 1 quarterio 5 bussellis avene de Theolonio bladi venditi per idem tempus et de 31s. 6d. de 2 peciis panni inventis in eadem villa venditis per idem tempus, et de 5s. de quadam vacca furata vendita per idem tempus; et 57s. 10d. de placitis et perquisitis curiarum per idem tempus.

Summa £38 15s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.

Eidem allocatur pro expensis suis circa custodiam civitatis a Dominica in festo S. Michaelis hoc anno usque 25 Januarii prox' sequent' decem marcas et dimidium et debet 40s. de quibus Hugo Peche debet eum acquietare, etc.

The account of Hervy de Stanho custos of the city of Norwich by the view and counter roll of Hugh Peche custos with him of the issues of the same City from Sunday next before the feast of St Michael in the 56th year of the reign of King Henry [25 Sept. 1272] until the 25 Jan. in the first year of the reign of King Edward [1273] before that he delivered the said city to Walter de Shelfanger to be kept, by the writ patent of the same King Edward. Item, he renders account of 50s. 2d. from a certain annual rent which is called Landgable during the said time; And of 225, of the farm of the fullers from custom during the same term; of 40s, of the farm of the bakers from custom; half a mark [6s. 8d.] from the custom of the water so put to farm; 16s. 8d. of the poultry market put to farm; Of the linen cloth market 20s. put to farm; Of the farm of the butchers market 22s. And of 10s. from tronagel; 6s. \(\frac{1}{2}d\), of the toll of windows round the market; £13 18s.  $3\frac{1}{2}d$ . of the toll of the quay and of the market of carried vendible things; £,10 9s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. for 8 qrs. and 6 bz. of wheat, 2 qrs. 6 bz. of rve, 31 qrs. 6 bz. of barley, 1 qr. of malt, 1 qr. 5 bz. of oats of toll of corn sold; Of 31s. 6d. from two pieces of cloth found in the same town sold; And of 5s. from a certain stolen cow sold during the same time; And 57s. 10d. of the pleas and perquisites of the courts during the same time.2

Sum. £38 15s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d$ .

Allowed to the same for his expenses concerning the custody of the city from Sunday on the feast of S^t Michael [29 Sept.] this year until 25 Jan. next following ten marks and a half [£7] and he owes 40s. of which Hugh Peche ought to acquit him etc.

¹ See Vol. I. p. 177 n. ² Introduction II. 1. See No. CCCLXXXV. p. 2c4.

CCCCLXXII.—Extracts from the Accounts of the Sacrist of the Priory.

In the fifth year of William Kirkebi, Prior, [1278].—Of the standings (stagiis) of the Synods and Pentecost, 6s. 6d.

14 R. II. [1391]. For stallage at the time of the Fair (Ferie) and in Synods, 12d. 6 H. VI. [1428], 9s. 9d. 17 E. IV. [1477], 2s. 5d.

1505. At the time of the Fairs (Nundinarum) and on Good Friday (die Parasceves), 13d.

#### CCCCLXXIII.—The Sunday Market on Tombland. 1380.

Assembly 28 June 4 R. II. [1380].—Concessum est per totam Communitatem quod forum venale victualium singulis diebus dominicis sit apud Tomlond sicut antique solebat.

It is granted by the whole Community that the market for the sale of victuals shall be at Tombland every Sunday as anciently was used.²

#### CCCCLXXIV.—The Assize of Cloth. 1327.

Edwardus dei gratia etc. dilectis et fidelibus suis Simoni de Hedersete, Willelmo But seniori, et Willelmo Bateman salutem. Monstaverunt nobis cives et mercatores qui nuncupantur mercers de civitatibus nostris London' et Norwici per peticionem suam nobis et consilio nostro in Parliamentum nuper exhibitam quod cum certa assisa de longetudine et latitudine sergiorum, superlectilium et tapetorum de worthstede in comitatu Norff' operatorum a tempore cujus contra memoria non existit hactenus usa fuerit, videlicet de longetudine surgeorum 4 assise, viz.

i — 50 ulnarum long' ii — 40 , , , iii — 30 , , iiii — 24 , ,

ac 3 assise superlectilium

i — 6 uln' long' et 5 uln' lat' ii — 5 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,, iii — 4 ,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,

Operarii tamen de minori assisa per 3 uln' vel 4 faciunt hiis diebus Nos certiorari volentes etc. Teste, 4 Marcii anno nostro primo. Esch. 1. E. 3.

¹ Introduction VII. 3. ² See No. CXLIV.

Inquisitio facta apud Norwicum coram S. de H., W.B., et W.B. [ut supra] sabbati post festum S. Gregorii I. E. 3. per sacramentum Simonis atte Hagh de Sale, Eustach in þe Hyrne de Drayton, J. Iryng etc. jur', qui dicunt quod assise etc. (ye same as above) That many persons (named) of Northwalsham and towns thereabouts had broken ye assise.

Edward by the grace of God etc. to his beloved and faithful Simon de Hedersete, William But senior, and William Bateman greeting. The citizens and merchants who are called mercers of our Cities of London and Norwich have shown us by their petition lately exhibited to us and our council in parliament, that whereas a fixed assize of the length and breadth of serges, coverlets and curtains of worsted manufactured in the County of Norfolk from a time, the memory of which to the contrary is not, until now has been used viz. of the length of serges 4 assizes; viz.

And 3 assizes of coverlets; [viz]

i - 6 yds. long and 5 yds. broad.

Of the less assize, the workmen, however, make by 3 yds. or 4 in these days. We wishing to be certified etc. Witness: 4 March in the first year of our reign [1327].

Inquisition held at Norwich before the above persons on Saturday after S^t Gregory 1 E. III [14 March 1327] by the oath of Simon atte Hagh of Sall, Eustace in the Hyrne of Drayton, J. Iryng etc. sworn, who say that the assize (as above). That many persons, named, of North Walsham and towns thereabouts had broken the assize.¹

# CCCCLXXV.—Alnage of Worsteds. 1349.

The Worsted Weavers of Norwich and the Merchants of the same pray that such letters patent as the King had granted to Robert Poley one of his Valects, of assay and one of the Alnage of Worsted in Norwich, and elsewhere in Norfolk during the life of the said Robert might be revoked, and that they might have the same. Whereto was answered as followeth:

¹ Introduction IV. 2.

It seemeth to the Councell that the same ought to be granted, for the common profit of all Estates—Rot. Parl. 23 E. 3.¹ [1349].—Cotton's Abridgement of Records. p. 71.

#### CCCCLXXVI.—Sale of Worsteds. 1389.

It is enacted that the Merchants and Artificers of Worsted in Norfolk may carry and sell their single Worsted to any place or persons being of the Kings amity, notwithstanding any inhibition or libertie to the contrary. *Rot. Parl.* 13. R. 2.² [1389].—*Cotton's Abridgement of Records.* p. 334.

# CCCCLXXVII. — Extracts from the Russell - Weavers Book.3

To the intent ye most honorable disposicion and godly entents and meanings as well of ye King and Queens most noble majesties and of their most honorable High Court of Parliament maye take good successe for ye performance and accomplishment of ye Act of Parliament, as by mutuall and full consentes of ye sd Mayer, Wardens and Felloweshippe of ye sd occupacion and mistery, yt as well suche forfeytures as be comprised in ye sd act as also such ordinaunces and rules as be here after mencioned in theise presentes for ye conservacion of ye same, shalbe in euery article observed and truly put in execucion.

In primis, it is agreed by ye sd Mayer, Wardens and Fellowshippe yt ye artyficers, makers, wevers and workers of ye sd russells etc. and of euery of them wt in this citie or suburbes after ye 12 day of Feb. next [1556] shall make good and perfight clothes, well slayed and of good enseweng yarne, warpe and making, and well skoryd, and to be woven wth a doble stroke. And euery piece of ye brode russells and sattens reverses to be 15 yards and 15 unches long wt in ye heding, and in brede of 3 quarters of ye yard full upon ye lome. And that ye narrow shalbe of ye same length and in

² Vol. III. p. 271.

¹ Vol. II. p. 204. 22. E. III. 1348. See Introduction IV. 2.

³ These extracts begin with a condensed form of the statute entitled "An Act ordeyned and made in Parliament holden at Westminster 1 et 2 Philippi et Mariœ [c. 14.] for ye true making of Russells, Satens, Sattens Reversie and Fustian of Norwich." This occupied the greater part of the first three folios of the book which is now lost, and was immediately followed by the local ordinances here given. See Introduction V. 3.

⁴ Struck with the slay or reed. ⁵ Uniform.

brede half an ell of ye lome. And ye clothes of fustian of Norwich to be of ye full length of 15 yards and in brede half an ell of ye lome, upon payne yt euery maker of suche clothes unworkemanly wrought, after due prof therof hadd, shall forfett ye st clothe or clothes according to ye penalties declared in ye st Act of Parliament.

Item,  $y^t$  no person or persons of  $y^e$  s^d occupacion shall take any apprentice under thage of fowertene yeres at  $y^e$  least, and  $y^t$   $y^e$  apprentice shall serve his master to whom he shalbe bound  $y^e$  space of seven yeres next after  $y^e$  making of  $y^e$  forsaid bond att  $y^e$  lest. And  $y^e$  same apprentice  $y^e$  he be bound  $y^e$  of Norwich shalbe inrolled before  $y^e$  Mayer of  $y^e$  s^d citie within one yere and daie next after bound or  $y^e$  master shall forfett  $g^e$  s. 8d.

Item, yt it shalbe lawfull for the wardens of ye sd mistery and occupacion for the time being after ye sealing of ye sd cloth according [to] ye estatute, to vewe and serche ye sd clothes as well at ye places where ye same shalbe shorne as also where they shalbe dyed or calendred, and fynding any falt in any of ye same clothes to sease ye same and certifye ye defaltes before ye Mayer. And ye same dyers or shermen beyng found defective shal forfeit such money as by ye sd 12 men sworn shalbe assessed.

Item, yt no man of ye sd craft of making russells etc. shall take any maried man nor Scotte, Frenchman nor other alyen born out of England to be apprentice to ye sd occupacion, upon forfeture of vli sterling. And that suche covenaunts shall be void.

Provided allwey yt it shalbe lawfull for euery person of ye sd occupacion to reteyne Frencheman, Ducheman, etc. to be his jorneyman or hired servant wth allready hath knowledge in ye sd mistery in making or dyeng ye sd russells etc. or kemyng of wolles.

Item, yt no man of ye st craft shall kepe or use any lomes for weving of russells etc. but only in ye howse where ye wever shall dwell or as he shall hyer for ye same, upon forfeture of 40 shillings for every lome contrary.

Item, yt euery person lawfully found falty by verditt of 12 men before ye Mayer for breaking any of ye ordinaunces above rehersed for lack of true workmanshippe, shalbe attached and kept in prison till they shall fully satisfie such fynes as shalbe seassed by 12 men for their sd defaltes.

Item, for y^t y^e exercising and occupieng of wurstedwevers by setting upp of y^e making of russells etc. shold not be hindered but still continued in this cittie as a profitable and necessary occupacion: It is therfore ordeyned by ye sd Mayer and fellowshippe yt all suche persons as hath or shall exercise ye occupacion of worsted wevinge or nowe be or shalbe of ye felloweshippe of making of russells etc. shall kepe as manye lombes occupied for worsted weving as he did before his sd admission, upon payn of forfeyting for euery tyme doing ye contrary 40 shillings.

And forasmuche as by ye cost, charge, and good diligence of certen of ye merchauntes of ye City of Norwich, the fyrst practising of ye making of ye said russells etc. within ye same citie was first invented by ye said merchauntes: It is therefore agreed fully and established that ye makers of ye sd russells etc. shall not buy to sell agen any of ye sd clothes we shalbe made wt in this city or suburbes. And yt ye same makers shall not carry or transport any of ye same clothes to any place out of ye sd Citie of Norwich, to ye intent to sell ye said clothes or any of them owte of ye same citie, upon payne to forfett for euery cloth of russells etc. sold by any of ye sd makers or weavers contrary to ye true intent of this ordenaunce, 20 shillings.

Item, it is ordeyned yt euery person weh hath been an apprentice in ye mistery of wursted wevers craft, and after shalbe admitted to be one of ye fellowship of making of russells etc. shal not after his s admission exercise ye same except he shall first set upp one worsted lome to be occupied by ye sd person so admitted, to thentent yt ye occupation of worsted wevinge maie be continued, upon payn yt euery such person doing contrary shall forfeyte for euery such offence 40 shillings.

Item, ordeyned y^t no man of y^e s^d fellowshippe y^t hath but 3 or 4 satten lomes or moo shall nott sett a worke in satten lomes above one jorney man being a worsted wever, except Rob^t Hendry, John Sutton, John Cooke and Rich^d Tompson who are at liberty to kepe three jorney men, for y^t they were y^e first inventors of y^e russells making in y^e Citie of Norwich. And yf any of y^m shall offend herein he shall forfett for euery such offence 6s. 8d.

And in case y't ye Mayer y't nowe is, beinge ye head officer of ye fellowshippe, or his successors for ye tyme being shal be necligent to endevor him self to putt in execucion ye ordenaunces before wreton: Then it shalbe lawfull to his

successor, being Mayor ye next yere, and ye sd felloweshippe upon just and due proof therof to sett upon ye sd late Mayer for his offence a reasonable fyne.

Item, there shalbe holden before ye sd Mayer and his successors in ye court of ye Mayeraltie wt in ye sd city, fower tymes in ye yere at ye least, four severall courtes, viz. euery quarter of ye year one court, att whiche court in ye presence of ye wardens of ye sd craft or mistery, 12 men of ye sd occupacion or mistery shalbe charged and sworn to enquire of such persons as have offended and broken any of ye lawes and rules above wreton and to presente ye same, yt ye lawes maie be putt in due execucion as often as nede shall require.

All we lawes, actes and ordenaunces ordeyned as is before specified we ye abovenamed Tho. Marsham nowe Mayor of ye Citie of Norwich, John Corbett and ye residue of ye Companye and Fellowship of ye Russell Makers aforesaid by auctoritee of ye same Act of Parliament allowe and as much as in us is do ratifie and approve.

Provided allweys yt theise lawes, ordenaunces and rules shall not be prejudiciall to ye King and Queens prerogative, nor to any grauntes by any their noble progenitors to ye sd city whereby any lawdable customes now used in ye same cyty may be hindered or taken awey.

Assembly 2 July 2. and 3. P. and M. [1556]. Elected by ye wholl company Thomas Grey, Aldm, to be one of ye Fellowship and Companye of Merchantes and Russells Making instead of John Balles, late Aldm deceased. (fol. 11.)

Assembly 3 Feb. 4. and 5. P and M. [1558]. Elected Leon^d Sotherton, Ald^m, instead of Tho. Marsham, Ald^m, deceased, and Edm^d Thurston, merch^t, instead of John Sutton deceased. (ib.)

N.B. And so none elected into ye Company but insteade of one deceased or expelled etc. tho' many admitted to ye exercise of ye making ye sd russells etc.

Nov. 15. 6. Eliz. [1564]. No person shall bye any russell satten or satten reversie but if it be lawfully sealed, payne of 20s. per piece. (fol 33.)

Nov. 25. 1564. The chist belonging to ye fellowship set in

ye old counsell chamber. (fol. 36.)

12 Eliz. [1570]. Place for sealing appointed at ye Newhalle. (fol. 55.)

13 Eliz. [1571]. to be at ye wardens houses. (fol. 62.)

17 Eliz. [1575]. at ye Newhall again (fol. 74.)

Assemble 10 Nov. 16 Eliz. [1574]. All tuftes, mockadowes, grogranes, and carrelles, and congeynes made by this company shall be sealed by ye russell wardens. (fol. 74)

1578 The russell stock raised by degrees of  $y^e$  sealing and fynes was £53, and lent out by small sums for a yere, 2 or 3

yere to russell weavers. (fol. 85.)

16 July, 8 Jacobi. [1610]. The Maior shall be defended in execucion of ye ordinaunces by ye money of ye stock, and also

ye wardens and ye jury. (fol. 113.)

17 June 1614. All doble pieces of russells and sattens shalbe  $27\frac{1}{2}$  yds, and 27 inches in length and half a yard and a nayle in breadth. (fol. 137.)

And severall orders made or revived. (fol. 158 etc.)

A.D. 1622. Narrow russells to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. and nail. Broad russell  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . (fol. 169.)

A.D. 1630. A new stuff called "russell italiano"  $27\frac{1}{2}$  [yds.] l. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. and nail b. (*ib.*)

A.D. 1635. The russell stock £80 11s. 5d. (fol. 177.)

Stuff called "laced russells alias laced russell sattins" made 3 yd. broad. (fol. 178.)

June 1636, Henry Lord Maltravers, L^d Lieutenant of Norffolk and Norwich. (fol. 183.) N.B. upon his L^dships motion the company agree to pay to ye Deputy Alneger for every broad piece 1d. and for every piece of ³/₄ yd. broad or under a half penny.

12 Chr I. [1636] pd for crownessealing 4692 dubl' pieces at 1d.

and 2181 pieces at ob' £24 1s. 10d. (ib.)

N.B. And this year, 1636, ye Book ends.

# Ye Wardens acnt of peces sealed 1d. per pece.

1	Eliz.	361	peces.		30	1/1	10	Eliz.	1000	£7	19	8
2	22	565	,,	• • •	47	/1	II	23		9	I 2	4
3	22	428	"				12	22		II	4	8
4	"	252	22				13	,,		12	13	9
5	22	330	,,				14	,,		9	2	6
6	23	276	34				15	"		2	15	11
7	11			£4	7	4	17	"		3	13	7
8	79			6	II	7	18	27		6	19	0
9	29			6	0	2.	19	77	2,132 peces.	8	17	8

20	Eliz.	1.828	peces.	, 6	Jac 1	r 400	2000
21	"	1,721					peces.
22		1,688	"	7 8	27	489	"
23	,,	4,102	17		"	400	33
24		2,767	"	9	22	439	"
		428	"	Io	"	471	"
²⁵	22		"	II	29	332	"
	"	438	"	12	.99	964	"
²⁷ ₂₈	22	462	27	13	"		double peces.
	22	244	"	14	23	3,249	"
29	22	582	"	15	"	2,460	99
30	27	628	"	16	11	646	"
31	"	327	"	17	23	318	>>
32	"	295	"	18	22	744	>>
33	"	175	"	19	,,	410	>>
34	"	148	"	20	,,	433	,,
35	"	206	91	21	22	669	.99
36	"	125	"	22	23	352	"
37	"	174	31	I	Char	. I. 132	"
38	"	235	"	2	,,	267	,,
39	93	101	55	3	23	170	"
40	"	69	"	4	29	119	22
41	"	36	91	5	,,,	316	,,
42	"	51	"	6	22	295	,,
43	"	15	"	7	23	298	,,
44	"	81	"	8	,,	132	,,
45	"	62	"	9	,,	470	,,
I	Jac.	_	**	10	,,	750	,,
2	"	4	,,	II	,,	1,576	,,
4	"	132	>>	121	"	6,861	,,
5	22	306	"				

Book ends. See above.

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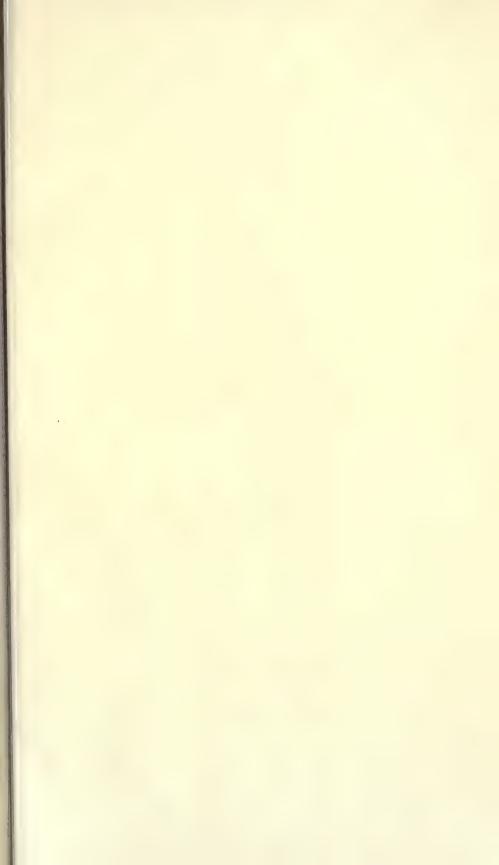
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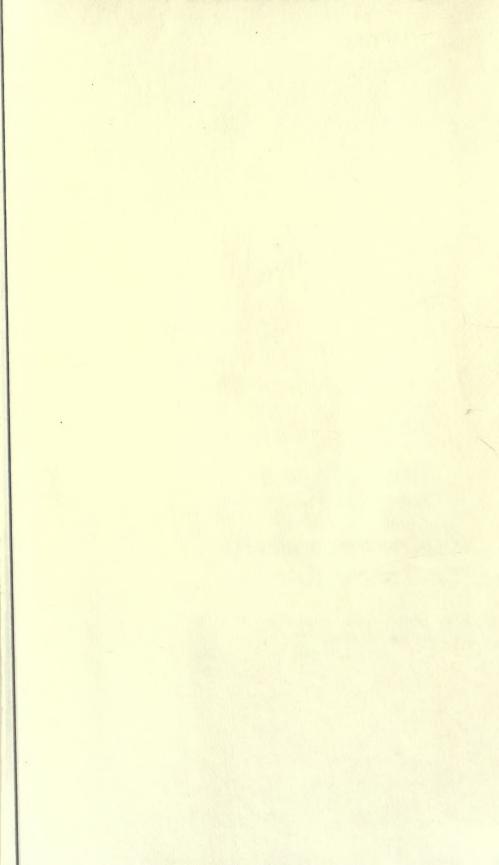
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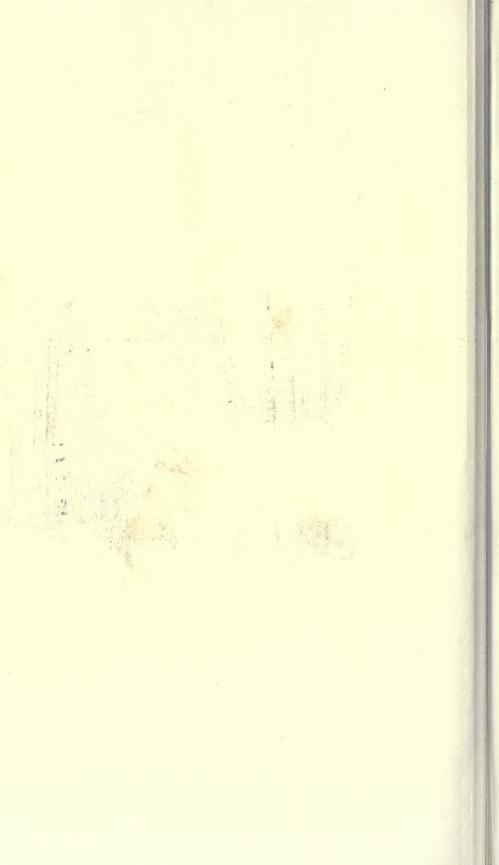
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